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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Future of UNESCO

Dr. Julian Huxley has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. In a speech to the "Science and Welfare of Mankind" Conference held in London recently, he gave his personal views as to what things UNESCO might do. Below are reproduced, in nutshell, the salient points of his speech, as reported in the *Discovery* :—

It is clear that a great deal of organisational thinking will be needed. What should be the relation of UNESCO with other organs of the United Nations? I do not know what is in the mind of the authorities, but I imagine that the primary relation will be with the Economic and Social Council and not with the Assembly. Clearly also there will have to be scientific and other liaison with the other special agencies which are being set up in relation to the Economic and Social Council—namely, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the ILO, the future Health Organisation and so on.

I understand that the view which is generally favoured is that there should be a number of branches covering major subjects. Obviously education will be one of these, and the scientific branch will be another, and the arts and letters another. I understand there is a suggestion that mass media of information, like Radio, Films, the Press, and so on, should constitute a fourth branch, but it is not yet decided whether there shall be one scientific branch or two—one for the Natural Sciences and one for the Social Sciences. I hope very much that there will be a strong representation on UNESCO of the Applied and Industrial Sciences, and that we shall not be highbrow and academic.

P 16211

There will clearly be need to link the scientific section with the work of the other sections—Letters, Philosophy, Music and the Arts, Education, and Mass Media. One suggestion which has been made is that that should be done by a series of functional divisions dealing with practical problems such as libraries, museums, publications, abstracts, exchanges of personnel, text-books, and so forth. What seems to me to be the most important principle to bear in mind is this, that what UNESCO ought to try to do in relation to science is to get more science, more efficient science and better integrated science into world affairs. Science and the scientific way of thoughts is as yet the one human activity which is truly universal. There is no single religious, aesthetic, or political way of thought which is as yet universal. We want, therefore, to encourage this universality of scientific thought, and through it help to build the basis of general universalism.

When we come down to more specific matters, we perceive in the perspective of evolution that one of the things which has counted for much in the recent pre-human evolution of organism has been better co-ordination at higher nervous levels, co-ordination of information and co-ordination of effective action. We want to translate that into the social level. In this connection UNESCO could perform many valuable functions. We want to speed up exchange of ideas. We want a far better system of exchange of what the Americans would call 'hot' scientific information—better abstracting systems, universalised, probably on micro-film, catalogued and sorted out by one of these highly ingenious devices such as Vannevar Bush worked out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A very important item is an efficient translating service, especially now that countries like Russia, China and others are coming more and more into the scientific picture. We want the fostering of scientific gatherings, both of existing organisations and of new ones, both large, international gatherings and small, special *ad hoc* gatherings to deal with particular borderline problems. We want exchanges of personnel, utilising all the latest methods of communication—for instance, taking leave from the Colonies by air in order to get as much time as possible in this country for refresher courses, and so forth. And do not let us forget co-operation with regional schemes already in existence, such as those in West Africa and the Caribbean.

What seems particularly necessary is the levelling up—up, not down—of scientific activity in the less scientifically developed areas of the world, from China to Peru. An enormous amount of work needs to be done there before we can say that the scientific butter is spread adequately thickly over the bread of the surface of the Globe. At the moment there is a most unequal distribution. As long as scientists in these less developed areas are few and far between, they will be isolated, and will not get the adequate stimulus

to keep them excited about their own problems. Unless international organisations help them, very likely they will not have access to the best apparatus for their work.

Another thing that UNESCO might do is to make an investigation into the proportion of the national income which various countries spend on scientific research, pure and applied. That is a preliminary necessity for setting standards for scientific expenditure. When Governments perceive that other Governments are far ahead of them in such ways, perhaps they will begin to redouble their own efforts. In general, one of the things that clearly must be aimed at from the point of view of world development is an increase of scientific personnel, in Pure Research, in University and School Scientific Teaching.

Possibly UNESCO might help to promote something like an International University. It is a very interesting idea, which has been mooted in certain quarters, that there might be such a University for the training not only of future International Civil Servants but also of anyone—Scientists, Politicians, Technicians, and so on—who might be called on to undertake work of an essentially international character. UNESCO wants to find out, and needs to find out, what other international scientific organisations are in the field, and to see what it can do to help them to co-ordinate their activities, and so forth.

Personally, I hope that it would help to promote studies in scientific methodology; how, for instance, the methods worked out in one branch of Natural Science could be applied to another or to the Social Sciences, or *vice versa*, the best methods of teamwork, the scientific study of planning techniques. Above all, I think that it is important to persuade Governments and authorities; in general that every subject can be studied scientifically, including even a great many which at the moment are not treated or studied scientifically—population, its increase or decrease; eugenics, public opinion; linguistics, the whole question of the improvement of languages, the invention of new and auxiliary symbolic aids to language, the possibilities of an international language, and so on.

The March of Science

Production of the Atomic Bomb must never be used as an argument against scientific research, stated His Majesty King George VI, opening the Royal Society's Empire Scientific Conference in London on June 17. "It should rather lead us all to seek for ways and means of increasing our respect for moral principles and to endeavour, under God's guidance, to reject the evil and choose only the good," he added.

Referring to the six years of "terrible war," His Majesty observed that during that period great advances had been made,

"which are of importance to civilisation in times of peace. They cover a wide range, and I shall mention only one or two of the more important. In Penicillin we have a powerful means of fighting disease, the potentialities of which have certainly not yet been fully explored. New insecticides enable us to control and, perhaps, to destroy the mosquito. We have increased our knowledge of the effects of shock on the nervous system and of the reactions of the human body to changes of temperature and pressure. We have made great strides in the production of organic chemicals and synthetic drugs."

Among other activities in which advances had been made, the King instanced Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Radar and Jet Propulsion. Turning to the future, the King said that scientific research must play a big part in reconstruction. It was, therefore, very gratifying to note, he expressed, that the Governments in the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India had all made provision for increased expenditure on scientific education and research, in spite of many other calls which they would have to meet.

Highly-paid Government posts in India were alleged to be a hindrance to research in fundamental science by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis of the Presidency College, Calcutta, when he addressed the Conference. Speaking of the fields in which fundamental science was being developed in India, he said, "Autonomous institutes and Universities should be encouraged to the utmost in the development of fundamental science. Having been a Government official for thirty years, I am rather opposed to Government Departments as grounds for the development of fundamental scientific research. There is an array of highly paid posts, but unfortunately, research does not help one to get to the top position."

Professor Mahalanobis, who outlined to the Conference the history of the development of scientific research in India, declared that India had special problems, one of the most important of these being the difficulty of utilising Indian talent. He remarked that the Indian Universities were very short of funds, and should be encouraged to take contracts for research in Applied Science in order to improve their finances. Support should be given to autonomous industries, he pointed out.

In an interview with *Reuter*, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar said: "It is hoped that the National Government that may shortly be set up will give real push to the scientific movement and that fears which have been expressed by British and Colonial experts that the vivisection of India may result in stultifying the growth of the scientific movement may not materialise." He added that real scientific progress could not be attained until India had a National Government, which, along with Indian industry, would give adequate facilities to scientists for the development of India's great natural resources.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Director of the local Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, addressing the Conference, described the salaries offered to the students who undertook fundamental scientific research as "lamentably low." Professor Meghnad Saha, of the Calcutta University, remarked that fundamental research in India was too much at the mercy of the industrialists and officials. "The result has been," he added, "that up to two years ago all schemes of fundamental research were looked at askance."

At least thirty-three per cent of the people of India do not get enough to eat, declared Mr. Mohammed Afzal Hussain, of the Punjab Government, at the Conference. Too much stress was laid on calories, which gave an incorrect picture of the requirements of nutrition, he said. In India, people suffered as much from lack of protein foods as from the actual lack of calories, and in parts of the country, where density of population was high and availability of protein foods low, the stature of human beings was going down. If that continued there might be a tremendous death rate all at once, he added.

India's need of a central authority governing land utilisation was stressed by Professor J. N. Mukherjee, when the Conference discussed problems of land utilisation and conservation. Dominion speakers stressed the need for combined research on the subject by every part of the Empire. They agreed on the need for urgent methods in tackling the problem of mal-nutrition in the Empire, and for closer co-operation between Agriculture and Medicine.

Scientific Research and Development Programmes

Professor A. V. Hill, Secretary of the Royal Society, in a lecture on his recent tour in India, to the East Indian Association, as reported in the *Overseas Education*, said that nothing but vigorous and organised pursuit of scientific research and application of its results could save India from disaster within the next twenty-five years and ensure political development appropriate to the general demand for complete autonomy. The annual growth of its population by six millions presented problems which no Government, however honest and determined its intentions and however competent its Ministers, could solve without more extensive and accurate knowledge such as only trained Scientists with ample resources could give them.

Recently the claims of research in the Colonial Empire have been recognised in the allotment of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and in the establishment of an expert committee to advise on their distribution. The need has also been stressed in the three recent authoritative reports on Higher Education in the Colonies. That the insistent demand in some regions for early and drastic political development would be modified by official and expert acceptance of the basic importance of economic progress dependent on patient research seemed unlikely.

One lesson may, however, be learned from the antecedents of the present situation in India. Political impatience would not have been so acute or embarrassing if, during the fifty years that preceded the Constitutional Reforms of 1924 and 1937, Indians had been given a larger share in the administration and economic development of their country, if the need for their training for higher posts and for experience in the bearing of responsibility had not been so persistently subordinated to the claims of efficiency, and if a percentage of such posts had been definitely assigned to Indians and timely steps taken to train qualified candidates for these posts. Much that is now associated in the Indian mind with political independence might, in fact, have been assured to them by purely administrative development backed by higher and professional education measures.

Recognition of this psychological factor is, no doubt, implicit in the important steps recently taken by so many Colonial Governments for the education and professional training of local candidates for responsible economic, social, and administrative work, though there are other and perhaps more obvious reasons for the local courses and scholarships for outside courses that are being established. It may be expected, too, that action arising out of the recent Higher Education Reports will ensure a steady increase in the local personnel equipped by scientific study in a research atmosphere for a share in research work, and in the practical application of its results to social and economic needs.

Much also is to be expected in the social and economic fields, from Graduates whose University courses of a less specialised or less scientific character have been taken in lively contact with Science students in a centre where research operations and their practical significance can be seen and discussed. For academic organisation some distinction between specialised and general courses, as also between Science and the more "Human" studies, is inevitable. The Science Specialist is particularly interested in learning what things can be done, how to do them, and how to embark on further discovery. The student of the Humanities is more concerned with values, with what the spirit of man has achieved, with what still needs to be done, and with what ends in view. But both classes of students require that "liberal" education which a University can best provide, "education in a common heritage towards a common citizenship," as a basis for an improved and responsible communal life.

In the U. S. A., according to recent reports, there is a reaction against the tangle of specialised courses, isolated from one another and from the past, concerned only with needs and problems of the immediate future; there is a determination to produce a coherent structure of Secondary and Higher education, in which a "general" or "liberal" course of studies will be not only a basis for specialised

studies, but also a persistent element up to the close of the Degree stage. Such orientation, which is the keynote of the Norwood Report on English Secondary Courses, will produce in Colonial territories a scientific priesthood with a sense of human values and a laity able to appreciate the social and economic importance of Science, and to promote the application of its results to public and domestic life.

University Administration

The present moment when a constitutional, popular Government had come to office after an interval of seven years, and when the affairs of the University of Bombay had called forth considerable public attention, seemed to be peculiarly ripe for taking stock of the situation and making suggestions where needed, wrote the *Bombay Chronicle*, on May 15. One of the first tasks that the new Ministry would have to tackle concerned the University, not only in regard to the several requests for an amendment of the entire Constitution, which had accumulated with the Government, even before the last Ministry resigned, but also the setting up of regional Universities in the several linguistic sections of the Province, and the refinancing, so to say, of the University along with the corresponding provision for the new organisations to be set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak, and a new type of the City University, if adopted.

The work before the existing University had increased so enormously, the number of students, of Colleges and Schools had multiplied so tremendously, the problems of education and research had become so complicated, and the task of maintaining and enforcing the standards of University education and training in all the Faculties of Arts and Science, Law and Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering, become so delicate and difficult that a complete overhaul and radical reconstruction seemed inescapable, it commented. How the new Government would proceed to accomplish, it remained to be seen. But, at the moment, one could not but emphasise the intense urgency of the matter and trust that no further delay would occur in taking in hand this matter.

The problem was the more urgent, as the term of the present Vice-Chancellor came to an end in June, and the Government would have to consider the question of his re-appointment, or his successor, the paper observed. Sir Bomanji Wadia has had four of the not least stormy years in office as Vice-Chancellor. During that period, such questions as the expansion of the University, creation of Regional Universities, exposure of malpractices in Examinations, maintenance of the standards of efficiency in an ever-increasing number of Colleges seeking affiliation, and definition of the minimum terms and conditions of employment of University and College Teachers had claimed attention. With his

judicial training and habits of patient study, Sir Bomanji had handled these problems, in spite of considerable strain on himself, with firmness and courage.

Not that all the evils of corruption and worse had been stamped out, it remarked. Much, very much, remained to be done, and it was to be hoped that those with whom rested the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, the Executive Head of the University, would see to it that the man entrusted with the charge of this great body of learning would have all the courage, insight and tenacity that Sir Bomanji had displayed during his administration.

It is a pleasure to record that Sir Bomanji Wadia has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of this University for a period of two years, from June 18. We take this opportunity to offer our felicitations to him.

The Projected War Academy of India

Broadcasting a talk from the All India Radio, Bombay, on June 9, Dr. G. S. Mahajani said that on September 17, 1943, the University of Bombay started at Poona its Department of Military Studies. Of some twenty Universities in India, this University was the only one that conducted directly a Department of this kind. In his inauguration speech, the Chancellor naturally observed that Bombay thus broke new ground in the sphere of education in India. He further expressed his confident hope that the new Department would enable the University to help to build up the Indian Army of the future.

"Let us first get into the picture of our military problem," she said. "The defence of a country will have to be, in future, based on the three services, Army, Navy and Air Force. Barring the few nations at the top, the Air-arm and the Navy of even the sovereign States cannot be counted as self-sufficient. Some countries have not even an outlet to the sea. Nevertheless, every State, big or small, has to maintain an Army at an effective level."

Describing the Navy and Air Force and their objectives, he discussed the Army, and pointed out in that connection two facts worth noting : (1) Britain, that was unwilling to refer to Dominion Status in 1935 Act, had now freely acceded to our right to independence ; and (2) India's pivotal position in the Indian Ocean zone and her splendid contribution to victory had convinced all nations that in the Eastern part of the Globe at any rate it would be her special role to guarantee conditions of peace.

As a direct corollary of these facts, he observed, all now recognised that in future the defence of India must be entirely a concern of the Indians themselves. This recognition, though it may not lessen the distance to be covered, would yet make our journey to the goal easy and rapid.

To return to our position regarding the land-forces, he remarked, a picture of the situation was to be seen in General Auchinleck's speech in the Council of State, on April 8. For complete Indianisation of the post-war Army, (the C.-in-C. told the House), we required in all 9,000 Officers possessing necessary age and service balance. We had already 5,100 Officers, and a gap of 3,900 had to be filled up.

The process would have to be spread over years—but how and how many?—he asked. The C.-in-C.'s answer was the Indian War Memorial Academy. This institution, on the pattern of West Point, U. S. A., was expected to be started in 1948 at Khadak Wasla, twelve miles from Poona. With a four years' course it would admit every year six hundred candidates and would turn out Officers for India's three Defence Services. The first batch of Officers would pass out in 1952—and by about 1960 Indianisation would be completed.

Coming to practical considerations, he proceeded, till the Academy got into full stride, interim short courses at the I.M.A., Dehra Dun, were to supply our Officers. For the first course which began in January last, provision was made for 300 places, and 237 applicants came from the whole of India, of whom only 126 were suitable: 174 places remained vacant. For the second course also 300 places were kept. But on account of paucity of applicants, the course that was to have started in May, has been postponed to August.

Almost the same sad story one heard regarding the Department of Military Studies and the courses of the I.A.T.C. run under the auspices of this University, he continued, and exhorted his listeners to remove from their minds the entirely wrong notion that first rate youths had scope for their talent only in the I.C.S. and that for the Army nondescripts with a strong physique would do.

We now required men of high intellectual calibre, guts and initiative, and top boys with different aptitudes had all an opportunity to show their individuality in different fields. Besides, he reminded them, there were new methods of selecting Officers which were objective, and there was a square deal for all. The standard, too, was not unduly high.

Resuming, he questioned, where exactly into this picture came our Department of Military Studies? First of all, its course was designed to assist potential candidates for regular commissions in any one of the three Defence Services. Secondly, it was a part-time course so that candidates could, side by side, study at Colleges and appear for the University Examinations in which they get some exemptions for being students of the Department. Thirdly, even if the candidates did not get a Commission, the Diploma itself of this Department gave them a preference in the Government services.

Only two courses had been run so far, and the third was being run now. In view of the coming establishment of the War Academy near Poona, this Department would probably be closed down after the fourth course. But the candidates of the third and the fourth courses could make history for the University, Dr. Mahajani felt. The Academy being an all-India institution, every Province would pull its weight in securing admission for its own candidates. Bombay must not lag behind. The candidates of the third, and especially the fourth, course would see to that. They would surely secure a lead for our Province in the projected War Academy of India.

Centenary Celebrations of the Grant Medical College

Inaugurating the joint Centenary Celebrations of the local Grant Medical College and Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, on March 13, the Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Sir John Colville, made a moving appeal "to that spirit of philanthropic sacrifice to which both the institutions owe their origin," to further the objectives the Centenary Council had before it, for the expansion of the institutions and providing the public with various much-needed amenities.

Briefly recapitulating the history of the College, the Chancellor said: "The College owes its origin to the inspiration of a distinguished predecessor of mine in the Governorship of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, whose name will always be honourably connected with the development of Medical Science in the Presidency. Sir Robert died before his plans for a Medical College for the Province could be carried into effect. Yet, the impetus which he gave was not lost, and his work continued greater than his knowing."

"At a public meeting held in the Town Hall on July 28, 1838, it was resolved that 'a subscription list be immediately opened for the formation of a fund to be devoted to the public commemoration of Sir Robert Grant, and that the Medical College, so ably and so zealously advocated by him, be established and bear his name.' A Committee was formed to give effect to this purpose; the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was obtained."

"It does not appear that this Company was any quicker than most Governments in granting approval to new schemes, but on March 30, 1843, the foundation-stone of the College was laid by the Bishop of Calcutta. The building was completed in October 1845, and made over for the commencement of work to the first Principal, Dr. Charles Morehead, at the opening ceremony on November 3, 1845."

"The J. J. Hospital had its origin as part of the same transaction that resulted in the Grant Medical College, and owes its

existence to the generosity of Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Baronet of that name. The foundation-stone of the Hospital was laid on January 3, 1845, and the opening ceremony was performed by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, on May 15, 1845.

"The fortunes of the College and the Hospital have thus been inseparably linked since their foundation, and we celebrate to-day a century's progress, in the course of which both institutions have made an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of Medicine in India. To-day we pay grateful tribute to the memory of Sir Robert Grant and the first Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Founders, and we remember also the succession of distinguished men who, as Teachers and Doctors, faithfully carried the intentions of the Founders into effect."

Referring to the Council formed under Mr. K. M. Munshi's Leadership to celebrate the Centenary, the Chancellor observed : "To ensure the progressive development of their work in the years to come, the Council has opened a Centenary Fund, and is appealing to public generosity for a sum of Rupees Thirty-five Lakhs. That is a large sum, but the objects towards which it is intended to devote it have my fullest support."

The objects before the Committee were the provision of a Convalescent Home and Infirmary Fund at an estimated cost of Rupees Fifteen Lakhs, a Poor Students' Fund to give loans to poor and deserving students, provision for a Research Scholarship and Readership Fund, and a Memorial Extension to the College Library at a cost of Rupees Two Lakhs.

Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, and Principal, Grant Medical College, Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, the then Mayor of Bombay, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Trustees of the Grant Medical College, and Dr. C. S. Patel, General Secretary, Centenary Celebrations, also spoke at the function. Proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chancellor, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, said that the Centenary of an institution was, indeed, a very unique event. The first Hospital in Bombay, he said, was established exactly 270 years ago at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The first Physician received a salary of Rs. 24. Fifty years later, the Bombay Government raised it to Rs. 42. This was again reduced to Rs. 24 a few years afterwards. These facts he mentioned, "to give a proper perspective of the conditions existing on this Island two centuries ago."

The inauguration of the Centenary Celebrations was followed by a Pageant on March 15, when a procession of the staff, medical students, nurses and volunteers went round the city, and house-to-house collections for the Centenary Fund were made. Tableaux representing a blood bank and an operation theatre and a large

reproduction of human skull, and flags with the Red Cross were the spearhead of the procession. On March 16 and 17, "Hospital Days" were arranged. On the first day, primary and secondary school children, college students and ladies were admitted free and taken round the institution by members of the staff who explained the working of the various sections. The general public was given similar facilities on the second day. We offer our belated Greetings to the two institutions.

Radical Transformation of Human Personality

How easy it was to be happy, explained Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, as President of Balkan-ji-Bari — The All-India Children's Association, in his talk to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, at their recent gathering. To feel happy all one had to do was to enjoy the thing that he had to do. One who enjoyed doing work was sure to be happy.

We should use all our power to do something, he said. That was goodness achieved through happiness. As a matter of fact, we had been postponing our living unnecessarily.—

"We look before and after ;
We pine for what is not ;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught."

However, he emphasised, we should not postpone the education of children. And that education was to be imparted through recreation. Children's was a national problem, and in that light it had to be tackled. How could we neglect children ?

Knowing that environment had more influence than heredity, we could remove the germs of communalism and bring about our social reconstruction by bringing together, on one platform, the children of all communities. They had to be taught the truth, and truth was something for which a person would be prepared to die.

The problem of the future, remarked Mr. B. G. Kher, was the radical transformation of the human personality. Our body, mind and soul had to work in cognizance of each other—"in tune with the Infinite." It was our duty to reconstruct the future generation, to prepare "balanced personalities." The best material for such a purpose was children. They were human souls in their pure, pristine condition for moulding. And after all, the common human heritage of all communities was the same : "Speak the truth," "Do not kill," etc. That was what they had to be imbibed with.

Children's was not only a national but human service, he observed. It was our duty as Children's Workers to understand their instincts—the instincts of all children, not only of the rich

or middle class but also of the poor children. They required study and work. The potentialities of our Balkan-ji-Bari Movement were great. While other organisations doing children's welfare work laid emphasis on certain particular dogmas, our emphasis was only on the child personally.

Children being susceptible, on the one hand, and reservoirs of activity and energy, on the other, could be easily trained. He expressed the hope that the Workers would engage them in useful activities, and thus render a great service to our country and to humanity.

Camping Activity in Schools

Camping is recognised throughout the world as an experience of great educational value to every boy and girl, and as the most important single item in the process of children's character building, writes the *Social Welfare*, quoting Professor C. W. Votow, who has enumerated the values of successful camping thus :— "The children in the process of growing need the tonic of the hills, the woods and the streams. They need to walk under the great sky and the stars. They ought to be toughened by the sun and the wind, the rain and the cold. Nothing can take the place of stout physique, robust health, good blood, firm muscles and sound nerves, for, these are the conditions of character and efficiency. They should swim, row, and sail, roam the woods and waters, get plenty of vigorous action, have interesting healthful things, to think about."

In England, the Board of Education in drawing up a comprehensive scheme of physical education has included such activities as camping, excursions, extensive walking tours, etc. America, too, has recognised the educational value of camps for children. Camps form an integral part of their scholastic life. The most beautiful sites of the country are selected for camps; outdoor theatres, swimming pools, workshops, etc., have been built at some of the permanent camping sites. The experience of camping is made available to every boy and girl. During summer months, camps of long duration are conducted so that vacation from school-work does not become a botheration for parents or children. In Soviet Russia every school runs its own summer school. All camps are subsidised by the Board of Education. The parents have to contribute a very reasonable sum, which varies according to their salaries. The camp organisers welcome the kids to enjoy their holidays, to grow strong in order to have plenty of energy for a good season of study.

The conditions in India are rather tragic, comments that journal. Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association makes some efforts to arrange excursions, outings, camps and trips for its members, and the Hindustan Scouts' Association also does.

something in that direction. Our Schools, however, are like pigeon holes, with no open spaces, parks or playgrounds, even for the day-to-day outdoor activities. They are dull and drab in appearance, sometimes even worse than prisons. It is against the child's nature and its biological, psychological and emotional make-up to sit at length in sedentary positions. Even the fine-arts, nature study and the art of keeping fit are taught without any creative zeal. Is it any wonder, therefore, that children neither possess, attain or maintain a good posture and physical development, nor develop any aesthetic taste ?

Some Suggestions for Students Proceeding to England

About six to seven hundred letters from Indian students were received by Dr. R. U. Hingorani (whose address was published in the last issue of the *Bulletin*), and at least one-half of these were from Doctors or Medical Students who wished to go to England for Medical Diplomas or Degrees. Some two hundred of the remainder were from young men desirous of qualifying in the various branches of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and approximately eighty from students seeking admission to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. Of the balance, the majority required information on practical training in various British industries, and the rest asked the Doctor's advice on a great variety of professions and occupations, ranging from Chartered Accountancy and Law to Forestry, Interior Decorating and Social Welfare Work. Dr. Hingorani has replied briefly to the questions raised on matters of general interest, as follows :—

Admission cannot be obtained to any University in the United Kingdom for any Degree or Diploma unless application is made through the Government channel. It would be practically impossible for any student to secure admission to the University of London in any Faculty during this year. The position in general may be a little easier next year, but, even then, admission will probably only be secured outside London. This is not due to any discrimination against overseas students, but to the fact that all Universities and Colleges are being inundated with applications from their own former members, now demobilised from the forces, whose claims for consideration naturally take precedence over all others.

I would advise all students who intend to come to England, to make their applications for 1947 *now*. My particular advice to members of the Medical profession is to abandon entirely their plans for coming here for further studies unless they can make definite arrangements for admission to a University outside London. Many have asked for copies of syllabuses but owing to the advent of the proposed State Medical Service, there is some uncertainty in regard to the future functioning of the various Schools of Medicine, and in numerous cases a fixed prospectus is not available.

Engineering candidates and young men who wish to undergo training in a British industry will also experience difficulty in finding suitable vacancies in Factories or Engineering Workshops, and this dearth of opportunity will continue for some time to come. In no circumstances, therefore, should any student leave India before he has made definite arrangements, either for admission to a College or University or to some Commercial concern.

The examining bodies of many professions grant exemption from their preliminary examinations to holders of certain Certificates or Diplomas. Evidence of passing the London Matriculation Examination, for instance, will secure admission to practically every University and every Profession in England, but this concession in some cases is not extended to holders of the Matriculation Certificates of the Indian Universities.

I would, therefore, advise every student who wishes eventually to go to England for higher studies to concentrate on passing the London Matriculation Examination, and then to apply for admission at once to an English University or profession. In this way, he will save several years of study, since in several directions, Graduates of Indian Universities are not granted in England the same privileges as Graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom.

The average cost of living for a student in England is Rs. 300 per month. This is exclusive of tuition fees, which vary, of course, according to the type of the training taken. Accommodation is practically impossible to obtain in London at the present time, but the situation may have improved by 1947. Arrangements for next year should be made at the earliest moment. Conditions in districts outside London are slightly more favourable, but owing to the shortage of foodstuffs, English families rarely find it possible to accept paying guests.

Unfortunately, this state of affairs will continue to exist until the end of the present food rationing. Vegetarians will actually be in a better position than meat-eaters, as plenty of vegetables are available in England, and these are not rationed. Milk, however, is in short supply, and will remain so for some time to come.

Many students have asked whether they should take warm clothing from India, or wait until their arrival before making their purchases. My advice to them is to wait until they arrive here since the English styles differ in many respects from the Indian ones, and in any case special arrangements are made in this country to enable the visitors from overseas to buy an adequate supply of additional clothing where necessary.

OBITUARY

The late Professor Govind C. Bhate

Professor G. C. Bhate was a member of the Senate from the year 1906 to 1929. He was a member of the Faculty of Arts and of the Teaching Board during the years 1920-29. He was also a member of the Board of Studies in Philosophy during the years 1919-1928, and was President of those Boards for a number of years. Professor Bhate started his career as a Professor in the Fergusson College, and retired as the Principal of the Willingdon College. He was the first Principal of the latter College.

The late Mr. Ehlulabhai J. Desai

Mr. B. J. Desai was a member of the Senate from the year 1911 to 1928. He was a member of the Faculty of Law and a member of the Syndicate during the years 1927-28. Mr. Desai started his career as a Professor. He later on gave up the Teaching profession and took to Law. He soon attained prominence as a Lawyer and remained one of the foremost Lawyers till the end. His work as an Advocate will ever be remembered on account of his brilliant defence in the I.N.A. trials at Delhi.

The late Mr. Dhanjibhai J. Wadia

Mr. D. J. Wadia passed the B.A. Examination in the First Class in 1898 at the age of 21, and was awarded the Ellis Scholarship for Proficiency in English. He was appointed Head Clerk in the Office of the University Registrar in 1900, and served in this capacity till 1924, in which year he was appointed Assistant Registrar. In 1930 he was appointed Registrar of the University. From the date he was appointed as Head Clerk till the time of his retirement in the year 1930, Mr. Wadia identified himself entirely with the work of the University. His devotion to duty was exemplary, and his capacity for work enormous. He was gifted with a very retentive memory which served him well in his career. What he liked most was the work of the University and what he shunned most was publicity.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Important Dates

August 7. Last date for the receipt of applications for the D. P. H. and D.Hy. Examinations ; **12.** Last day for notifying subjects and for receiving Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Karsandas Mulji, Dossabhoy Hormusji Cama (for receiving only), Sir George Le Grand Jacob, Ashburner, Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prizes, and Manockji Limjee, Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medals ; **21.** Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University—Candidates wishing to receive their Degrees in person must be in attendance at the University Library Buildings at 4 p.m. (S.T.), and must provide themselves with the academic costume prescribed for the Degree to which they seek admission.

September 2. Last date for the receipt of applications for the B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examinations ; **7.** Last date for the receipt of applications for the D. O. Examination ; **14.** Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.Sc. (French or German) Translation Test, B.Com., First LL.B., Second LL.B. and B.E. Examinations, First term in Technology (for Agricultural Students) ends ; **16.** Last date for the receipt of applications for the D.V.D., D. Ped., and D.A. Examinations ; **21.** Last date for the receipt of applications for the First, Second and the Third M.B., B.S. Examinations.

October 1. Second term in Technology (for Agricultural Students) begins ; **7.** B. A. (Pass), B. Sc. (Subsidiary), D. A., D. Ped., D.V.D., D.P.H., M.D., M.S., D.Hy., D.O. and M.Sc. (Agri.) (By Thesis and Papers) Examinations begin ; **10.** First term in Arts, Science, Technology (except Agriculture), Law and Medicine ends ; **12.** First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations begin ; **14.** First LL.B., Second LL.B., B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical), M.Sc. (French or German) Translation Test and B.Com. Examinations begin ; **16.** Last date for the receipt of intimations from candidates selecting Special Groups in Mathematics for Papers VII and VIII at the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations.

Senate Meetings

An Ordinary Meeting of the University Senate was held on June 14 and 15, after which was held a Special (Requisition) Meeting.

At the Ordinary Meeting, the following important items among others, were considered and disposed of :—

(i) The B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, was recommended to be affiliated to the University for teaching courses of study leading up to the First M.B., B.S. Examination, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, and the College proposed to

be started by the People's Education Society, Bombay, also for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

(ii)—The Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1946-47 and the Revised Estimates for 1945-46, was considered, adopted and passed with certain amendments (Details appear on pages 46-52).

(iii) The Ordinances and Regulations passed respectively by the Syndicate and the Academic Council since the meeting of the Senate held in March (*vide* Pamphlets 1 and 2) were approved.

(iv) Condition No. 1 for the University's grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute was amended providing that in the previous 24 months not less than 4 lacs of *Shlokas* should be collected, giving an average of 2 lacs of *Shlokas* per annum, and that the contribution under this head would be increased *pro rata*.

(v) A special grace was passed in favour of Mr. S. R. Dhavalikar, a Pleader, 60 years of age, who had appeared for the Intermediate Arts Examination in 1907, allowing him to appear for the same Examination to be held in 1947, without being required to keep terms in an affiliated College.

At the Special Meeting, the following resolution by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar was passed : "That the Senate is of opinion that the decision taken at its meeting held in February, adopting the report of the Committee of the whole House regarding the syllabus of the Matriculation Examination (appearing on page 27 of the last issue of the *Bulletin*) requires reconsideration and, therefore, refers the whole matter back to the Syndicate and the Academic Council for reconsideration and report, with instructions that they should consult expert opinion, if necessary, and take into consideration the recommendations made in the various schemes for re-organisation of Secondary Education with special reference to Sargent and Wardha schemes."

Extension Lectures

Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Curator, Compilation and Translation Bureau, and Head of the Department of Persian, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan), arranged an exhibition of select works of the Bureau in the Convocation Hall on March 15 and 16, when he explained the system of compiling and translating standard works into one of the principal languages of India—particularly Urdu—adopted at the Osmania University.

Under the auspices of the Faculty of Science and the Grant Medical College, Dr. R. Row delivered a lecture on the subject of Myc. Uprol in Culture at the Grant Medical College, Physiology Theatre, on March 20.

The inaugural meeting of the Physics Colloquium was held in the Royal Institute of Science on July 13, when Dr. H. J. Taylor opened the colloquium with a paper entitled "Deasil and Widdershins."

Award of Grants

Mr. D. R. Kaprekar has been awarded a grant of Rs. 350 for publishing a collection of his contribution on "Demlo Numbers."

Mr. M. A. Mehendale has been awarded an amount of Rs. 850 from the balance to the credit of the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal Endowment for publishing the Essay on "Aso-kan Inscriptions in India" as a publication of this University.

University Journal

Papers on Geographical subjects will be published in the History, Economics and Sociology issues of the *Journal*, and Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, Dr. A. S. Kalapesi and Professor C. B. Joshi have been appointed members of the Editorial Subcommittee in Geography.

Equivalence of Examinations

The B. T. Degree of the Calcutta University has been recognised as equivalent to the B.T. Degree of this University for the purpose of admission to the Ph.D. Degree in Education.

Exemption in the paper in English at the First LL.B. Examination will be granted to candidates who have passed the B.Sc. Examination of the Delhi University under the old rules, provided that—(i) the papers in English for the said B.Sc. Examination are identical with the Compulsory papers in the same subject for the B.A. Examination; and (ii) Candidates have passed in the subject of English at the B.Sc. Examination with the minimum percentage required for passing the B.A. Examination in Compulsory English.

The Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University has been recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University, on the usual condition as to reciprocity.

A concession has been granted for two years only, viz., 1946 and 1947, to the Matriculates of the Polish Lyceum, temporarily established in Kolhapur, to be deemed to have qualified for the Matriculation Examination of this University on appearing for and passing in the paper in General English at the Matriculation Examination of this University.

Examination Dates and Centres

Instead of the usual dates, the Intermediate Arts, Commerce and Science Examinations were held from March 27; B. Com. Examination from March 29; B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations from

April 4 ; F.E. and B.E. Examinations from April 15 ; S.E. Examination from April 22 ; and the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations from May 3.

From 1947, the LL.M. and M.Com. Examinations will be held along with the M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry' (by papers), i.e., commencing on the first Monday in May.

One more examination in Ancient India Culture at the M.A. Examination will be held under old rules for the last time in 1947.

Sholapur was made a Centre for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations held in March 1946 ; Satara and Navsari have been continued as Centres for the Matriculation Examination for a further period of five years ; Junagadh has been discontinued as a Centre for the B.A. Examination from 1947, and it has been continued as a Centre for the Intermediate Science Examination for a further period of three years ; Surat and Kolhapur have been discontinued as Centres for the Law Examinations from October 1946 ; Karachi has been made a Centre for the Intermediate Commerce Examination next year ; and the Practical Examination in Physics at the M.Sc. Examination will hereafter be held at Bombay as well as at Poona.

A Request to the Publishers

The publishers of prescribed text-books have been requested by the University to keep a sufficient stock of books to meet the needs of students. Copies of the list of books are supplied to them from time to time, and if for any reason there is any difficulty in ensuring the required supply of the prescribed books, the same should be notified to the University as early as possible.

Election to the Senate by the Constituency of Registered Graduates

His Excellency the Chancellor sanctioned on April 8, the addition of the following Statute 104 A, (at page 47 of the University Handbook, Part II, for 1946), in connection with the election to the Senate by the Constituency of Registered Graduates, passed by the Senate at their meeting held on March 15 :—

(1) Every candidate in an election to the Senate by the Constituency of Registered Graduates shall, before nomination, deposit with the Registrar the sum of Rs. 250 in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day ; the candidate shall not be deemed to be duly nominated unless the said deposit has been made.

(2) The said deposit shall be forfeited to the University if the candidate is not elected and the number of votes credited to him at the last count before he is excluded or before the last of the successful candidates is elected is less than one eighth of the quota.

(3) The said deposit shall be returned : (a) if the candidate is elected, or (b) if he duly withdraws his candidature, or (c) if his nomination is declared invalid, or (d) if he dies before

the date fixed for the scrutiny of votes, or if the candidate is not elected and the deposit has not been forfeited under Clause (2) hereabove.

The election to the Senate by the Constituency of Registered Graduates, which was to be held on July 29, has been postponed to September 2, owing to the postal strike.

Instructions to Colleges

The University has instructed the affiliated Colleges not to start their classes before 7-30 a.m., that each period should be of not less than 45 minutes, and that there should be a recess of not less than 15 minutes.

The Principals of Colleges at Ahmedabad have closed their institutions till August 7 on account of the communal disturbances. The Syndicate have, under Ordinance 89, suspended the operation of Ordinance 87 as regards the Colleges in Ahmedabad.

An Ordinance has been passed, whereby applications for the affiliation, extension of affiliation or continuation of affiliation of Colleges should be sent to the University Registrar in the form prescribed by the Syndicate so as to reach him on or before August 31 of the year preceding the year from which affiliation is intended to take effect. The Syndicate have reserved to themselves the right to refuse to consider any application received after the said date.

Research Students and Fellows

It has been decided by the University that in its School of Economics and Sociology a research student will not ordinarily be allowed to continue as such for more than four years from the date of his registration. If a research student does not complete his work and submit his thesis within four years from the date of his registration, he may be allowed to continue as a research student on his Guiding Teacher certifying to the satisfaction of the University Authorities that he needs additional time for the completion of his thesis.

It has also been decided that hereafter, whenever a person is appointed a Singhanee Fellow in the Department of Chemical Technology, he must be asked, as a condition of the award of the Fellowship, to give an undertaking in writing that he will work as a Singhanee Fellow for at least one year.

Publication of the Theses

The condition regarding the obtaining of permission of the University for publishing the theses submitted for the Master's and Doctor's Degrees (appearing on page 15 of the August 1945 issue of the *Bulletin*) has been withdrawn by the University. The subject is, however, being considered by the Syndicate.

Indian Air Training Corps

A Vacation Course of the Corps was conducted between April 15 and June 15. In all 57 Cadets were trained. Many Cadets belonged to the mofussil Colleges. These formed the Seventh and the Eighth batches of the Corps. The Camp was arranged in the Elphinstone College Hostels.

The Passing Out Parade of these batches was held on June 14. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, was the Chief Guest. Occupying the saluting base along with Air Commodore C. D. Adams, Officer Commanding, R.A.F., Bombay Area, and Sir Bomanji Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the University, he took the salute at the marchpast and distributed the Prizes.

Sir Bomanji Wadia, Vice-Chancellor, in his introductory speech, acquainted the guests with this new activity of the University. He said that the idea of Air Training had well impressed the student world and many were coming up to take the 'Air' as their career. He added that the Corps had trained about 200 Cadets up to last December; of these 65 had expressed a keen desire to take Commission in the R.I.A.F., and as many as 35 had been selected for the same. He observed that to that list were yet to be added the results of the Sixth, the Seventh and the Eighth batches. On behalf of the University, Sir Bomanji thanked Air Commodore Adams, Wing Commander Arden, Officer Commanding, R.A.F., Santa Cruz, and his staff, Wing Commander Springell, Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Base, and Squadron Leader Desai, for their co-operation and services.

The Premier was well impressed by the show put up by the Cadets. He remarked that every country must have an Air Force which forms an integral part of the country's defence. "It is interesting to note," he said, "that young students are coming forth for this job, and every possible help should be given to them." He recalled that during the last Congress Ministry, a resolution purporting to provide proper Military Training in the University had been passed. But it had been found difficult to give complete effect to it. He was, therefore, glad to note that, despite the lack of adequate assistance, the Corps was turning out a number of candidates for Commissions in the R.I.A.F.

The Government of India are being approached by the University with a request to sanction the starting of a Second Centre for the courses of the Corps at Poona.

School of Economics and Sociology

The School completes twenty-five years this year, and it has been decided by the University to celebrate its Silver Jubilee during the current academic year. The Director of the School will be

glad to have the names and present addresses of past students, together with information about their occupation and status in life, as he hopes to publish a Directory, giving details about them. The School has also decided to bring out Silver Jubilee Volumes in the subjects of Economics and Sociology.

In the Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal Section in Agricultural Economics, three units have been established, one for each linguistic unit of the Province, the whole Section thus serving the three linguistic regions of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Government of Bombay have agreed to finance two units of this Section, and have also agreed to bear the cost of the field work of these units, amounting to Rs. 2,000, and the miscellaneous expenditure, estimated at Rs. 700.

The services of Professor C. N. Vakil, which had been lent to the Government of India, were at his request replaced at the disposal of the University from March 1, on which date he resumed the charge of his duties as Director of the School and as Warden of the University Hostel. Mr. J. J. Anjaria has been nominated by the Government of India for appointment as Chief of Section to the International Monetary Fund, Washington. Mr. M. L. Dantwala has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

Department of Chemical Technology

Six students have been admitted in the Department for a special course of studies, on the request of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India. The Department is trying to establish closer contacts with the V. J. Technical Institute. The Government of Bombay are being approached for the provision of adequate funds for the expansion and general strengthening of the Department.

Dr. K. Venkataraman, Director, has proceeded to Germany, at the invitation of the Planning and Development Department of the Government of India, to study there the technique and process of the Dyestuff Industry. Thereafter, he will visit also the U.S.A. Dr. Venkataraman's services have been lent to Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., as their Technical Assistant.

Dr. G. P. Kane, Reader in Chemical Engineering, has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemical Technology and Director of the Department during Dr. Venkataraman's absence in term time. Mr. N. R. Kamath has been appointed Sir Homi Mehta Reader in Plastics, Paints and Varnishes, and Mr. N. R. Kuloor, Lecturer in Chemical Engineering.

Medical Examination of Students

The University has decided not to hold the Medical Examination of students this year.

University Tower

The entrance for visitors to the Tower from the first floor of the Library through the Reading Room has been stopped, and the admission to the Tower has been arranged from the ground floor, where a special peon is on duty for the purpose. The entrance fee to the Tower has been raised to Four Annas per head.

The Professor Ramchandra Krishna Lagu Prize Regulations

Regulations relating to the award of the Professor Ramchandra Krishna Lagu Prize (at the end of the University Handbook, Part IV, 1942 Edition) have been amended as follows—(1) A Prize of Rs. 330 shall be awarded every year to the candidate whose thesis for the Ph.D. Degree in English is judged to be the best thesis in English submitted during the year of award. (2) Failing such a candidate, the Prize shall be awarded to a candidate passing the M.A. Examination with the highest number of marks from among candidates who have taken the complete course of eight papers in English, provided that the candidate obtains at least Second Class marks on the aggregate at the Examination. (3) The annual income of the Fund shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent, to be contributed to the General Fund of the University. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

Inter-Collegiate Tournaments

In the light of the change in the Inter-University Eligibility Rule, which has been reduced from 9 years to 7 years after Matriculation, the University's present Eligibility Rules has been revised to read as under.—

“No student shall be eligible to take part in any of the Inter-Collegiate or Inter-Group Competitions if he has completed 6 years after passing the Matriculation Examination provided that in the case of Medical and Engineering Colleges, the Eligibility Rule shall be 7 years after Matriculation and in the case of Teaching Colleges, 2 years after admission to the College.”

The revised Eligibility Rule quoted above reduces the period for Medical and Engineering Colleges from 8 years to 7 years.

The following is the programme of the Tournaments during the first term : *The Themuras Doongaji Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Tournament* will be held on August 5, 6, 8 and 9, in the St. Xavier's College Hall. *The Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament* will commence on August 13, the preliminary rounds to be played on the Grant Medical and the Elphinstone College Courts, and the semi-finals rounds on the Elphinstone College Courts only. *The Inter-Collegiate Knock-out Football Tournament* will be played from September 10 onwards, at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, and other available grounds. *The Inter-Collegiate Swimming Competition* will be held on September 13 and 14, at the Back Bay Baths.

CHANGES IN THE RULES RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

Ordinance 154 B (*page 95), pertaining to Examinations, has been amended to read as follows—"Where a candidate at a University Examination other than Matriculation fails only in one head of passing by 3 marks where the total of that head is 100, or by not more than 4 marks where the total is more than 100, such failure shall be condoned. This rule shall apply to candidates who fail to get Honours through a deficiency of not more than 4 marks," (the expression "head of passing" shall be deemed to include the aggregate of marks in an Examination, where a candidate is required to obtain a certain percentage of the aggregate marks in order to be declared successful, as in the case of the Law Examinations) ; and a new Ordinance 154 C has been added, whereby "No candidate shall be eligible for any of the Scholarships, Medals or Prizes to be awarded to candidates successful at any of the University Examinations who has his deficiency of marks in any of the heads of the Examination condoned under the rules laid down in that behalf."

Matriculation Examination : Changes in the scheme of the Matriculation Examination, appearing in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, have been withheld, as the said scheme has been referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration, with certain specific directions.

Ordinance 176 (page 19 of the Matriculation Blue Booklet, 1946 Edition), pertaining to the syllabuses in Latin, Greek and Hebrew has been so amended as to allot 30 marks to the translation of passages from the prescribed texts, and 20 marks to questions on grammar (arising therefrom) and idiomatic constructions.

Schemes of examination for the *First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science* and of courses in *B.A. General and Honours* have been revised, and these may be perused either at the affiliated Colleges or in the University Office.

B. A. Examination : Regulation 23 A (page 109) has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates who have obtained the Diploma in Military Studies of this University shall be exempted from the three papers in Compulsory English at the B.A. Examination. Candidates who have obtained the B1 and B2 Certificates issued by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from either Paper I or Paper II in Compulsory English."

In Regulation 29 (page 126), the description of Paper I and Paper II under the Heading "Theoretical Examination" in Che-

* Except where otherwise mentioned, the page No. refers to that of the *University Handbook, Part II, 1946 Edition.*

mistry has been amended to read as follows—"Paper I: Organic and Inorganic (non-metals)—70 marks shall be assigned to Organic Chemistry and 30 marks to Inorganic Chemistry (non-metals); Paper II: Physical and Inorganic (metals)—70 marks shall be assigned to Physical Chemistry and 30 marks to Inorganic Chemistry (metals)." This amendment will be in force with effect from the Examination to be held in April 1947.

First Year Commerce Examination : The Syllabuses of the Course have been revised, and Regulation 46 GG (page 159) has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates who have been members of the U. O. T. C. and have obtained the A1 Certificate issued by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from group A mentioned in Regulation 46 G."

T. D. Examination : Students for the T. D. Course, under Ordinance 212 A (page 175), cannot take any Modern European or Classical Language for Practice lessons, and they should, therefore, make a proper selection from the languages enumerated in the said Ordinance.

First Year Science Examination : Regulation 83 KK (page 187) has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates studying for the Diploma in Military Studies in the University or who have been members of the U.O.T.C. and have obtained the A1 Certificate issued by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from Head 4 of the F. Y. Science Examination."

Intermediate Science Examination : From 1947 onwards all candidates save those mentioned below, appearing for the Intermediate Science Examination will be required to appear both in Papers and in Practicals : (a) In 1947 only, as a special case, candidates who were repeaters at the Intermediate Science (B Group) Examination of 1946, and obtained exemption marks in any of the Practicals, will be entitled at their choice to claim exemption from such Practicals only; (b) Similarly, candidates who were as the result of the Intermediate Science Examination held in 1946, or previous years, permitted to keep terms for the B.Sc. Course, will be required to appear only in the remaining subject of Intermediate Science in Theory and/or Practicals; (c) Further, candidates who have on a previous occasion passed the Intermediate Science Examination (B Group) in Papers only, and wish to appear for the Practicals for being eligible to join the Medical Course, will be permitted to appear only for the Practical examination. In all these three cases, the concession is available for 1947 only. In all other cases, candidates must appear in Theory and Practicals both.

Regulation 84 A (page 194) has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates who are studying for the Diploma in Military Studies in the University and candidates who have been members of the U.O.T. C. and have obtained the A2 Certificate issued

by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from Head 1 of the Intermediate Science Examination."

B. Sc. Examination : Clauses (b), (c) and (d) of Regulation 92 (page 206) have been amended to read as follows—“(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in O 222 and O 225, candidates holding the A or B Licence for Aircraft Pilots or the A and C or the B and D Licences in Ground Engineering or the Diploma in Military Studies of this University shall be permitted to take the B.Sc. Examination with only one Principal or one Subsidiary subject as under : (i) the holder of the A Licence for Aircraft Pilots or of the A and C Licences in Ground Engineering or of the Diploma in Military Studies is entitled to exemption from the Subsidiary subject ; (ii) the holder of the B Licence for Aircraft Pilots or of the B and D Licences in Ground Engineering is entitled to exemption from the Principal subject. Such candidates will only be required to keep terms in the subjects in which they wish to appear—four terms in the case of a Principal subject and two in the case of a Subsidiary subject. Candidates under (i) shall be eligible for a Class on the basis of the percentage of the marks obtained by them in the subjects in which they have to appear but shall not be entitled to any University awards. Candidates under (ii) shall not be entitled to any Classes or University awards. (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in O 222 and O 225, a candidate who obtains the B1 and B2 Certificates issued by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from any one paper at the B.Sc. (Sub.) Examination. (d) A candidate availing himself of the exemptions granted under (c) above shall be eligible for a Class on the basis of the percentage of marks obtained by him in the Principal subject, or in the Principal subject and the Paper in which he appears, as the case may be, but he shall not be entitled to any University prizes or awards.”

Clause (b) of Regulation 93 (page 207) has been amended to read as follows—“(b) There shall be 300 marks for a subsidiary subject, each Paper or Practical examination carrying 75 marks in all subjects except Physics, Chemistry and Geography. In Physics, Chemistry and Geography there shall be two papers of 100 marks each, and two Practical examinations, each of them carrying 50 marks.” The amendment came in force from June 1946.

B. Sc. (Tech.) Examination : The second clause of Regulation 201 H (page 362) has been amended so as to provide for the award of Classes to the successful candidates as under—those obtaining 50-59 per cent of the total marks, Second Class ; those obtaining 60-69 per cent First Class ; and those obtaining 70 per cent and above, Distinction.

M. Sc. (Agri.) Examination : Referring to the last issue of the *Bulletin*, it is not the Regulation 124 H which has been reworded, as inadvertently mentioned, but the Regulation 142 H.

S. E. (Mech. and Elec.) Examination : Instead of the "term work," mentioned under "Workshop Practice" in Regulation 189 E. (page 347) about "Mechanical Technology and Practice I," now the candidates will have to submit to the Examiners the "term work *other than that in moulding.*"

M. B., B. S. Examinations : Ordinances 258 A (page 394), 261 A (page 397) and 263 CC (page 404) have been amended, providing for the deficiency of candidates at the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations, failing in any (one or more) subject under one head of passing (whether the written test, or the practical test, or the written and practical tests taken together) by not more than 3 marks, to be condoned ; and Regulation 233 B (page 404) has been amended to read as follows—"At the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examination candidates who appear at one and the same time in all subjects and who in only one subject fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head of that subject by not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the marks obtainable *in that subject* shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting, be declared to have passed the Examination, provided always that no candidate shall be so declared to have passed unless he obtains 50 per cent of the total marks in all subjects. Such candidates shall not be eligible for University prizes or awards, and in no case shall a candidate be entitled to claim the benefit of a double condonation."

Regulations 217 A (page 394) and 224 A (page 397) have been so amended that the former concerns only the First M.B., B.S. Examination and the latter only the Second M.B., B.S. Examination, instead of both being for the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations.

For the *First M.B., B.S. Examination*, the second paragraph of Ordinance 258 (page 391) with its proviso has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates shall be deemed to have failed to pass an Examination under the above clause if they fail to *re-appear* at an Examination though due, or if their names have been submitted by the Principal of the College for inclusion in the list of candidates appearing for the Examination, and if the candidates have failed to pass the Examination, either because they have not attained the standard of passing or because they have been absent from the whole Examination or from any part of it. Provided that candidates, who at their first attempt, after their names have been submitted by the Principal of the College for inclusion in the list of candidates appearing for the Examination, apply for the withdrawal of their application for admission to the Examination, *within 48 hours of the commencement* thereof, shall not be deemed to have failed to pass the Examination."

For the *Third M.B., B.S. Examination*, the following proviso has been added to the second paragraph of Ordinance 263 B

(page 399)—“Provided that candidates, who at their first attempt after their names have been submitted by the Principal of the College for inclusion in the list of candidates appearing for the Examination, apply for the withdrawal of their application for admission to the Examination within *48 hours of the commencement* thereof, shall not be deemed to have failed to pass the Examination,” and clause (i) of Regulation 233 A (page 403, and subsequently amended, *vide* page 443) has been substituted by the following—“Candidates who have appeared in November 1945 or who would appear thereafter for the Third M.B., B.S. Examination, either in part or whole, shall be exempted, at their option, from appearing in subjects, other than Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology, any time thereafter on their being declared to have passed therein. In the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology, candidates shall be exempted, at their option, from appearing in the subject or subjects in which they have passed, and they may complete the said Examination at a subsequent session or sessions by appearing in the subject or subjects in which they have failed, provided, however, that they pass in all these subjects within a period of two calendar years or in four consecutive examinations, including the first appearance, whichever is earlier.”

First B.D.S. Examination : “A course of lectures” in (iv) *In Prosthetic Dentistry*, in Regulation 263 G (page 406) has been substituted by “A course of lectures extending over one term,” and Groups A and B of the subjects mentioned in Regulation 235 C (page 406) have been amended, transferring (iii) *Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative) including Histology*, from Group A, to Group B as (i), and renumbering the *Prosthetic Dentistry* and *Dental Metallurgy* as (ii) and (iii) respectively therein.

Regulation 235 O (page 413), concerning *Exemptions*, has been amended to read as follows—“Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degrees of M.B., B.S. (New Regulations of 1928), will be exempted from examination in (i) General Anatomy and (ii) General Physiology of Group A of the First Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, and will be permitted to complete the course after three years’ study at a Dental College recognised by this University. They will be required to take the First Examination at the end of their second year’s study at a Dental College recognised by this University, and the Final Examination at the end of the third year. Provided, however, that the course of studies for the Final B.D.S. Examination shall be commenced by these students one year after their admission to the Dental College.”

A new Regulation 235 OA (page 414) has been added as follows—“Candidates who have appeared for the First M.B., B.S. Examination under the new regulations but who have failed to pass

thereat will be permitted to join the Course for the Degree of B.D.S. They will be required to appear for the examination in (i) General Anatomy and (ii) General Physiology of Group A of the First Professional Examination for the Degree of B.D.S. without keeping any attendance therefor. They will be further required also to appear for Group B of the First Professional Examination for the B.D.S. Degree at the end of their second year of study at a Dental College recognised by the University and for the Final Examination not earlier than three years after their passing in General Anatomy and General Physiology of Group A of the First Professional Examination."

Regulation 235 S (page 414) has been amended to read as follows—"Candidates who hold the Degrees of L.M. & S. or M.B., B.S. of this University, or an equivalent qualification of another University or Licensing Body will be entitled, notwithstanding O 263 G and O 263 J to take the Final qualifying Examination for the B.D.S. Degree after two years' study at a Dental College recognised by this University. They will be required to appear at the end of their second year's study at a Dental College for the University Examination in Group B of the First Examination for the Degree of Dental Surgery and Group B of the Final Examination for the B.D.S. Degree. Candidates appearing simultaneously for both the Examinations, in the event of their failing in Group B of the First Examination, will be deemed to have failed in Group B of the Final Examination as well and will be required to appear in both the Groups again."

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1946

The following table shows the dates fixed by the Ordinances for the commencement of the University Examinations to be held in the year 1946 (July 1 to December 31), the last days of entry, and the admission fees.

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Date of Commencement</i>	<i>Last Day of Entry</i>	<i>Admission Fee</i>
			Rs.
B.A. (Pass)	7th October 1946..	2nd September 1946 .	40
B.Sc. (Subsidiary) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	25
M.D.	Do. ..	8th July 1946 ..	200*
M.S.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200†
D.P.H.	Do. ..	7th August 1946 ..	75
D.Hy.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200
D.O.	Do. ..	7th September 1946..	200
D.V.D.	Do. ..	16th September 1946..	75
D.Ped.	Do. ..	Do. ..	75
D.A.	Do. ..	Do. ..	75
M.Sc. (Agri.) By Thesis and Papers	Do. ..	7th August 1946 ..	100.
First M.B., B.S. ..	12th October 1946.	21st September 1946 .	30
Second M.B., B.S. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15
Third M.B., B.S. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	45
B.Com.	14th October 1946.	14th September 1946.	50
M.Sc. (Translation Test).	Do. ..	Do. ..	25
B.E. (Civil, Mechanical Electrical)	Do. ..	Do. ..	50
First LL.B.	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
Second LL.B.	Do. ..	Do. ..	50

The days shown in the table for the commencement of the Examinations are those fixed by the Ordinances. If any of them happen to be public holidays, or when in the opinion of the Syndicate there is sufficient reason for altering the days for holding any Examinations as fixed by the Ordinances, the Syndicate will appoint other days in lieu of the fixed days and, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 141 under Examinations "A-General," page 87 of the University Handbook, Part II, for 1946, will give notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, of any such alteration of dates at least fifteen days before the dates fixed by the Ordinances for the commencement of the Examinations.

Forms of application for admission to Examinations for *Post-Graduate Degrees only* are sold in the office of the University Registrar at half an anna per copy, *exclusive* of postage. Forms of application for admission to the remaining Examinations will be available at the Colleges.

* Rs. 100 for an M.D. who appears for a branch other than the one in which he has already passed and for an M.S.

† Rs. 100 for an M.D.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND VACANCIES

Chancellor : His Excellency Sir Andrew Clow will act as Governor of Bombay during the absence on leave of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Colville for three months out of India, from approximately August 19.

Vice-Chancellor : Sir Bomanji J. Wadia was re-appointed Vice-Chancellor by His Excellency the Chancellor of the University, on June 18.

Academic Council : Dr. G. P. Kane was elected by the Whole-time Teachers, in place of Professor K. Venkataraman, on June 29.

Boards of Studies : The following were elected, re-elected or co-opted on the different Boards of Studies—IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS—*Hindi*: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Professor B. D. Verma, Professor H. L. Auluck, Professor T. G. Devare and Acharya Jinavajayaji Muni; *History and Archaeology* : Mr. P. R. Chikodi, on June 15; IN THE FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY—*Engineering* : Mr. G. A. Kamtekar, on June 17.

Board of Accounts : Professor V. A. Apte and Mr. S. M. Shah were re-elected, and Mr. K. T. Shah elected, by the Senate, on June 14.

Senate : Mr. B. G. Kher became Fellow of the University, as Minister of Education, Government of Bombay; Dr. G. S. Cheema, as Director of Agriculture; and Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, as Secretary, P. W. Department; Mr. Ramchandra M. Nalavade, Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, Mr. Ahmedmiya S. Sheikh, Mrs. Sumati N. Gore, and Mr. Shivrao S. Shastri were elected by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on May 24; Mr. V. B. Gandhi, by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, on June 14; Professor D. A. Dhurva, by the Faculty of Arts, in place of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, on June 15; Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, re-elected by the Faculty of Technology, on June 17; Principal M. M. Thakore, by the Principals of Law Colleges; Principal L. N. Welinkar, elected by the Principals of Arts Colleges (All Groups), in place of Principal T. A. Kulkarni; and Principal G. S. Paramasivayya, by the Principals of Arts Colleges, Karnatak Group, in place of Principal P. S. Katti; Mr. Bhikhabhai K. Patel, re-elected by the Headmasters of Recognised Schools, Gujarat Group; Mr. K. N. Shirole, by the Municipal Boroughs, Deccan Group; Mr. B. T. Kulkarni, elected by the District Local Boards, Konkan Group, in place of Dr. S. K. Galvankar; and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. S. Khuhro, by the District Local Boards, Sind Group, in place of Khan Bahadur Moulabuksh M. Soomro, on July 3.

A Vacancy in the Academic Council : Representative of the Board of Studies in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Modern European Languages, in place of the Rev. A. M. Coyne, S. J., to be filled on October 27.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following statement shows the total number of students who appeared at and passed the various Examinations held during the first half of the year 1946 :—

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Matriculation	38,214	18,677	49.00
Intermediate Arts	5,376	2,660	49.49
Bachelor of Arts	2,190	1,579	72.10
Master of Arts	428	291	67.99
Intermediate Commerce	1,658	792	47.76
Bachelor of Commerce	474	156	34.15
Diploma in Teaching	162	122	75.31
Bachelor of Teaching	325	274	84.30
Diploma in Librarianship	18	13	72.22
Intermediate Science	5,185	2,561	49.39
Bachelor of Science	3,194	*1,100 †1,180	71.38
Master of Science (Mathematics)	36	13	36.11
First Year in Science (Agriculture)	269	156	58.00
Second Year in Science (Agriculture)	143	106	74.12
Bachelor of Science (Agriculture)	87	72	82.76
First Year Engineering (Old and New)	371	185	46.75
Second Year Engineering (Civil) (Old)	77	34	44.15
Second Year Engineering (Civil) (New)	57	33	57.89
Second Year Engineering (Mech. and Elec.)	79	41	51.89
Bachelor of Engineering (Civil)	134	80	59.70
Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)	46	31	67.39
Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical)	43	37	86.46
Bachelor of Science (Tech.)	53	40	75.47
Bachelor of Science (Tech.) First Year Translation Test	62	39	62.90
First Bachelor of Laws	852	361	42.37
Second Bachelor of Laws	504	225	39.89
First M.B., B.S.	251	125	49.80
Second M.B., B.S.	125	95	76.00
Third M.B., B.S.	242	102	42.15
Diploma in Public Health	1	..	..
Doctor of Medicine	44	13	29.54
Master of Surgery	17	6	35.29
Diploma in Ophthalmology	2	..	..
Diploma in Anaesthesia	2	2	100.00
Diploma in Pediatrics	1	..	..
Master of Science (Translation Test)	90	66	73.33
Master of Science (By Papers)	61	33	54.09
Master of Commerce	7	7	100.00
Master of Laws	13	3	23.08
Diploma in Military Studies	..	..	..
First Year Science (Vet.)	38	24	57.89

* Passed the whole Examination.

† Passed in Subsidiary only.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

As the endowments from the income of which Scholarships and Prizes are to be paid have been invested in non-terminable $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Government loan, and as the Government of India have decided to reduce the rate of interest on such Paper from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 3% , it is very likely that the amounts of Scholarships or Prizes payable to scholars will require to be decreased. Effect will be given to the deduction decided upon from the second payment of the stipends. The maximum deduction in case of the amount of the Prize will be one-seventh of the award.

The following are the Scholarships, Prizes and Medals awarded on the result of Examinations held in March and April 1946 :—

MATRICULATION

GENERAL

The First Jugannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship, The Ellis Prize and The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize—to Krishna Shriniwas Arjunwadkar, of M. E. Society's High School, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona ; *The Second Jugannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship*—to Dinkar Raghunath Page, of City High School, Sangli ; *The Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship*—to Catao Marcos Braz Gomes, of St. Paul's High School, Belgaum ; *The Bci Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize*—divided equally between Shobhana Kishorlal Khandwala, of Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaum, Bombay, and Saradchandra Ratilal Mody, of New Era School, Bombay ; *The Chatfield Prize*—to Suheela Shridhar Agashe, of High School for Indian Girls, Poona ; *The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship*—divided equally between Shirishbala Pralhad Atre, of Government Girls' High School, Nasik, and Susheela Shridhar Agashe, of High School for Indian Girls, Poona ; *The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship*—to Sudarshan Kumari Ladhamal Chabda, of Mount Carmel Convent High School, Ahmedabad ; *The Edward Dalgado Scholarship*—to Arthur Santana Piedade Menezes, of People's High School, Nova Goa ; *The Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship*—to Padmakar Ramchandra Dubhashi, of Modern High School, Poona ; *The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Scholarship*—to Anant Krishna Ramdas, of Modern High School, Poona ; *The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Prize*—to Sadanand Jagannath Diwadkar, of King George English School, Dadar, Bombay ; *The Jaffar Cassum Moosa Gold Medal*—divided equally between Akhtaraalam Mubarakali Aalam, of Muslim Ed. S. L. Night School, Byculla, Bombay, and Abdulshakoor Esmail Noor, of Shree Hardhol High School, Dhrol ; *The Sagarmal Khaitan Memorial Scholarship*—divided equally between Dasharath Vikram Singh, of Marwari Vidyalaya High School, Girgaum, Bombay, and Shreesh Digambar Parasnis, of M. E. Society's High School, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

SECTARIAN AND TERRITORIAL

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship—to* *Yael David Shellim*, of Sir Jacob Sassoon Jewish School, Byculla, Bombay ; *The First Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship* and *The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize*—to Roshanali Haji Khoja, of Alfred High School, Bhuj ; *The Second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship*—to Dolatlal Shantidas Shah, of Jodharaj Ramlal City High School, Dhulia ; *The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship*—to Moreswar Shankar Huzurbazar, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur ; *The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship*—to Khateeb Iqbal Ahmed Ali Saheb, of Anglo-Urdu High School, Camp, Poona ; *The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship*—divided equally between Akhtaraalam Mubarakali Aalam, of Muslim Ed. S. L. Night High School, Byculla, Bombay, and Abdulshakoor Ismail Noor, of Shree Hardhol High School, Dhrol ; *The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship*—to Ramakant Gopal Potnis, of King George English School, Dadar, Bombay ; *The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship*—to Mansinh Chatrabhuj Saraiya, of Bharda New High School, Fort, Bombay ; *The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship*—to Shahrukh Hajeerbhoy, of St. Joseph's High School, Umerkhandi, Bombay ; *The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship*—to Padmakar Ramchandra Dubhashi, of Modern High School, Poona ; *The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship*—to Gaffar Karim Nagaria, of Amreli High School, Amreli ; *The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship*—to †Liladhar Pranjivan Patel, of Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar ; *The Nurdin Scholarship*—to Abdulhussein Abedali Talib, of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay ; *The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship*—to Devji Velji Misan, of Narayan Jagannath Vaidya High School, Karachi ; *The Rajaram Gvindram Scholarship*—to Rashmi Dosabhai Parekh, of Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Bombay ; *The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal*—to Lalitkumar Natwarlal Bhagwati, of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay ; *The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis Sanskrit Scholarship*—to Dinkar Raghunath Pange, of City High School, Sangli ; *The First Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship*—to Jaydev Mohanlal Dave, of Alfred High School, Bhavnagar ; *The Second Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship*—to Chhotalal Amratlal Kamdar, of Alfred High School, Bhavnagar ; *The Frist Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarship*—to Thakor-bhai Maganbhai Patel, of New English School, Nadiad ; *The Second Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarship*—to Bhanubhai Ranchhodhbhai Patel, of New English School, Nadiad ; *The James Greaves Scholarship*—to Taiyebi Mulla Musabhai Rasiwala, of Pioneer High School, Broach ; *The Herbert and Latouche Scholarship*—to Ranchhoddas Bhovan Chokshi, of Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar.

* No. 3910 of 1945.

† Subject to his producing the certificate in the prescribed form.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS

GENERAL

The Hughlings Prize and The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize—to Raghavan Narsimhan Iyer, of Elphinstone College, Bombay ; *The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize, The Varjivandas Madhavas Sanskrit Scholarship and The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize*—to Sakharam Hari Deshpande, of Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ; *The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoj Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship*—to Janardan Govind Kunte, of Willingdon College, Sangli ; *The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship*—to Lalita Prabhakar Kotkar, of Fergusson College, Poona ; *The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship*—to Madhukar Dattatraya Hatkanagalekar, of Willingdon College, Sangli ; *The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaha Scholarship*—to Olga Josephine Fernandes, of Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

SECTARIAN AND TERRITORIAL

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship—to (1) Seameen Matalaat Rahman of D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and (2) Umar Esaf Deda, of Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari ; *The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship*—to Parmanand Chhelshanker Dave, of Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot ; *The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship*—to Rasiklal Harilal Shah, of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ; *The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts*—to Umar Esaf Deda, of Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari ; *The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship*—to Tapi Wamanrao Joglekar, of Fergusson College, Poona ; *The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship*—to Gautami Premkrishna Trivedi, of M. T. B. College, Surat

The Melvil Memorial Scholarship—to Dileep Shankarrao ; Kamtekar, of Baroda College, Baroda.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

GENERAL

The Ellis Scholarship—divided equally between Eusebio Leo Rodrigues, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and Madhukar Krishna Naik, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; *The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship*—to Mohanbhai Shankerbhai Patel, of Baroda College, Baroda ; *The James Taylor Prize*—to Dharma Venkataraman, of Elphinstone College, Bombay ; *The Bhau Daji Prize and The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize*—to Vasudeo Kashinath Joshi, of Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay ; *The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship*—to Yeshwant Damodar Wagh, of Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ; *The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal*—to Shafiuddin Sharfuddin Shaikh, of Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ; *The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur Prize*—to Kalyandas Motilal Talati, of M. T. B. College, Surat ; *The Rustomjee Hormusjee Medy Prize*—to Ziauddin Abdulbhai Desai, of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

SECTARIAN AND TERRITORIAL

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship—to Arnavaz Barjerji Batki, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship*—to Vasudeo Kashinath Joshi, of Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay ; *The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal*—to Shrikrishna Purushottam Bhagwat, of Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.

MASTER OF ARTS

The Chancellor's Medal—to Ranganath Narayan Gaidhani, of Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ; *The Bhugwandas. Purshotumdas. Sanskrit Scholarship*—to Venkatesh Guracharya Raichur, of Karnatak College, Dharwar ; *The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship*—to Burjor Dossabhai Daboo, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize*—to Gulab Vinayak Dawane, of Fergusson College, Poona ; *The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize*, and *The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship*—to Akhtarali H. Tobaccowala, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship*—to Ramkrishna Vasudeo Dixit, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; *The Miss Sokaribai S. Manekar Scholarship*—to Indumati Govind More, of Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ; *The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize*—to Jaydeo Mohanlal Shukla, of Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad ; *The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal*—to Mirtaz Hussain Faiyaz Hussain Quraishi, of Bahauddin College, Junagadh ; *The N. C. Kelkar Gold Medal*—to Krishnaji Balvant Nikumb, of H. P. T. College, Nasik ; *The Bai Aimai Rustomjee H. Mody Prize*—to Mary Braganza, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Balvantrai K. Thakore Gold Medal*—to Hashmukhrai Umedram Shukla, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

INTERMEDIATE COMMERCE

GENERAL

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking—to Vinodchandra Chimanlal Shah, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay ; *The Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Commerce Scholarship*—to Keki Rustom Panthaki, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

SECTARIAN

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship—to Bhupendra Padmasinh Dutia, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

GENERAL

The M. R. D'Souza Scholarship—to Senapur Panduranga Acharya, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE

GENERAL

The Gibbs Prize—to Constancio Xavier Miranda, of Karnatak College, Dharwar ; *The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship*—to Malati Arjunrao Jadhav, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; *The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship*—to Khedoory Peress, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

SECTARIAN AND TERRITORIAL

The Meluill Memorial Scholarship—to Rasikchandra Muljibhai Talati, of Baroda College, Baroda ; *The Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship*—to Tara Krishnarao Deshmukh, of M. T. B. College, Surat ; *The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship*—to Rahim Husseinali Muljiani, of St. Xaviers' College, Bombay ; *The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship*—to Doulat Burjorji Irani, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal*—to Edulji Rustumji Sethna, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; *The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship*—to Zeni Hasanbhoy Ghasletwalla, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

GENERAL

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship—to Jehangir Darasha Contractor, of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ; *The Rustumjee M. Hirjee Readymoney Prize*—to Vaman Shankar Patwardhan, of Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship—to Navinchandra Natverlal Bhagwati, of College of Engineering, Poona ; *The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship*—to Gulab Rochiram Manghirmalani, of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

(Civil)

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship—to Ram Hariram Sainani, of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi ; *The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize*—to Prabhakar Shantaram Kolwalkar, of College of Engineering, Poona.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

(Civil)

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize—to Eric C. Saldanha, of College of Engineering, Poona ; *The Jamshedji Dorabji Naagamwala Prize*—to Mohammed Rafi Ahmad Khushi Mohd. Sheikh,

of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi ; *The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize*—divided equally between Parmanand Lilaram Gurnani and Mohammed Rafi Ahmad Khushi Mohd. Sheikh, both of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi ; *The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal* and *The G. D. Daftary Gold Medal and Prize*—to Motichand Gulabchand Shah, of College of Engineering, Poona.

(Mechanical)

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship and *The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal*—to Patarasp Rustomji Sethna, of College of Engineering, Poona.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (TECH.)

The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship—to Pandurang Mhalappa Kamath, of University Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay ; *The Amelia Wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas Scholarship in Technology*—to Sunderlal Motilal Shah, of University Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay.

FIRST LL.B.

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship—to Ramakant Chunilal Anjaria, of S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ; *The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship*—to *Nandkumar R. Ghandani, of S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ; *The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize*—divided equally between Jayantkumar B. Patel, of Law College, Poona, and Murigappa B. Sasnure, of Sykes Law College, Kolhapur.

SECOND LL.B.

GENERAL

The Arnold Scholarship and *The Judge Spencer Prize*—to Mahendraprasad Vishnuprasad Desai, of Government Law College, Bombay ; *The Gustasp (Gussie) K. Kanga Scholarship*—to †Balkrishna Pitamber Talathi, of Government Law College, Bombay.

SECTARIAN

The Mancheji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship—to Sarosh Dinshaw Balsara, of Government Law College, Bombay.

FIRST M.B., B.S.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine and *The Dr. Yeshwant Govind Nadgir Scholarship*—to Sindhu Damodar Paranjape,

* No. 526 of October 1945.

† No. 185 of October 1945.

of Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay ; *The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship*—to *Sushila Balkrishna Dave*, of Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay ; *The Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Scholarship*—to Jamshed Sorab Moos, of Grant Medical College, Bombay.

SECOND M.B., B.S.

The Manorama Vijayrai Hazrat Prize—to *Chandrakant Premanand Shah, of Grant Medical College, Bombay.

THIRD M.B., B.S.

The Charles Morehead Prize, The Viceroy's Silver Medal, The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 ; The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize and The Dr. R. S. Porrdi Gold Medal—to *Sumati Anant Khare*, of Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay ; *The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize, The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal and The Manorama Vijayrai Hazrat Scholarship*—to Mahadeo Laxman Vaze, of Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay ; *The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal*—to *Charusheela Paramanand Kapadia*, of Grant Medical College, Bombay ; *The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal*—to Bhailalbhaj Purshottamdas Patel, of Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

Indian Culture Essay Prize Awards

The last year's awards (as per announcement on page 67 of the March 1945 issue of the *Bulletin*) for the Indian Culture Essays, organised by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, have been made as follows : Gold Medals to Professor V. M. Inamdar, Bombay, for the Essay on "Vidushaka in Sanskrit Drama" ; to Professor Dharam Pal, Lahore, for "Post-Mutiny Reconstruction" ; to Professor R. N. Saletore, Calcutta, for "Bana—A Historical Study" ; and to Professor K. R. Potdar, Bombay, for "The Role of the Gita in Life or the Doctrine of the Gita as Basis of Social Reconstruction" ; and a Silver Medal to Professor P. S. Shastri, Raipur, for "Imagery of Rgveda." The remaining two Gold Medals and five Silver Medals were not awarded as the Essays received did not deserve the award.

J. N. Tata Endowment Scholarships

The Trustees of the J. N. Tata Endowment, Bombay, have announced the award of Scholarships to the following students for pursuing higher studies abroad :—

Messrs. B. T. Shahani, M. S. Nadkarni, P. R. Sethna, P. Norton and A. S. Joshi (Bombay University) ; V. S. Huzurbazar, S. Y. Tiwari, A. K. Agrawala and P. Ammiraju (Benares Hindu

* No. 68 of October 1945.

University); A. Abdur Rasheed (Madras University); P. K. Bhattacharya (Calcutta University); P. K. Nigam (Nagpur University); and C. S. Chandrasekhara (Mysore University).

Lady Tata Memorial Trust Scholarships and Grants

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay, have awarded the following Scholarships and Grants for the year 1946-47 :—

The International awards for research in diseases of blood, to Doctors Jal J. Dubash (India), Jorgen Bichel (Denmark), Pierre Cazal (France), Pierre Dussin (Belgium), Peter A. Gorer (England), Maurice Guerin (France), Simon Iversen (Denmark), Werner Jacobson (England), Joseph Papa (Poland), Edith Peterson (England), Hall Schartum-Hansen (Norway) and Professor Edoardo Stortit (Italy).

Scholarships of Rs. 150 a month for a year for scientific investigations having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering, to Miss Anne Kumari Paul (Bombay), Messrs. L. D. Sanghvi (Bombay), T. A. Venkatasubramanian (Ernakulam), G. Balasubramanyam (Bangalore), Rabindra Kumar Basu (Calcutta), S. Swaminathan (Bangalore), Jagannath Ganguly (Bangalore) and Bhagchandra Jain (Bangalore).

Cambridge University's Scholarships

The Wrenbury Scholarship for study and research in Economics, valued at £100, has been awarded to Mr. M. G. Patel, of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Patel took a First-Class Tripos in Economics. He is one of the three Indian students who have topped the list this year in Cambridge University's Final Tripos Examinations. The other two students, Mr. Subrata Roy Chowdhury and Mr. K. Sabhapaty, of Trinity College, Cambridge, have also been awarded a special Scholarship for their success in Law and Mathematics respectively.

Watumull Scholarships

The Watumull Foundation of Honolulu and Los Angeles has awarded Scholarships to the following Graduate students:—

American History, Government and Foreign Policies : Mr. Devavrat Manubhai Pathak, Assistant Professor of History and Economics, Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College, Ahmedabad.

Agriculture : Mr. Sankatha Prasad, Lecturer, Benares Hindu University.

Education : Mr. Salamat Ullah, Lecturer, Teachers' Training Institute, National Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi ; and Miss Binapani Roy, Member, Teaching Staff, Isabella Thornburn College, Lucknow.

Economics and Sociology : Mr. T. M. Joshi, Professor of Economics, Willingdon College, Sangli, District Satara.

Political Science : Dr. Harnam Singh, Member, Faculty of Law, Delhi University, Delhi.

Home Economics and Nursing : Miss Sushila Maneklal Kusumgar, Indian Women's University, Ahmedabad.

Applied Physics : Mr. Kantilal M. Gatha, Lecturer, Engineering Department, Polytechnic, Delhi.

Applied Chemistry : Dr. Madhav Chandra Nath, Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry, Dacca University, Dacca.

Sanitation and Public Health : Dr. P. R. Venkataraman, Research Chemist, Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Special Scholarships for the Sind Province — Education : Miss Hari Valiram Vaswani, Lecturer in Sanskrit, D. G. National College, Hyderabad, Sind. Public Health, Maternity and Child Care : Dr. (Miss) Ganga F. Lakhani, Resident Medical Officer, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.

The Foundation will arrange for the admission of its scholars into American Universities and Technological Institutes.

DEGREES BY THESES

The following candidates were declared to have qualified for the different Degrees by Theses between February 15, and June 30, 1946.

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
M.A.			
Gujarati : Bhatt, R. G.	A Model of the Fifteenth Century Gujarati Prose, with special reference to Yogasastrabalavabodha by Somasundarasuri	Professor R. V. Pathak (S.L.D.)	April 22, 1946
M.Ed.			
Jevoor, S. V.	History of Education in Karnataka (from early period up to 1800 A.D.)	Professor V. P. Khanolkar (Bel. T.C.)	Mar. 18, 1946
M.Sc.			
Chemistry : Bhatt, G. N.	Studies in Wool Dyeing	Professor A. N. Kothare (St.X.)	Mar. 16, 1946
Dikshit, P. K.	Some Aspects of the Metabolism of Calcium and Phosphorus in Health and Disease—Studies in Experimental Rickets	Dr. V. N. Patwardhan (Gor.)	April 18, 1946
Godbole, D. N.	A Study of the Hydrolysis of Starches in Cereals	Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabudhhe (N.W.C.)	April 18, 1946
Ketkar, V. V.	Studies in the Electrometric Titrations of Solutions of Substances giving Rise to Gels	Dr. Mata Prasad (R.I.Sc.)	June 12, 1946
Mehta, A. M.	Studies in the Nitration of Chromones	Professor R. C. Shah (R.I.Sc.)	June 17, 1946
Mody, D. K.	A Study of the Effect of Neutral Salts on the Kinetics of the Alkaline Hydrolysis	Professor A. N. Kothare (St.X.)	May 16, 1946
Rao, B. J.	Spectroscopic Study of Indian Soils and Crops with reference to their Trace Element Content and Plant Nutrition	Dr. S. V. Desai (I.A.R.I.)	May 20, 1946

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Raut, K. B.	Catalytic Action of Finely Divided Copper (Copper, Bronze, Natur, Kupper)	Professor R. C. Shah (R.I.Sc.)	Mar. 15, 1946
Vandrewala, H.P.	Reactivity of Some Hydroxy-phenyl-o-methoxy-styryl-ketone Dibromides and their Methyl Ethers	Dr. G. V. Jadhav (R.I.Sc.)	May 20, 1946
Vartak, N. T.	Kinetics of the Reaction between Aromatic Primary Amines and Esters of Aromatic Acids	Professor B. V. Bhide (Sir P.)	June 29, 1946
Wagle, B. K.	Behaviour of Some Alkali Soaps towards Non-Aqueous Media	Dr. Mata Prasad (R.I.Sc.)	June 29, 1946
Warsi, S. A.	Studies in Plants and Plant Products of Agricultural and Economic Importance, with special reference to their Utilisation as Sources of Rubber and Insecticides	Dr. R. H. Siddiqui (I.A.R.I.)	Mar. 15, 1946
Sen, A.	Absorption and Retention of Nitrogen by Indian Soils	Dr. S. V. Desai (I.A.R.I.)	April 3, 1946
	M. Sc. (Tech.)		
Pathak, B. R.	Studies in the Preparation of Mixtures. I—The Reaction between Lime and Magnesium Chloride for the Production of Calcium, II—Manufacture of Potassium Chloride	Dr. G. P. Kane (U.D.C.T.)	April 18, 1946
	Ph. D. (Arts)		
Sanskrit : Venkateswaran, C.S.	Rg-Vedic Words Etymologically Equated in Pre-Nirukta Vedic Literature	Dr. V. M. Apte (D.C.P. & R.I.)	June 12, 1946
French : Dalal, Gool M. (Miss)	L'Inde n'est pas Une Patrie mais une mosaïque de patries	Rev. J. H. Gense, S.J. (St. X.)	June 28, 1946
History : Dhunjeebhoy, H.D. (Miss)	Influence of the Bankers in the Baroda State, 1802-1854	Rev. H. Heras, S.J. (St. X.)	April 11, 1946

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Economics : Chablani, S. P.	Economic Conditions in Sind, 1592-1843	Professor J. J. Anjaria (U.E.S.)	May 20, 1946
Desai, M. B.	Rural Economy of Gujarat	Professor C. N. Vakil (U.E.S.)	June 12, 1946
Sociology : Rao, V. D.	The Pathare Prabhus of Bombay	Dr. G. S. Ghurye (U.E.S.)	June 12, 1946
Education : Matthew A. V.	Depth Psychology and Education—A Comparative Study of the works of Freud, Adler and Jung, and their Bearing on Education	Principal K. S. Vakil (S.M.T.T.)	April 20, 1946
Ph. D. (Science)			
Physics : Kathavate, Y.V.	Investigations on the Diffraction of Light	Dr. R. S. Krishnan (I.I.Sc.)	June 12, 1946
Chemistry : Gurbaxani, M. I.	Bio-Chemical Studies on Sewage Purification	Professor V. Subrahmanyam (I.I.Sc.)	May 9, 1946
Reddy, P.P.	Study of the Photochemical Activity of Some Inorganic Colloids—Photo-reduction of Ferric Tungstate, Ferric Molybdate and Ferric Vanadate Sols by Organic Acids in Light of Different Frequencies	Dr. S. K. Bhattacharya (I.I.Sc.)	April 20, 1946
Microbiology : Karnad, R. (Miss)	Bacteriological and Bio-Chemical Study of the Lactic Acid and Aroma Bacteria from Indian <i>Dahi</i> and <i>Lassi</i>	Dr. R. G. Dhayagude (Gor.)	May 20, 1946
D. Sc.			
Kothavalla, Z. R.	Dairy Husbandary in India		Mar. 16, 1946

UNIVERSITY BUDGET ESTIMATES

For 1946-47 at a Glance

RECEIPTS

Particulars	Actuals 1944-45	Budget Estimates 1945-46	Actuals up to 28th Feb. 1946	Revised Estimates 1945-46	Budget Estimates 1946-47
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tuition Fees	14,590 0 0	16,500	18,720	18,720	19,500
2. Examination Fees	13,02,563 1 0	13,68,500	12,08,012	14,71,000	16,11,000
3. Other Fees	2,37,004 2 0	2,36,000	1,01,477	2,25,870	2,74,200
4. Income from Publications	18,660 12 11	14,900	8,182	14,600	14,700
5. Government Grant	1,19,600 0 0	1,19,800	85,180	1,45,720	1,67,800
6. Interest	1,00,528 15 9	92,310	52,057	80,150	74,810
7. Employees' Contribution to Provident Fund	8,272 0 0	8,823	5,634	8,816	10,840
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	13,618 6 3	12,800	1,562	12,130	12,100
9. Hostel Rent	5,591 0 0	3,822	3,873	3,873	3,822
10. Contribution from Bai Vijibai Panalal Endowment		3,360	1,567	3,310	3,490
11. Department of Chemical Technology	2,88,951 15 6	2,59,443		2,78,345	3,10,470
Total Income	21,04,278 5 5	21,36,258		22,62,533	25,02,732
Excess of Expenditure	1,10,843 15 2	1,60,413		3,17,721	2,47,350
Total	22,15,122 4 7	22,96,671		25,80,254	27,50,082

EXPENDITURE

Particulars	Actuals 1944-45	Budget Estimates 1945-46	Actuals up to 28th Feb. 1946	Revised Estimates 1945-46	Budget Estimates 1946-47
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment	1,05,618 2 0	1,09,793	77,257	1,15,777	1,23,223
2. Examination	11,50,837 11 3	11,27,950	2,43,869	13,72,700	14,66,500
3. Travelling Allowances	95,185 11 2	82,000	72,189	1,08,000	1,03,000
4. Printing, Stationery and Postage	76,982 2 6	73,900	64,252	1,06,191	1,01,800
5. University Departments	5,17,634 5 3	5,49,541	...	5,61,793	6,45,689
6. University Hostel	14,995 13 0	12,020	8,356	12,880	12,836
7. Other Post-Graduate Work, Research, etc.	11,139 3 0	22,325	3,249	12,325	22,925
8. University Library	63,851 5 1	68,278	44,466	67,920	72,000
9. Physical Culture	62,694 5 1	67,612	43,543	68,500	69,000
10. University Publications and Grants for Publications	17,207 0 3	23,000	6,875	23,000	23,000
11. University Buildings	17,418 10 0	16,100	13,377	16,950	17,500
12. University Gardens	6,217 7 0	6,294	4,506	6,800	6,760
13. Taxes and Law Charges	15,421 12 0	5,610	2,703	6,410	7,410
14. Provident Fund inclusive of University Contributions	16,238 8 0	17,646	5,634	17,630	21,680
15. Pensions	7,394 13 0	11,612	7,706	11,534	11,490
16. Miscellaneous	36,385 7 0	1,02,050	27,050	71,844	44,760
Total Expenditure	22,15,122 4 7	22,96,671		26,80,254	27,50,082

BUDGET NOTES

The Senate considered the Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1946-47 and the Revised Estimates for 1945-46, at their meeting on June 14 and 15. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, presided. The Budget Estimates showed a total income of Rs. 25,02,000, while anticipated expenditure was Rs. 27,50,000. In the current year's Budget, the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,60,000, but the revised estimates showed that it would be Rs. 3,17,000.

The Syndicate invited the attention of the Senate to the fact that the financial position of the University, with the expansion of its activities, was creating a serious problem for consideration.

It will be noticed that the increase in income from Examination fees had almost become ineffective to add to the revenues of the University. The reasons for the same are—

1) the revision of the scale of remuneration, according to which the Examiners are paid much more than before at almost all Examinations ;

2) the payment of travelling allowances to Paper-setters at all the Examinations ;

3) the increase in the amount paid to an Expert Assistant from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 and to a Junior Supervisor at mofussil centres from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per day ;

4) the increase in incidental charges for printing question papers, lists of candidates, cost of answer books, etc., on account of the high level of costs which was continuing.

The following figures of actuals illustrate what is stated above :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Exam. Fees</i>	<i>Exam. Charges</i>	<i>Difference</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1939-40	...	9,32,000	6,04,000	3,08,000
1944-45	...	13,02,000	11,50,000	1,52,000

During the last two years it became necessary to sell securities from time to time to meet commitments in connection with the construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga and the excess of expenditure over income.

The details of the amount realised from investments were as under :—

<i>Particulars of Investments</i>	<i>Face Value</i>	<i>Amount Realised</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
6% Bombay Municipal Debentures	3,83,500	4,80,893
5½% Improvement Trust Loan ...	1,50,000	1,50,125
5% 1944-55 Government Loan	1,400	1,400
	5,34,900	6,42,418

Interest from Investments : The actuals in 1943-44 were Rs. 1,01,368. The Budget Estimates for 1946-47 provided for a sum of Rs. 69,500. The income from this source was likely to go down further with the expansion of the University, necessitating the sale of investments with a consequential reduction in the amount of interest.

The activities of the University were expanding and the main sources of the income of the University, *viz.*, (1) the net revenue from Examinations and (2) the interest from investments were decreasing. This state of affairs would lead to disaster without immediate help from the Government.

With a view to effecting an appreciable reduction in the deficit in the Budget Estimates, the Syndicate have appointed a Retrenchment Committee to suggest measures of economy and reduction in expenditure under the different Budget heads, and the Syndicate hope to make a report to the Senate on this subject at their meeting in August. The Syndicate have already decided that from October next payment of charges to Colleges at flat rates on the basis of the number of candidates examined for the use of chemicals and equipment at practical examinations be discontinued, and that the actual bills of costs of chemicals consumed, etc., certified by the Examiners and the College Authorities be paid by the University.

The Syndicate, however, felt that the scope for retrenchment was not sufficiently large to enable them to balance the Budget unless steps were taken to add to the income of the University by the only means within their power, namely, by increasing the fees for admission to certain Examinations. The Syndicate contemplate increasing the fees for admission to the Intermediate Arts, Science and Commerce Examinations, the B.Sc. Examination and Examinations in professional subjects. It was pointed out that, while University expenditure had been steadily rising during the last twenty-five years, no increase in Examination fees had been made during the whole of that period. The Syndicate thought that the time had come for making a reasonable increase in the fees of the Examinations mentioned above, especially as in many of them the expenditure on each candidate exceeded the income from the fee paid by him. After careful consideration, the Syndicate had come to the conclusion that the fees in respect of the undermentioned Examinations might be increased to the extent indicated.

<i>Examination</i>		<i>Increase from Rs.</i>	<i>to Rs.</i>
Intermediate Arts	...	25	30
Intermediate Commerce	...	25	30
B. T.—Part I	...	15	20
B. T.—Part II	...	...	...
Intermediate Science	...	30	40
B.Sc. (Principal)	...	40	50
B.Sc. (Subsidiary)	...	25	35
First Year Science (Agri.)	...	30	35
Second Year Science (Agri.)	...	30	35
F.E.	...	30	35
S.E.	...	30	35
First LL.B.	...	30	40
Second LL.B.	...	50	60
First M.B., B.S.	...	30	40
Second M.B., B.S.	...	15	20
Third M.B., B.S.	...	45	60
D.P.H.	...	75	100

If increases were made as indicated above, the income of the University would increase by Rs. 1,64,000 on the basis of the number of candidates who appeared last year. Budgeting for a 10 per cent increase in the numbers for next year, the total income would be about Rs. 1,80,000. These figures were only tentative, and the actual increase would depend on the retrenchment that may be effected as a result of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals.

RECEIPTS SIDE.

II. Examination Fees—The Revised Estimates were, as usual, prepared on the basis of the actual receipts up to February 28, 1946, for all Examinations in respect of which fees were received before that date. The increase or decrease in the Budget Estimates in each case was determined on the basis of the number of candidates who appeared during the last six years, after taking note of the improvement in attendance and the tendency towards a rise or fall in numbers.

V. Government Grant—4. *Government Grant for Payment of War and Dearness Allowances*: A sum of Rs. 45,000 was received as a non-recurring grant from the Government of Bombay. The Budget Estimates provided for a sum of Rs. 30,000, likely to be sanctioned by the Government on the basis of 50 per cent of the University's disbursements. 5. The Budget Estimates provided for an approximate sum of Rs. 18,000 for the starting of two Units of Agricultural Economics financed by the Government.

VI. Interest—1. *Interest on Investments*: During the year 1945-46 securities of the face value of Rs. 3,00,000 were sold to provide for payment of the bills in respect of the buildings of the

Department of Chemical Technology and the recurring expenditure. The Budget Estimates provided for interest on the existing investments.

EXPENDITURE SIDE

General Remarks—Administrative sanction for the revision of grades in the Registrar's Office and those of the teaching staff and the employees of the University Library was accorded by the Senate at their meeting in June 1945. The revised grades, therefore, became effective from June 1, 1945. It may be noticed that the amount of dearness allowance as per the Revised Estimates for 1945-46 was more than the provision for the same for the Budget year. This was due to the fact that dearness allowance at an enhanced rate was sanctioned with effect from January 1, 1945, and later with retrospective effect from July 1, 1944, following the Government's decision.

II. Examination Charges—1. *Remuneration to Examiners* : (d) Medical Examinations—The Revised Estimates for 1945-46 were inclusive of an excess provision on account of bills for 1945, paid subsequently, *vide* actuals for 1944-45 and actuals as on February 28, 1946.

III. Travelling Allowances—1. *Senate Meetings* : The Revised Estimates for 1945-46 provided for the extra meeting of the Senate held on March 15, 1946, which was necessitated by the large number of applications for affiliation, continuation and extension of affiliation of Colleges. 6. *Inspection of Colleges* : The Revised Estimates and the Budget Estimates provided for a larger sum for the inspection of Colleges in view of the increase in the number of affiliated Colleges.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Chagla, who presented the Budget, referring to the above points, drew the Senate's particular attention to the decrease in the income from investments which had dwindled from Rs. 1,01,000 in 1943-44 to Rs. 69,000 on account of the sale of securities to meet commitments. The situation was likely to be even more serious in view of the Government of India's decision regarding the reconversion of 3½ per cent Government Paper. Of its general funds, the University had invested Rs. 12,87,000 in 3½ per cent Government Paper, and reconversion would hit the University hard. Scholarships were paid out of the interest accruing from Endowment Funds invested in 3½ per cent Government Paper. The Syndicate, Mr. Justice Chagla said, proposed to send a strong representation to the Government of India in the matter.

Referring to the Government grant, Mr. Justice Chagla observed that no Government had treated their University as the Government of Bombay had done. The Chancellor had not accepted the University's demand for an annual grant of

Rs. 5,00,000 and a nonrecurring grant of Rs. 10,00,000, perhaps because at the time the demand was pressed a popular Ministry was about to be formed. Now that such a Ministry had been formed, he hoped the question would be taken up.

Professor N. S. Gupchup moved a reference of the Budget proposals back to the Syndicate. He felt that, by increasing the fees in the Technology Department, doubling the number of students admitted at present and stringent supervision over its expenditure, the deficit could be reduced. Dr. G. M. Kurulkar suggested that Sind and the States, which were served by the University, should be made to contribute to the University. Mr. M. V. Donde urged that if the University were to increase fees to adjust the Budget it would be adopting a dangerous principle, for, after all, Examination fees did not fall in the category of a tax.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani pointed out that the suggestions made by Mr. Justice Chagla on behalf of the Syndicate were the only possible means of meeting the deficit ; they had not been taken into account in making the estimates. Principal V. K. Joag pointed out that the money spent by the University per examinee, excluding overhead charges, exceeded the amount received by way of Examination fees.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar did not think there was much scope for retrenchment. He was, however, in favour of getting the best return for the money spent. The reply received by the University to its demand for an increased Government grant, Sir Vithal said, was encouraging. The Government had asked the Syndicate to submit concrete proposals, and the Syndicate had appointed Sub-Committees to draft them.

Ultimately, Professor Gupchup withdrew the motion for referring the Budget back to the Syndicate, and then, after considerable discussion, the Budget Estimates were passed by the Senate, on Mr. Justice Chagla giving an assurance to Mr. K. G. Warty (in reference to his amendment with regard to III. Other Fees : 7—Registration of Schools, for the sum of Rs. 2,500, on the Receipts Side, to be reduced to Rs. 2,490, which he later withdrew) that the Syndicate would sympathetically consider the grievances of the Schools in Goa, and subject to the following amendments—

Expenditure Side : III. Travelling Allowances—3. Academic Council Meetings, reduce the amount by Re. 1, and make it Rs. 7,999 (moved by Dr. S. V. Shah) ; and V B. Department of Chemical Technology—2 (a). Singhanee Reader, Lecturers and Demonstrators, reduce the amount by Re. 1, and make it Rs. 32,054 (moved by Principal K. G. Naik).

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1946

<i>Months</i>		<i>Number of Reader's Tickets Issued</i>	<i>Average Daily Attendance of Readers</i>	<i>Number of Books Issued Out</i>	<i>Number of Books Used on the Premises</i>
January	...	74	130.52	512	15625
February	...	55	118.78	509	13431
March	...	55	117.85	444	14164
Quarterly	...	184	122.38	1465	43220
Last Year's Figures	...	189	121.35	1422	42397

STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

April	...	64	94.44	395	11570
May	...	33	70.67	391	12630
June	...	7	95.83	380	11414
Quarterly		104	86.98	1166	35614
Last Year's Figures	...	100	84.64	1126	32242

DETAILS OF ISSUES ACCORDING TO SUBJECTS

<i>Class</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Books for the Quarter ending</i>	
		<i>March 31</i>	<i>June 30</i>
0	Reference Works	4108	4344
1	Philosophy	2643	1237
2	Religion	2531	1105
3	Sociology	6623	4388
4	Philology	811	455
5	Natural Science	3571	3002
6	Useful Arts	714	615
7	Fine Arts	805	632
8	Literature	14799	13522
9	History	6615	6314
Total		43220	35614

The following is a list of some of the books recently added to the University Library :—

GENERAL AND REFERENCE WORKS

Bonser, W. : Proverb Literature ; *Carnovsky, L. and Martin, L.* : The Library in the Community ; *Fargo, L. P.* : The Library in the School ; *Meherally, T.* : The Modern World ; *Wilson, L. R.* : The Practice of Book Selection.

PHILOSOPHY

Anthony, S. : The Child's Discovery of Death ; *Alexander, F. M.* : The Use of the Self ; *Baudouin, C.* : Psycho-Analysis and Aesthetics, Tr. by E. and C. Paul ; *Beck, L. A.* : The Story of Oriental Philosophy ; *Calverton, V. F. and Schmalhausen, S. D.* : Sex in Civilization ; *Ellis, R.* : Sex in Relation to Society ; *Flugal, J. C.* : Man, Morals and Society ; *Glover, E.* : Psycho-Analysis ; *Keith, A.* : Essays on Human Evolution ; *Lindsay, A. D.* : The Good and the Clever ; *Linder, R. M.* : Rebel Without a Cause ; *Maritain, J.* : An Introduction to Philosophy ; *Philip, H. L.* : A Psychologist Looks at Sex ; *Wile, L. S.* : The Challenge of Adolescence.

RELIGION

Ashby, L. B. : The Plain Man Looks Round ; *Davidson, R.* : Outlines of Buddhism ; *Kumarappa, J. C.* : Practice and Precepts of Jesus.

SOCIOLOGY

(a) *Politics, etc.*

Agarwal, S. N. : Gandhian Constitution for Free India ; *Brogan, D. W.* : The Free State ; *Durlab Singh* : A Complete Record of Unity Talks ; *James, A. W. H.* : How Parliament Works ; *Karnik, V. B.* : The New India ; *Ould, H.* : Freedom of Expression ; *Ramaswamy, S. V.* : The Constituent Assembly of India ; *Sapru, T. B.* : The Conciliation Committee ; *Tagore, R.* : Mahatmaji and the Depressed Humanity ; *Von Mises, L.* : Bureaucracy.

(b) *Economics*

Baldwin, C. D. : Economic Planning—Its Aims and Implications ; *Choksey, R. D.* : Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak ; *Dwarkadas, K.* : Housing Indian Labour ; *Knight, F. H.* : The Ethics of Competition and Other Essays ; *Kumarappa, J. C.* : Christianity—Its Economy and Way of Life ; *Lipson, E.* : A Planned Economy or Free Enterprise ; *Shah, K. T.* : Handbook of National Planning ; *Wootton, B.* : Socialism and Federation.

(c) *Education*

Beattie, D. J. and Taylor P. S. : The New Law of Education ; *Cook, H. K.* : Those Happy Days ; *Elphinstone, Macaulay, Wood* : Education Minutes ; *Jacks, M. L.* : Total Education ; *Jbad, C. E. M.* : About Education ; *Nirvedananda Swami* : Our Education ; *Sawer, D. D.* : Education by Drawing ; *Simon, S. D.* : The Education Act—1944.

(d) *General Sociology*

Anthony, J. J. : Marriage and Family Problems and How to Solve Them ; *Bax, C.* : The Beauty of Women ; *Bhaktal, S.* : The Future of the Indian Youth ; *Kaushala, R. S.* : English Proverbs with Vernacular Parallels.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Leigh, M. C. : Nature's Playground in Four Books ; *Levy-Bruhl, L.* : Primitives and the Supernatural, Tr. by L. A. Clare ; *Mayo, E.* : The Story of Living Things and their Evolution ; *Saxe, K. J.* : The Warlis ; *Sarnoff, B. G.* : Science for Life or Death ; *Seward, A. C.* : Geology for Everyman ; *Snillco* : Mystery Birds of India ; *Tunnickliffe, C. F.* : The Wonders of Nature.

USEFUL ARTS

Bhore, J. : Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee—Vols. I to IV ; *Day, H. A.* : Flowers of the Desert ; *Gordon, B. L.* : The Romance of Medicine ; *McDonagh, J. E. R.* : The Universe Through Medicine ; *Moore, D. T. V.* : The Nature and Treatment of Mental Disorders ; *Mottram, V. R.* : Healthy Eating ; *Sen, S.* : Rabindranath Tagore on Rural Reconstruction.

FINE ARTS

Adler, M. J. : Art and Prudence ; *Chatterjee, S.* : Devadasi ; *Davies, W. H.* : True Travellers ; *Einstein, A.* : Greatness in Music, Tr. by C. Saerchinger ; *Kamaladevi* : Towards a National Theatre ; *Meier-Graefe, W.* : Modern Art—Vols. I and II, Tr. by F. Simmonds ; *Shackleton, R. and E.* : The Book of Antiques ; *Spreen, R. L.* : Folk-Dances of South India.

LITERATURE (EUROPEAN)

Abbas, K. A. : Defeat For Death ; *Adams, F. P.* : Innocent Merriment ; *Adams, H. C.* : Glimpses of the East and Other Poems ; *Ayyar, A. S. P.* : Tales of Ind ; *Capek, K.* : Tales from Two Pockets, Tr. by P. Selver ; *Chatterjee, D.* : Modern Bengali Poems ; *Chattopadhyaya, H.* : The Curd Seller ; *Cronin, A. J.* : The Green Years ; *Davenport, N.* : And So To Wed ; *De La Mare, W.* : The Scarecrow and Other Stories ; *Dostoevsky, F.* : Pages from the Journal of an Author, Tr. by S. Kotliansky and J. Middleton Murry ; *Glover, T. R.* : Springs of Hellas and Other Essays ; *Hugo, V.* : The Hunchback of Notre Dame ; *Huneker, J.* : Egoists ; *James, H.* : The Great Short Novels, Ed. by P. Rahv ; *James, M. R.* : The Collected Ghost Stories ; *Lynd, R.* : Things One Hears ; *Mansfield, K.* : Collected Stories ; *Mauds, R.* : The Life of Tolstoy—Vols. I and II ; *Priestly, J. B.* : Three Comedies ; *Pritchett, V. S.* : It May Never Happen and Other Stories ; *Read, H.* : The Green Child ; *Roberts, L.* : Poems ; *Rose, H.* : Henrik Ibsen—Poet, Mystic and Moralist ; *Sitaramayya, P.* : Feathers and Stones ; *Sitwell, E.* : Rustic Elegies ; *Smirnov, A. A.* : Shakespeare—A Marxist Interpretation, Tr. by S. Volochova ; *Tagore, R.* : The Parrot's Training and Other Stories ; *Umadevi* : Polish Short Stories.

LITERATURE (ORIENTAL)

(a) Sanskrit and Allied Languages

Chintaman, H. : A Commentary of the Text of the Bhagavad Gita ; *Divanji, P.* : Critical Word-Index to the Bhagavad Gita ; *Ghosha, R.* : The Literary Remains of Dr. Bhau Daji ; *Satvalekar, S. D.* : Vedaka Svayam Shikshaka—Parts I and II.

(b) Modern Indian Languages

Desai, S. R. : Shivaji and Napoleon ; *Gauba, K.* : Shama-kaka, Tr. by M. J. Manetkar ; *Jhaveri, K. M.* : Gujarati Lakhela Parsi Grantho ; *Samant, R.* : Tarangana ; *Thakore, B. K.* : Kavita-shikshana.

(c) Arabic, Persian, etc.

Azad, A. K. : Insaniyat-Maut-ke-Darwaze-Par.

(d) Literature of Other Languages

Rawlinson, H. G. : A Garland of Indian Poetry.

(e) Japanese Literature

Sadler, A. L. : Selections from Modern Japanese Writers.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

(a) Geography

Bellasis, A. F. : An Account of the Old Tombs in the Cemeteries of Surat ; *Enders, G.* : Foreign Devil ; *Hammerton, J. A.* : Peoples of All Nations—Vols. I to VII ; *Karaka, D. F.* : This India ; *Khorana, N. C. and Bedi, H. L.* : Bombay—Old and New ; *Licht, H.* : Sexual Life in Ancient Greece ; *Macalister, R. A. S.* : Ancient Ireland ; *Passos, J. D.* : A State of the Nation ; *Sitwell, C.* : Flowers and Elephants.

(b) Biography

Aykroyd, W. R. : Three Philosophers (Lavoisier, Priestley and Cavendish) ; *Alexander, P.* : Born to Trouble ; *Chakravarty, A.* : Mahatma Gandhi and the Modern World ; *Cohen, M.* : I Was One of the Unemployed ; *Gandhi, M. K.* : Teachings, Ed. by J. P. Chander ; *Ghosh, J.* : Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ; *Godwin, G.* : The Great Mystics ; *Lowndes, B.* : Where Love and Friendship Dwelt ; *Setalvad, C. H.* : Recollections and Reflections ; *Vanderbilt, G. M.* : Without Prejudice.

(c) General History

Breadstead, J. H. : A Brief History of Ancient Times, Ed. by W. H. Jones ; *Ghoshal, U. N.* : Progress of Greater Indian Research ; *Green, J. R.* : Short History of the English People—Vols. I to IV ; *Kumarappa, B.* : The Indian Struggle for Freedom ; *Miliukov, P.* : Outlines of Russian Culture—Parts I, II and III ; *Mujeeb, M.* : Indian Culture ; *Nehru, J.* : The Discovery of India ; *Piggott, S.* : Some Ancient Cities of India ; *Vishwanatha, S. V.* : International Law in Ancient India ; *Wagg, A. G. and V.* : A Million Died ; *Weech, W. N.* : History of the World.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Lokashalas : In furtherance of the effort to increase the supply of trained teachers, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned the opening of four *Lokashalas*. These are new types of Secondary Schools which will give general education up to the Matriculation standard but will not teach English. The *Lokashalas* are to be established in the local Government High Schools, and there will be one for each of the Province's four principal regional languages. The Marathi *Lokashala* will be at Dhulia, the Gujarati at Nadiad, the Kannada at Bijapur, and the Urdu at Poona. Candidates who complete the *Lokashala* course will be admitted to the second year's course in primary teachers' training institutions. If they satisfy the examiners there, they will be awarded the second year's training certificate after only one year's instruction.

Training for Indian Women in Social Work : To meet the increasing demand for Indian women in the field of Social Service, the local Missionary Settlement for University Women offers a one year course of training in theoretical and practical social work. This is designed for young women who wish to qualify themselves for voluntary and professional service. Lectures are given by specialists in their subjects, under the supervision of the Director. Stress is laid on practical training, and students visit recognised Social Institutions for observation and supervised work. All classes are conducted in English. First Aid and Home Nursing, Nutrition and Food Values, Health and Hygiene, Elementary Psychology and Child Guidance Clinics, Child Delinquency, Juvenile Court and Children's Act (In Poona), Probation and Case Work (In Poona), Nursery School Methods, Citizenship, Legal Position of Women, Economics, Industries and Industrial Relationships, etc., are among the subjects taught. Further particulars may be obtained from the Director, University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Basic Education : In place of the Adviser in charge of Education, Bombay, the Minister in charge of Education will now be the Chairman of the Board of Basic Education constituted by the Government of Bombay in 1943. The Government of Bombay have decided to start refresher courses in Basic Education to give initial training in the fundamentals of Basic Education to the staff of the Government training institutions for men and also to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. The following subjects will be treated in the refresher course : (1) Fundamentals of Basic Education ; (2) Methods of teaching through a craft of activity ; (3) Discussion of activity programmes ; (4) Equipment and organisation of Basic Schools ; and (5) Training in Crafts—(a) Spinning, (b) Cardboard work.

Co-operative Education : The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee, with Sir Janardan A. Madan as Chair-

man, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Secretary, to examine the question of co-operative education.

Imperial Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, will be entertaining one Graduate (Ladies eligible) of Indian or European Universities having First Class M.Sc., or B.Sc. Honours, as Honorary Research Worker from September 1946 for carrying out advanced research work for a period of one year. The problem for research can be selected from any one of the following branches of Dairy Science, *viz.*, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Technology and Dairy Husbandry, coming within the purview of the present activities of the Institute. Applications should reach the Director of the Institute before August 10.

The Next Session for Post-Graduate Courses at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, will commence from October 1. Intending candidates should apply, through the Head of the Agricultural Department of the Province or State in which they are resident, before August 10, to the Director of the Institute, from whom also further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

A College of Nursing has been established by the Government of India, to prepare young women for the Degree of B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing, instituted at the University of Delhi. The course of study extends over a period of four academic years, and the students will be resident at the College throughout this period. The minimum qualification for admission to the course is the Higher Secondary Examination of the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi, or any Examination recognised as equivalent to it. A few Scholarships will also be offered to deserving students. Details of the course are obtainable from the Principal, College of Nursing, 12, Jaswant Singh Road, New Delhi.

Four Candidates for Post-Graduate Industrial Nursing Training in the United Kingdom will be sent by the Government of India early next year. The training is for a period of one year. Candidates will be required on their return to serve the Government for not less than three years in any industrial area to which they may be posted. Candidates with some experience as Staff Nurses in a recognised Hospital will be eligible for selection. Intending candidates should ask for particulars from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, immediately. Those in Government Service should apply through the proper channel. The final selection will be made in September, and the selected candidates will be required to sail early next January.

Adult Education Through Films : A scheme of adult education through films has been prepared by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee. It consists of displaying two or three educational shorts for an hour, according to the convenience of the area where the films are shown ; the salient points in a picture are explained by an experienced commentator, who also gives some important news of the day. These shows are arranged at the

Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, when they are not public holidays, from 1 p.m. to 2-15 p.m. They are attended by mill labourers and domestic servants as well as lower middle class people. The Committee proposes to extend this experiment to other parts of the city.

Technical Education : The All-India Council for Technical Education has approved a scheme for the training and apprenticeship of craftsmen, and has decided to constitute six all-India Boards of Technical Studies for the different subjects of Engineering and Technology. The Boards will frame Regulations for the grant of all-India Certificates and Diplomas and prescribe the conditions of recognition of the different types of Technical Institutions. The Council has also endorsed the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for an early establishment of a Post-Graduates' Power Engineering Department at the Institute.

Training Colleges in Delhi : Grants for educational institutions in Centrally administered areas and the establishment of Training Colleges in Delhi to implement the policy enunciated in the report of the Central Board of Education were announced by Sir Jogendra Singh, the then Member for Education, Health and Agriculture, addressing a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature on Education in Simla, on May 23. Sir Jogendra Singh said that provision had been made in the current year for the establishment at Delhi of a Training College for Men (Post-Graduate), a Training College for Women (Post-Graduate), a Training College for Physical Education, a Training College for Domestic Science, and one or two Training Colleges for Teachers for Technical Education. Provision had also been made for improving the existing educational facilities in Delhi Province. The Education Member said that special stress had been laid on the training of teachers and the improvement of the conditions in the lower stages of school education and girls' education.

India's National War Academy, it is officially announced at General Headquarters, will be located at Khadak Wasla Lake, near Poona. More than 2,000 acres of land will be reserved in the vicinity for the purpose, but the Academy will finally extend over a much larger area. Steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the delegation of the National War Memorial Committee which returned to India after touring service institutions in the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K., last year. Special Sub-Committees are now busy preparing the syllabus and plans for the staff, establishments, buildings and general lay-out of the Academy. Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, is Chairman of the Syllabus and the Establishments Sub-Committee, and Maj.-Gen. D. Bateman, Director of Military Training, who is one of the Sub-Committee members, is also Chairman of the Accommodation and Planning Sub-Committee. Other prominent educationists and experts may be co-opted to these Committees. The Government have provided Rs. 5,00,000 in the 1946-47

budget for the Academy. It is expected that funds for the Academy will come from public subscriptions supplemented by Government grants. The Sudan Government's gift of £1,00,000 will also be used for this purpose.

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Ootacamund : The future of this School which has hitherto been run exclusively for the children of European ex-servicemen and Anglo-Indians, is uncertain. The Government of India, it is understood, have stopped from next year what is called defence grants amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 which represented about half the total amount required to run the School. The other half is made up of about Rs. 1,00,000 in School fees, about Rs. 50,000 income from investments and a grant from the Provincial Government. So far, the School has been able to get only a quarter of the defence grant. If the present efforts to get the full defence grant fail, the School will have to run as any other Anglo-Indian educational institution, with the Provincial grant.

Arts Section : The Government of India have decided to create an Arts Section in the Department of Information and Broadcasting. Its function will be to encourage the Arts in India, including sculpture, painting, music, drama, dancing, etc., and to preserve national arts treasure. The Department in future will be known as the Department of Information and Arts. The intention is not that the Government should themselves attempt to direct the course of Indian artistic activities in the direction favoured by any particular school, but rather to assist artists to help themselves by the adoption of high standards and to gain a proper place for themselves in the national life. It will not be the function of the Arts Section to educate individual artists ; it will concern itself more with the adoption of recognised standards among artists, possibly through the formation of an Indian Academy of Arts. As part of its work the Section will arrange exhibitions in India and abroad with the object of drawing attention to Indian culture, past and present. It will also devote itself to the care of national art treasures and their accessibility to the public.

Atomic Research : Grants totalling £1,91,000 for research in Atomic Physics have been made by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to Professor M. L. Oliphant of Birmingham University and Professor P. I. Dee of Glasgow, and will be utilised for experiments to harness the fastest moving electrons. According to the British News Service in Germany, military research in Applied Atomic Physics and Rocket and Jet Propulsion is prohibited in Germany under a decree of the Allied Control Council. Scientific research of any kind may be carried out only in recognised institutions, licensed by the Military Commander of the Zone in which they were located. Britain and Soviet Russia were among the eleven countries invited to send two representatives each to observe the atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific, which were held last month.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

A Competitive Examination for Filling Eleven Permanent and Pensionable Vacancies in the Sind Service of Engineers—Class II : 9 Muslims and 2 non-Muslims—will be held by the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, under the rules for recruitment to that Service. The Examination is open to (a) non-Muslims who are natives of the Province of Sind and (b) Muslims who may be natives of Sind or of any other Province. Candidates who are eligible and are admitted by the Commission to the Examination will be informed of the place, date and time of the Examination. A candidate must be above 21 and not more than 35 years of age on August 1. Government Servants, if permitted to apply by the Heads of their Departments and if within the prescribed age limits, are eligible. Applicants should supply *full* details in the printed prescribed form of application, copies of which with the rules and regulations for the Examination and other conditions can be had on requisition accompanied by an addressed envelope (size at least $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$, bearing $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas postage stamps and on payment of Rupee One for each form, (either in cash in the office of the Commission or by an uncrossed Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission"). Last date for the receipt of applications, accompanied by a fee of Rupees Five only, payable either in cash in the office of the Commission or by an uncrossed Indian Postal Order, by registered post, by the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, Public Works Department Secretariat, Bombay, is August 15.

An Examination for the Selection of Candidates for the Commissioned Ranks (Permanent Cadre) of the Royal Indian Navy will be held at Delhi, on September 23 and subsequent days. Candidates who qualify in the Examination will appear before a Service Selection Board for the final selection. Last date for the receipt of applications on the prescribed form, by the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, from whom also the rules and application forms may be obtained, is August 15.

Rashtrabhasha Examinations : Parambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on September 14 and 15.

A Qualifying Examination for Admission to the Executive and Engineering Courses of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin," commencing in January 1947, will be held at various centres in India from October 30 to November 1. Candidates who are between 13 years 8 months and 16 years of age on January 15, 1947, are eligible for admission. The successful candidates will be interviewed by the Governing Body in Bombay in January 1947. The selected candidates must produce their last School Transfer Certificates within one month of joining. The

Prospectus containing form of application, specimen examination papers, etc., may be obtained on pre-payment of Rupee One by Money Order only, from the Secretary, Governing Body, I.M.M. T.S. "Dufferin," Bombay 10, whom also the applications should reach by September 15.

A Training System in General Paint Technology is proposed to be inaugurated by the Elephant Oil Mills, Ltd., Bombay. The selected applicants who should be Graduates, will have to pass a general knowledge and intelligence test in addition to a general knowledge of Chemistry. They will be trained for four to five months by lectures and practical work. Training will be full time and an examination will be held at the end of the period. Trainees will be employed for the period of training at Rs. 80 per month plus dearness allowance, and those who pass the final Examination will be offered permanent appointments at Rs. 200 per month. The scheme will start in October and those interested may obtain fuller details from the Works Manager of the Mills.

The Primary Examination for F.R.C.S. (England) will be held in Madras on December 23. The Examination will be open to candidates (men or women) possessing a qualification which is registrable in the British Medical Register, or Degrees in Medicine and Surgery of an Indian University, recognised by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Regulations and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Examinations, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1.

AROUND THE RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

The following Schools have been recognised as High Schools :

Up to October 31, 1946 : Bharati Vidyalyaya, Ahmedabad ; Miraj Vidya Mandir, Miraj.

Up to October 31, 1947 : Jayshree Model High School, Baroda ; Nar High School, Nar ; Kundla High School, Kundla ; L. D. Mooni High School, Sihor ; Pratap Model High School, Sangli ; Shri Shahu High School, Kagal ; Jayasingpur High School, Jayasingpur ; Nagojirao Patankar High School, Kolhapur ; Princess Padma Raje Girls' High School, Kolhapur ; Night High School, Kolhapur ; English High School for Boys and Girls, Dadar ; Budhgaon High School, Budhgaon ; D. B. Parekh Sarvajanik High School, Sankheda ; Gram Seva Mandir High School, Nardipur, Baroda State.

Up to October 31, 1948 : Sheth M. N. High School, Mahuva ; Girls' High School, Sangli.

Up to October 31, 1949 : Maharani Laxmibai Girls' High School, Kolhapur ; M. R. High School, Gadhinglaj.

Under Statute 193A : Local Board High School, Diplo ; D. S. High School, Sion ; St. Bonaventure's High School, Hyderabad, Sind ; Sheth R. G. A. High School, Vapi, Dist. Surat ; New Era High School, Shikarpur, Sind ; New English School, Achra ; A. K. Vidya Mandir, Ahmedabad ; R. B. Maganbhai Karamchand Girls' High School, Ahmedabad ; Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad ; New Era High School, Godhra ; Sheth Manilal Ranchhoddas High School, Kathlal ; C. C. S. M. V. M. Ambaba Haripura Girls' English School, Surat ; Mrs. Whittle English School, Ranpur ; Dadar Vidya Mandir, Dadar ; Khoja Khan Ed. Habibbhai Secondary Middle School, Bombay ; Premier High School, Dadar ; Pioneer Middle High School, Matunga ; Modern English School, Yeola ; Bharatgad English School, Masura ; Tutorial English School, Shiroda ; Educations Society's English School, Ambarnath ; New English School, Bassein ; Khed. High School, Khed ; Rural High School, Puntamba ; Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Night High School, Poona ; Vidya Mandir, Narayangaon ; Shri Wardhaman Vidyalyaya, Walchandnagar ; Kanya Shala, Wai ; Shri Shiwaji Vidyalyaya, Karad.

Changes in Names : The following Schools have changed their names—Ideal English School, to Ideal High School, Poona ; Borivli English School, to Sheth Gopalji Hemraj High School, Borivli ; Private High School, to Sadashivgad High School, Sadashivgad ; New Parsee Boarding High School, to Boys' Town, Nasik ; Maharashtra High School, to Maharashtra Vidyalyaya, Poona ; P. D. S. High School, to Chatoomal Hariram P. D. S. High School, Srikarpur ; Yusufiah High School, to Saifee Jubilee High School, Sidhpur.

Wilson High School, Bombay: Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza unveiled the portrait of the late Rao Bahadur B. Y. Khisty, on March 21, when eloquent tributes were paid to the services rendered by the latter to the cause of education in the city of Bombay. On March 22, the staff and students of the School arranged a "Send-Off" function in honour of Professor Duncan Fraser who proceeded to Scotland on leave. Principal D. P. Waghchourey presided over the Scouts' Parent Day Celebrations held on March 23. The Annual Prize Giving was held on March 30, Dr. J. H. Taylor of the Wilson College presiding. At the same function Mr. H. D. Hindlekar, an ex-student of the School, was garlanded and congratulated on his inclusion, for the second time, in the All-India Cricket Team touring England during the Summer.

St. Mary's (English) High School, Bombay, organised the Annual Prize Distribution at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on April 3, Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala, Sheriff of Bombay, presiding.

Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Bombay, held the Founder's Day Sports at the Cooperage on March 14, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta presiding.

Esplanade High School, Bombay, arranged a Visual Instruction Education Film Show on their Annual Day, March 15, at the Majestic Talkies, under the presidentship of Mr. Gordhandas J. Thakker, and staged a drama, *Brahma-Pratap*, in aid of the Poor Boys' Fund, on March 26, at the Princess Theatre, under the presidentship of Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji.

Sir Elly Kadoorie High School, Bombay, held the Prize Distribution function at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on April 14, when Mr. K. M. Modi presided, and Mrs. Modi distributed the Prizes.

People's Education Society's Maharashtra High School, Bombay: The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Sir John Colville, Chancellor of the University, on May 3. Speaking on the occasion, Sir John Colville declared, "Education is the birthright of every child whatever be his station in life. . . . When this new building is opened there will be accommodation for 1,000 boys ; many sons of poor parents in the mill area who have at present to be turned away will get the education which is their right and which in the interests of the country they should get." Sir Behram N. Karanjia, Chairman of the School, welcoming the Chancellor, said their aim was only to raise the skill and culture of the boys working in the mills. Rao Sahib Kale remarked that he had collected Rs. 50,000 for the Building Fund within a short period.

St. Teresa's High School, Bombay, held the Annual Prize Distribution on March 16. Dr. J. A. D'Souza, presiding at the function, emphasised in his speech the supreme need for educational institutions in the country to inculcate character, high ideals and initiative in their charges in order to equip them for the battle of life. One of the School's outstanding achievements of the year had

been the "Careers Exhibition," which was the first of its kind in the country.

Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bombay, arranged a programme of dramatics and music by the students, under the auspices of the Lalit Kala Mandal, in aid of the Shankerbhai Shukla Memorial Fund on March 31, at the Sunderbai Hall.

Khar Model Education Society's High School, Khar: The foundation stone of the building was laid by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, on April 10. Mr. L. V. Sathe, President of the Society, thanked Mr. R. J. Valavalkar and Mr. R. D. Wagle for their munificent donations for the building.

St. Michael's High School, Mahim, staff acted an Operetta "Dress Rehearsal" in aid of the School Extension Fund on April 27 and 28.

Shree V. C. Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar, Manuscript Magazines 'Opening' Ceremony was performed by Mr. Shewak Bhojraj who spoke on the scope and utility of Manuscripts Magazines on the occasion.

Dhanjibhai Cowasji Umrigar High School, Pardi, Silver Jubilee Celebrations were held on April 28, under the presidentship of Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

Girls' Own High School, Ahmedabad, celebrated the Annual Social Gathering, under the presidentship of Sheth Sakerlal Bolabhai, on March 12 and 13, at the Premabhai Hall. Its outstanding features were that the function was organised and arranged by an elected representative Committee of the pupils of the School, called the Kumari Mandal, and the items of the Physical Education such as 'Balancing,' 'Asanas,' etc., proved quite instructive and interesting for the audience.

Dilawarkhanji High School, Verawal, celebrated its Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution Day on April 12, when the Heir-Apparent of the Junagadh State, Namiar Nawabzadah Mohamed Dilawarkhanji Bahadur graced the function and distributed the Prizes.

D. E. Society's New English School, Satara: Khan Bahadur Sir Dhanjishah B. Cooper, Ex-Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, has instituted in memory of his son, Nariman, four "Nariman Cooper" Scholarships of the following value : Rs. 60, Standard IV ; Rs. 70, Standard V ; Rs. 80, Standard VI ; Rs. 120, Standard VII, to be awarded to the pupils who stand first in their classes in—(1) Progress all round the year, (2) Progress at the Annual Examination, (3) Proficiency and participation in games and attendance at P. T., (4) Extra curricular activities, (5) Good conduct, and (6) Regular attendance in the School.

Chintamanrao High School, Shahapur (Sangli State), celebrated the Silver Jubilee on May 8 and 9, His Highness Shrimant Rajasaheb of Sangli presiding.

AROUND THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Newly Affiliated Colleges : The Government of Bombay have sanctioned affiliation of all the Colleges, for various terms and courses, except the College of Commerce of the Maharashtra Education Society at Sholapur and the Rayat Shikshana Sanstha's Chhatrapati Shivaji College at Satara, whose sponsors withdrew their applications as they were not able to fulfil the conditions, laid down by the Senate (at their meetings held on February 13 and 14), as per details given on page 54 of the last issue and on page 17 of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay, is temporarily housed in hutments between Marine Lines and Church Gate, pending the construction of a building at Dadar. The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the Chairman of the People's Education Society which has established this College. Nearly ten per cent of the students enrolled belong to the Scheduled Castes. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, former Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the inaugural address to the students of the College at the Sunderbai Hall, on June 20. Welcoming him, Mr. D. G. Jadhav, Regional Labour Commissioner (Southern Zone) and a Trustee of the Society, said that the primary object of the College was to promote higher education among the Lower Middle Classes in general, and the Scheduled Castes in particular. The institution was meant to be wholly cosmopolitan both as regards the staff and the students. Special facilities would, however, be provided for students of the Scheduled Castes by way of scholarships, freeships, concessions in fees, books, etc. Addressing the students, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that every effort should be made to speed up primary education in India. At the same time, steps should also be taken to encourage adult education so as to produce good citizens in the country. It was often stated that more attention should be paid to technical and scientific education, but it should not be at the expense of general higher education. "It must be remembered that in the free India of tomorrow what we would require is thoughtful, powerful and moderate leaders; and such leaders can only be supplied by higher education," he added. Lt.-Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Principal of the College, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Chimanlal.

Megji Mathradas Arts College and Narrondass Manordass Institute of Science, Andheri, has been started by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, under the guidance of its President, Mr. K. M. Munshi. The College is ideally situated in an expansive area of open land by the side of the sea on the one hand and a stretch of hills on the other, within easy reach of the city of Bombay and yet outside the hub of its activities. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of students between Andheri Railway Station and the College at specially reduced rates. It has a well-equipped

Laboratory, a good Library, and separate spacious Hostels for men and women students. It is also expected to have a Co-operative Stores, a Post Office and a Savings Bank on or near the College premises. A number of scholarships, freeships and fee concessions are offered to deserving candidates. These include fifty scholarships awarded by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 monthly, open to candidates successful in the Gita Pravesha (Entrance) Examination in Indian Culture. There will also be a number of special scholarships for proficiency in Sanskrit. One of the chief aims of the Founders is to promote national ideals against a background of true culture. The Principal of the College is Dr. Bool Chand, and the Vice-Principal, Mr. V. N. Bhushan.

Maharashtra Education Society's College of Arts and Sciences, Poona, is the tenth educational institution started by the Maharashtra Education Society, Poona. The Society itself has grown out of a School founded in 1874—in fact, the oldest surviving School in Poona. The Society has been conducting five High Schools, three in the city of Poona (including one for girls only) and two in Poona District—one at Baramati, and another at Saswad, two Primary Schools, one Nursery School, and one Teachers' Training Institute. This College will for the present confine itself to the teaching of the First Year and Intermediate Arts and Science courses, and, perhaps, the B.A., Pass and Honours, in English and Marathi only. Mr. K. M. Khadye, who was for sometime the officiating Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, is the Principal of the College, and Mr. M. N. Bhat is the Secretary of the Society.

Arts College for Girls, Poona, has been started by the Maharashtra Girls' Education Society, Poona. The Society has been doing valuable work in the cause of women's education since 1884, and this separate College for Girls has been opened after ascertaining public feeling in the matter. The object of the Society in starting the College is not merely to train girl-students for University Examinations, but to give them a sound education ensuring their full intellectual and cultural development. As the institution develops, it is intended to provide additional courses in Music, Domestic Science and other useful subjects. The College is situated in the heart of the city of Poona. The atmosphere, however, is peaceful and quiet, as the College compound is large and enclosed on all sides. The College maintains a well-equipped Library and Reading Room, where periodicals bearing on Literature, Economics and other subjects are available. Arrangements are made on College premises for physical training and sports. There is Hostel accommodation for thirty girl-students in the College compound on the second floor of the Saraswati Vilas building. One of the Lady-Professors acts as Rector of the Hostel, and a qualified Lady-Doctor looks after the health of the inmates. Mrs. Kamalabai Tilak, former Principal of the Women's College of the Benares Hindu University, is the Principal of the College.

B. J. Medical School, Poona, since opening in 1878, has been imparting medical education as detailed below : (a) trained candidates for Hospital Assistants Examination from 1878 to 1917 ; (b) was affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, in 1917, and from that year onwards has been training candidates for the Licentiates' course of that College ; (c) in June 1942 was disaffiliated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and was affiliated to the existing State Medical Faculty of Bombay. The School is now affiliated to the University for pre-clinical courses of the Degree course. There will be fifty admissions every year. All Licentiate courses are now being stopped to effect progress in Medical education and to avoid differentiation between Licentiates and Graduates. New buildings are under construction and will be soon ready to effect fittings of equipment, etc.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce, Surat, owes its existence to the munificent donation of a lac of rupees by Sir Kikabhai Premchand, President of the local Sarvajanic Education Society. It aims at preparing students for the various University Examinations in Commerce, and is at present affiliated to the University for the I. Com. Examination. The College will be permanently located in the building to be constructed on the plot adjoining the M.T.B. College. Pending the construction of that building, it has been located in the spacious bungalow opposite the Police Headquarters in the Athwa Lines. Mr. Y. D. Keskar is the Principal.

Petlad College, Petlad, has been started by the Petlad Education Trust, which owes its origin to the munificent donation of Rs. 1,50,000 made by Rajmitra Datar Sheth Ramanlal Keshavlal, brother of the late Rajratna Sheth Narandas Keshavlal, on account of whose benefactions Petlad is famous. Mr. Bhimaklal Dixit also paid a handsome donation. The College is intended to solve the problem of middle class and poor students belonging to the Charotar Area, who have been debarred from the advantages of higher education on account of their not being able to secure admission in the Colleges in Gujarat because of the present day rush for University education. Owing to the untiring efforts of the Chairman, Rajpriya Manibhai V. Desai, President of the Privy Council, Baroda State, and certain other members, the College could come into existence in a very short time. Mr. K. L. Desai is its Principal. Provision has been made for Hostel accommodation with single rooms for a hundred students. The Trust intends to start the Science section next year. A donation of Rs. 50,000 has been promised for this purpose by Rajmitra B. D. Amin, Governing Director of the Alembic Chemical Works.

Royal Institute of Science, Bombay : Dr. R. C. Shah has become the Head of the Chemistry Department. Dr. H. J. Bhabha has

been appointed Honorary Professor of Physics and Mathematics. Dr. K. R. Dixit has been transferred to this Institute from the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, as additional Professor of Physics; and Professor G. V. Bhagwat from Karnatak College, Dharwar, as Professor of Mathematics in Class I; Mr. N. R. Trivedi, Lecturer in Mathematics, has been transferred to the Gujarat College, as the Head of the Mathematics Department. Dr. F. R. Bharucha has been elected General Secretary of the Indian Ecological Society; Dr. D. V. Bal, a Member of the Executive Council of the Indian Zoological Society; Dr. N. R. Tawde, Recorder of the Physics Section; Mrs. E. Gonsalves, a Member of the Botany Sectional Committee; and Miss M. M. Paranjpe, a Member of the Physics Sectional Committee, of the Indian Science Congress, 1946-47.

Government Law College, Bombay : Mr. K. B. Bharucha and Mr. H. V. Shah have been appointed Part-time Professors of Law.

Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay : Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, was appointed Dean of the College and K. E. M. Hospital, and Dr. R. P. Koppikar reverted to the post of Professor of Anatomy; Dr. V. M. Kaikini, Honorary Surgeon, retired on superannuation, and was appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon; Dr. A. E. D'Sa was appointed Honorary Surgeon in his place; Dr. J. L. Desai, Honorary Radiologist, retired on superannuation, and was appointed Honorary Consulting Radiologist; Dr. Z. J. Joseph was appointed Honorary Radiologist in his place; Dr. A. C. Rebello, Honorary Dermatologist and Venereologist, retired on superannuation, and was appointed Honorary Consulting Dermatologist and Venereologist; Dr. A. Fernandez was appointed Honorary Dermatologist and Venereologist in his place; Dr. R. J. Vakil, Honorary Assistant Physician, was appointed Honorary Physician. Dr. A. K. Talwalkar, Honorary Assistant Surgeon (Ortho.), and Dr. P. Raghavan, Honorary Physician, are on leave and have proceeded to London and U.S.A. respectively for higher studies; Dr. J. C. Patel was appointed Acting Honorary Physician in the latter's place; Dr. J. A. Avasia was appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon; Dr. S. P. Niyogi, Professor of Physiology, has gone on leave preparatory to retirement; and Dr. K. C. Batliwalla has been appointed Acting Professor of Physiology.

Grant Medical College, Bombay : The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the proposal to constitute a new fund to be named the "Lieut.-Col. Jelal M. Shah Poor Students' Fund" for the benefit of the Provincial Medical students studying at this College. Dr. C. S. Patel, Teacher of Clinical Surgery, and Honorary Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, is the Founder and Promoter of the Fund. A donation of Rs. 10,000 given by Mr. Chandulal S. Shah has been accepted with thanks and will be utilised as a nucleus for starting the Fund. Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar, Dr. R. S. Tirodkar,

Dr. H. A. Maniar, Rao Bahadur Dharamdas Hargovinddas, Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, Mr. Dhirajlal J. Parekh and Dr. S. J. Mehta have also become Founder-Donors by donating Rs. 10,000 each to the Fund. Mr. Russi Mistry has become a Patron by donating Rs. 50,000 out of which Rs. 10,000 have so far been received. If and when the capital fund exceeds Rs. Five lacs, provision will be made for the issue of loans to the poor and deserving students for higher post-graduate studies at home and abroad. The management of the Fund will be vested in the Committee of Patrons and the following eight members to be constituted in the first instance: The Surgeon-General, the Principal, Mr. Chandulal S. Shah, the original Patron-Donor, Lieut.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, Dr. G. S. Patel, Mr. Dhirajlal J. Parekh and one member to be elected from the members of the staff and one from the Founder-Donors. Donations to the Fund will be welcome and should be addressed to the "Lieut.-Col. Jelal M. Shah Poor Students' Fund," Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Secondary Training College, Bombay : In April 1942, the College had been temporarily shifted from its original home to the Law College building. After exactly four years, the College has gone back to the Elphinstone High School building, Dhobi Talao. However, the Hostel, a necessary adjunct of the College, has not yet been restored to it, and continues to be occupied by the Motor Vehicles Department. As a make-shift arrangement, about twelve students of the College are accommodated every year in the Elphinstone College Hostel. For the first time, a biennial Fellowship was instituted at the College in June 1945. The Fellow is expected to prepare a thesis for the M.Ed. Degree by the end of the second year of the tenure of his Fellowship. Professor (Miss) Sulabha Panandikar has been transferred as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division.

R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga, awarded the Wasudeo Balwant *alias* Master Saheb Soman Prize of Rs. 75, endowed by Mrs. Ahilyabai Mehendale, to Mr. Shrikrishna Mohoniraj Paranjpe ; the Rajkumari Markan Prize of Rs. 50, to Mr. Anant Ramchandra Ogale ; the Nohriram Markan Prize of Rs. 25, and the Lad Prize of Rs. 25, to Miss Vasanti Vishnu Khatkhate ; and the College Prize of Rs. 100, to Mr. Gajanan Raghunath Kulkarni. Professor I. K. R. Rao, Professor of Statistics, awarded the First Prize of Rs. 75, to Mr. Gajanan Raghunath Kulkarni, and the Second Prize of Rs. 25, to Mr. Krishnalal Chimanlal Gujarati, for securing respectively the highest and the next highest number of marks in Trade and Statistics at the B.Com. Examination. Professor V. T. Yardi was appointed Professor of English, in place of Professor A. S. Prabhudesai, resigned ; Professor U. U. Bhat, Professor of Mathematics, in place of Professor N. D. Godbole, a Life Member transferred to the Ramnarain Ruia College ; Professor M. P. Agrawal, Professor of Commerce, in place of Professor S. A. Palekar, resigned ; Professor K. G. Mehta,

Part-time Professor of Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry, in place of Professor H. M. Swaminarain, resigned.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga : The Government of Bombay have decided to award special Scholarships to Backward and Intermediate Class students, including Muslims, for study at the Institute. Ordinarily each Scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 35 a month and will be tenable for four years. There are in all ten such Scholarships—five for Intermediate Classes, two for Backward Classes and three for Muslims.

Bombay Veterinary College, Parel : A new Laboratory for imparting training in Practical Physiology has been fitted up. The existing Biochemistry Laboratory has been further expanded to provide accommodation for a larger number of students expected to join in the future, and for similar reasons the Government have sanctioned the construction of an additional Anatomy Dissection Hall and the building of a second storey on the existing main building to provide better facilities for teaching Physiology, Histology and Embryology. The construction of a well equipped Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory for carrying out Research work at the College is under consideration of the Government, and it is hoped it will be sanctioned this year. The Principal has submitted proposal to the Government for the construction of an additional block adjacent to the existing Hostel to accommodate more students, as students have difficulties in finding accommodation outside. The Government have sanctioned the following additional staff : four Professors who are Class I Officers ; one Assistant Professor, a Class II Officer ; and one Demonstrator. A Part-time Lecturer in Physiology has been converted into a whole-time one. The College completes its sixtieth year on August 2, and the Principal in consultation with the staff and students has decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee during the last week of December. The Government have granted permission to collect funds from the public for founding certain Scholarships in India and abroad on various subjects of Veterinary Sciences and the construction of a Gymnasium. The Government have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for the College Library.

Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari : Dr. Syed Hussain gave the inaugural address on June 21.

Law College, Poona : Professor M. R. Dhamdhere has ceased to be a member of the teaching staff of the College from the current term.

College of Agriculture, Poona : Consequent upon the promotion of Dr. G. S. Cheema as the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province, Dr. B. N. Uppal has been appointed Principal of the College. Mr. S. R. Gandhi has been appointed Horticulturist to Government, and Rao Saheb H. M. Desai has succeeded Rao Saheb K. S. Kulkarny as Professor of Agriculture.

Tilak College of Education, Poona : Dr. V. V. Kamat has been appointed Principal, in place of the late Mr. M. S. Godbole. Mr. R. S. Walimbe, who was working as a Part-time Lecturer last year, has now been taken up as a full-time Lecturer.

Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona : Dr. M. G. Dixit was appointed Curator, and Mr. K. S. Hingwe, Officiating Librarian, was confirmed as Librarian. The Institute has published the following works : (1) *Panipat 1761*, by Professor T. S. Shejwalkar ; (2) *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada*, by Dr. G. S. Gai ; (3) *Cultural History of the Vayu Purana*, by Dr. D. R. Patil. Under the leadership of Dr. H. D. Sankalia, a Pre-historic Expedition was arranged at Brhamapuri and important excavation work was done for a period of four months. Dr. Mrs. I. Karve was awarded the Emslie Horniman Research Scholarship worth Rs. 3,000 for conducting Anthropometric Measurements in India, which she did in East and West Khandesh Districts, taking measurements of about 1,400 persons of nearly thirty different castes and sub-castes.

M. T. B. College, Surat : The College will celebrate its Silver Jubilee in November, when a Directory of the past students will be published.

Baroda College, Baroda : Dr. M. L. Shah, Professor of Chemistry, and Mr. G. M. Shukla, Lecturer in English, have been transferred to Visnagar College, Visnagar.

Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda : The services of Professor R. M. Dalal have been lent to the Khetri State for two years from February. The College building has been extended, and a spacious Lecture Hall and three staff-rooms have been constructed. At the Elocution Competition between the Training Colleges of the Bombay Presidency, held at Baroda, Mr. P. N. Bapat of this College was awarded a Silver Medal.

Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad : Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Dalal has donated a sum of Rupees Two lacs to the Society for the purpose of converting its present Research and Post-graduate Department into a full fledged Institute of Learning and Research which will be named after him.

K. E. Board's Arts College, Dharwar : Mr. G. B. Jathar is officiating as the Principal of the College since June 1, and the following Lecturers have been added to the staff : Mr. P. Nagesam, in History and Economics ; Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, in Kannada ; and Miss H. R. Alimchandani and Mr. M. G. Desai, in English.

Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot : Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, inaugurated the B. A. Pass and Honours Class on June 18. In his speech, Mr. Kher stressed the importance of imparting education through the mother-tongue. Expressing his

appreciation of the services of the Vidya Vardhak Sangh in the sphere of education in the Karnatak, he pointed out the defects of the present system of education and commended the Wardha scheme. On this occasion, a donation of Rs. 50,000 was announced by Shrimant Bhimrao Sangappa Desai of Shirguppi for the development of the College, in addition to an earlier donation of Rs. 10,000 for the College Library.

Sykes Law College, Kolhapur : Principal S. K. Kelavkar retired from service, and in his place Mr. S. G. Dabholkar has been appointed Principal of the College. The staff and students have presented to the College an oil paint portrait of Mr. S. K. Kelavkar, the first Principal of the College, for being placed in a prominent place in the Central Hall of the College.

Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur : Professors A. V. Matthew and B. B. Samant of this College have obtained the Ph.D. Degree of the Bombay University.

D. A. V. College, Sholapur : Dr. V. K. Lele has been appointed Head of the Chemistry Department, Professor S. J. Oka, Head of the Mathematics Department, and Professor G. V. Gogate, Head of the Physics Department.

R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri : Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, paid a brief visit to the College on May 29. The College has opened the T.D. Class from June 20.

Pratap College, Amalner : The Tutorial System which was introduced last year from the inception of the College has worked tolerably well. Students who at the beginning could not understand its beneficial effect took to it kindly, especially in the second term.

Vijay College, Bijapur : Mr. T. K. Patil has been appointed Principal, and Mr. T. Reuben, Vice-Principal of the College.

Raja Lakhamgauda Law College, Belgaum : Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the then Member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. K. A. Karanth, Minister of Revenue, Madras Government, and Mr. R. R. Diwakar, a prominent Congressman of Karnatak, paid visits to the College.

Secondary Training College, Belgaum : Dr. D. V. Chikermane was promoted to B.E.S., Class II.

Basantsing Assumal Advani College of Commerce and Economics, Karachi : The 29th Session of the All-India Economic Conference will be held at the end of December in this College. The Conference has been invited to Karachi by the Sind Collegiate Board. Dr. S. K. Rudra, Economic Adviser to the Government of the U. P., will preside. Principal N. K. Bhojwani is the local Secretary of the Conference. It is of interest to note that, for the first time in its history, the Conference is being held in a place other

than a University centre. An Advisory Council has been formed, consisting of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association, the Karachi Cotton Association, the Indian Institute of Bankers, and various other mercantile bodies. The functions of the Council will be to keep in touch with the circumstances, work, needs and aspirations of the College and, as far as possible, take a practical interest in the after career of students. It will also afford them facilities for practical training in business and acquaintance with the practical aspect of manufacturing processes, labour management, office equipment and organisation, and such other activities as are likely to be of value to them. A course in Statistics of about six months' duration leading up to the award of a Certificate by the College has been instituted. Its object is to make candidates taking up the course figure-conscious and to popularise the study of Statistics.

H. R. College of Commerce and Economics, Hyderabad, Sind :

A new big Hall surrounded by corridors has been added to the already spacious existing building of the College. The following additional members of the staff have been appointed : Mr. P. L. Chatrath, Professor of Book-keeping and Accountancy ; Mr. T. K. Dhake, Professor of Economics and Commerce ; and Mr. C. L. Melwani, Lecturer in English.

King George V Institute of Agriculture, Sakrand :

Dr. C. T. Abichandani, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has been selected for studies abroad. His successor Mr. M. M. Siddiki, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has also been given a Government stipend and sent to U. S. A. for further studies. Mr. M. A. Idnani has ultimately been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Mr. R. N. Gidwani has been appointed Professor of Agriculture, in place of Captain K. H. Advani, transferred.

Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, has been re-organised from June 1. It has been decided to make it a first class Research Institute, with facilities for Agricultural training. In connection with the latter, a Diploma Course for two years is shortly to be started. The following changes in staff or new appointments have been made : Rao Bahadur Dr. D. V. Bal, Director of the Institute, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajaputana ; Mr. P. D. Gadkari, Economic Botanist ; Mr. H. J. Makhijani, Animal Husbandry Officer ; Mr. J. L. Merh, Plant Pathologist ; and Mr. J. M. Trivedi, Horticulturist.

Imperial Agricultural Institute, New Delhi :

Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director, was deputed to represent India at the Empire Scientific Conference which opened in London on June 17, under the auspices of the Royal Society, and at the official Conference held to consider its recommendations. During Dr. Mukherjee's absence extending over ten weeks, Dr. B. P. Pal, Joint Director, remained in charge of the Institute.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Of the Students of the Colleges in Bombay and Suburbs

The total number of students in each College who underwent medical examination is given in a tabulated form below. A column also gives the total number of students in each College at the time of this examination. Another column gives the percentage of students examined.

<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>No. of Students in the College</i>	<i>No. of Students Exa- mined</i>	<i>Per- centage</i>
Royal Institute of Science	194	194	100.00
Sophia College for Women	93	92	98.92
Ismail Yusuf College	360	354	98.33
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	788	764	96.95
R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics	883	852	96.49
Khalsa College	1619	1538	94.63
St. Xavier's College	2013	1879	93.34
Elphinstone College	1091	1016	93.13
Seth G. S. Medical College	513	476	92.79
Government Law College	353	326	92.35
Ramnarain Ruia College	1752	1617	92.29
Wilson College	1194	1089	91.21
Grant Medical College	732	573	78.28
Total	11,585	10,768	92.95

Besides these, the number of students who were examined for the U. O. T. C. was 597.

The total number of students examined this year (1945-46), excluding those examined for the U. O. T. C. is 10,768. In 1944-45 this number was 11,034. Thus, out of 11,585 students in all the Colleges in Bombay and its Suburbs, 817 students did not undergo this examination.

The number of male students who underwent the examination this year is 8,326 and that of lady students, 2,442. Last year these were respectively 8,626 and 2,408. The examination lasted for 73 working days.

The classification for male and female students was as follows :—

			<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>
A	...	...	2,806 or 33.70%	1,443 or 59.08%	
B	...	...	5,383 or 64.65%	998 or 40.88%	
C	...	...	137 or 1.65%	1 or 00.04%	

On analysing the defects of the students, it was found that :—

(1) 6,922 students were underweight in proportion to their age and height, or about 64.28 per cent of the students examined.

(2) 6,222 students had poor chest development, or about 57.79 per cent of them.

(3) Obesity was discovered in 271 students, or about 2.52 per cent of them.

(4) 1,505 or about 13.98 per cent of the students required dental attention. A majority of them had tartar.

(5) 1,742 or about 16.19 per cent of the students had some defects, major or minor, in their ears, nose or throat. A large number of them had wax in ears. About 5 per cent of these students would require surgical treatment for defects of nose and tonsils.

(6) Error in refraction was found in 4,791 students. Out of them, 1,781 students, or about 37.18 per cent of them, had their errors corrected, and the remaining 3,010, or about 62.82 per cent, either required glasses or change of glasses.

(7) Urine abnormality was found in 135 cases, or about 1.25 per cent.

(8) Hernia was found in 92 students (Males).

(9) Hydrocele was found in 237 students.

(10) Ignorance of genital hygiene (Males) was noticed in 670 students, or about 6.22 per cent of them. This was found mostly in the students just admitted in Colleges after Matriculation.

Many students made inquiries about their health, defects and diet. Some of them were directed to their respective doctors for the treatment, and whenever necessary an introductory note was given to the various public hospitals.

AROUND OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Calcutta University : Mr. P. N. Banerjee, a former Minister of Bengal, assumed charge as Vice-Chancellor of the University on March 13. His Excellency the Chancellor of the University has decided that two seats in the Senate should be filled, when suitable vacancies occur, by nomination from the Heads of non-Government Schools, one of the nominees being the Head of a Girls' School. A Conference of about fifty Principals of Colleges in Bengal and Assam was arranged under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor. The Conference, which was in session for two days, agreed that the University regulation in respect of attendance at classes should henceforward be strictly enforced. It was also agreed that admission to Colleges should be completed within one month after the publication of the result. The Conference decided in favour of a uniform scale of basic tuition fees in all Colleges. The Silver Jubilee of the Anthropology Department was celebrated with great enthusiasm. One of the most interesting features of the celebrations was the Exhibition depicting Evolution, Principles of Heredity, Material Cultures, etc., by means of graphic charts, diagrams and illustrations. During a recent visit to the Ashutosh Museum of Fine Arts, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, expressing his appreciation of the Museum, said that Museums fascinated him, and this new and little Museum had filled him with delight. These relics of the past took one back to ages long ago, and then one came back to the present and wanted to recover the artistry of that past age. Panditji evinced great interest in the varied finds and relics—especially in the stone, bronze and terracotta figures of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. An Institute of Jute Technology will shortly be established in Calcutta by the Indian Jute Mills Association in conjunction with the University for training every year twenty-five Science Graduates for being employed in supervisor posts in the Jute Mills scattered around Greater Calcutta. The University has opened classes for Chinese studies in consultation with the Consul-General for China and Professor Tan Yun Shan, Director of Cheena Bhavana, Viswa Bharati. In the Eighth All-India Debate Competition for the Ashutosh Memorial Trophy, held under the auspices of the University Law College Union, the individual Championship was won by Mr. Sobhanlal Banerjee (University Law College, Calcutta). The Twenty-second Death Anniversary of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee was celebrated on May 25.

Benares Hindu University has accepted from Mr. Dharam Narain Kak, of Jodhpur, a donation of Rs. 15,000, for the construction of a Gymnasium for girl students in the name of his mother Mrs. Mohini Kak. Another donation of Rs. 25,000 has been made to the University by Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Bhatia of Bulandshahr for introducing a special course of lectures suggesting measures for water-proofing and fire-proofing of cloth at the College of Technology.

Patna University : To convert the University into a Teaching University and recognise education in Bihar in the light of the recommendations made by the Education Reorganisation Committee appointed during the last Congress Ministry, the Bihar Government have decided to introduce at the Bihar Assembly Budget Session the Patna University Consolidation Bill.

Mahakoshal University at Saugor commenced its first session on July 8. A Board of Trustees with Sir Hari Singh Gour as Chairman and two representatives of the Provincial Government, namely, Mr. B. A. Bambawale, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, and Mr. J. K. Atal, Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, has been formed. In the course of a press statement, Sir Hari Singh observed that he was keen on women's education in the University and would include a curriculum of literary education coupled with industrial training needed for the country.

Allahabad University offers instruction for the M.Ed. (Master of Education) Degree, providing instruction in Advance Educational Psychology, Child Psychology, Experimental Education, Vocational Education, Organisation, Administration, University Education, Educational Philosophy, Adult Education, etc. Candidates may submit a dissertation *in lieu* of a part of the course at the Final stage, and facilities are provided for field work in Testing. Teachers who secure the M.Ed. Degree may undertake research work suited to their capacity and inclination, and supplicate for the D.Phil. and D.Litt. Degrees of the University.

Lucknow University has introduced Hindustani as the medium of instruction from this year. While writing essays or doing exercise students use Nagri or Persian script according to their discretion. Those who are not conversant with either of these scripts are permitted to use Roman script. The Executive Council of the University has urged the Government to take steps to compile Hindi or Urdu Dictionaries of technical terms to enable all Universities in the Province to adopt a uniform terminology in the preparation of text-books.

Nagpur University : The C. P. Congress Ministry is considering the question of democratisation and reorganisation of the University, with a view to increasing the number of elected members of the University Court and ensuring efficient and expeditious work by the various academic bodies of the University. The Education Minister, Mr. S. V. Gokhale, is examining a scheme of post-Matriculation technical and vocational training for young men. It is proposed to start a course in Electrical Engineering at Nagpur and to open Technical Schools at one or two other centres in the Province. The question of introducing an Indian language as the medium of instruction in Colleges is also engaging his attention. The difficulty, however, seems to be that this is a

bilingual Province and each College will have to maintain double staff—one for Marathi and the other for Hindustani.

Osmania University (Hyderabad, Deccan) : An Agricultural and a Veterinary College affiliated to the University, will shortly be opened in Hyderabad, Deccan. H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, it is understood, have sanctioned Rs. 15 lacs for the purpose. Anthropology and Sociology are among the new subjects to be introduced in the Degree Course of the University while special emphasis will be laid on scientific research for which funds have been sanctioned.

Madras University Annual Convocation will be held in two sessions this year, on August 8 and 9.

Andhra University : The Maharaja of Jaipur has been appointed Pro-Chancellor of the University for the fourth term in succession.

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University (Bombay) : The need for imparting proper education to women in India with a view to enabling them to play their distinctive role in life, was stressed by the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, delivering the Convocation Address of the University, on July 20. The position of women in life was unique, said Mr. Mavlankar, and therefore they had to be given the right type of education, which would help them in performing their duties properly. The same education could not suit both men and women. Mr. Mavlankar criticised the present system of education which, he observed, helped only to train up clerks for Government offices. He also deplored giving too much importance to English in the University curriculum at the expense of the mother tongue. Addressing the Graduates, Mr. Mavlankar appealed to them to carry the ideals of the University wherever they went, and mix with the masses.

Viswa Bharati (Shantiniketan) : The All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee plan to acquire Rabindranath Tagore's ancestral house in Calcutta for the nation and to offer economic self-sufficiency to Viswa Bharati, the University founded by the Poet at Shantiniketan, it was disclosed by Mr. Suresh Chandra Muzumdar, General Secretary of the Committee, recently.

Jamia Millia, Delhi, was visited by Mahatma Gandhi on April 19. Replying to a question by one of the students as to how Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved, he said that it could be achieved by members of the community shedding all fear of the other and refusing to be provoked into retaliation under any circumstances. Gandhiji also visited the grave of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Founder of the University.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITIES

Maharashtra University : Earnest steps are being taken to bring into being the Maharashtra University at Poona as recommended by the Jayakar Committee. If the present efforts are continued, the University is expected to start functioning by June 1948. The University Committee which first met at Poona on April 14, have appointed three Sub-Committees to prepare and draft the University Constitution, to select the site and to draw up the syllabus and complete all other preliminary work connected with the University. As it stands, the Poona University Bill is expected to be moved in the Assembly during the Budget Session at Bombay in February 1947. It is gathered that the proposed University, which is to be a Teaching University, would be started on the lines of the Cambridge University, and all local Colleges would come under its jurisdiction. Poona's five Arts Colleges and the local Engineering, Agricultural, Commerce, Law, Medical and Teachers' Training Colleges which are at present affiliated to the University of Bombay, would be naturally attached to the Maharashtra University. The Engineering and Agricultural Colleges would also be affiliated to the Bombay University until such time as the Bombay University has its own Engineering and Agricultural Colleges. The Government of Bombay have agreed to pay a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lacs and a recurring grant of Rs. 2½ lacs to the proposed University of Poona. Some prominent Poona educationists regard this grant as quite inadequate and expect to raise the necessary funds by public appeal.

Sind University : A Government Bill to establish a separate University for Sind has been published. The proposed University will be of the Examining and Affiliating type for the present. But the ultimate aim is to make it a Teaching University as well. The University will undertake post-graduate teaching from such date as the Provincial Government may direct. The communal representation on the Senate has been proposed at 60 for Muslims and 40 for Non-Muslims. The Governor and the Premier will be the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor respectively. Any person who donates Rs. 50,000 to the University or for any specified purposes thereof will become a Fellow of the University for his or her life. The number of Fellows for life has been limited at present to five.

Gujarat University : The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, while on a visit to Ahmedabad, prepared a plan for a University in Gujarat. The Government have selected Ahmedabad for an Engineering College, and the Medical School is being changed into a Medical College. The Science College will start functioning as soon as its building is ready. The Millowners' Association is starting a Technological Institute.

Kathiawar University : Surgeon-Commander V. L. Parmar, a co-opted member of a Committee appointed by a meeting of the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar to examine and report on the proposal for founding an independent University for Kathiawar, disclosed recently that the Maharaja of Porbandar, who along with Rulers of Dhrangadhra and Palitana, was a member of the Committee, had been contacting the Ruling Princes who were absent at the Porbandar meeting and acquainting them with the proposed scheme.

Gwalior University : The Gwalior Raj Sabha (Upper House) has passed a resolution deciding to form a Committee to chalk out a complete scheme for the establishment of a University in Gwalior having provision for higher training in Law, Medicine and Engineering with Hindi as the medium of instruction.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

Nanking University : Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India's Agent General in China, addressed the Convocation of the University and the Guiding College for Women, on April 15. China and India were friends in more than a negative sense ; they had actively collaborated involving the art and philosophy of life, said Mr. Menon. After referring to the "grievous hardships China had undergone during the war," he paid a tribute to the fortitude of China's students and other sections of the community which "had resulted in China emerging out of the war not only victorious but internationally recognised as a great power." He went on : "In the international world, neighbours were not always friends, rather the reverse. China and India, however, had been neighbours for generations and yet they had not had a single war. They have not even had a frontier incident. This ancient friendship between the two countries is now beginning to flower again." Mr. Menon added that with the abrogation of unequal treaties and the relinquishment of extra territorial rights, China had achieved nationalism. India too was on the point of achieving it. But nationalism in the sense of freedom from foreign control was not enough. It must lead to the second stage of evolution, namely, the establishment of true democracy.

Oxford University : The match between the University and the Indian tourists commenced on May 9 in sunny weather. The University, winning the toss, batted first and made a splendid start, hitting up 195 runs for the loss of four wickets at one stage. Thereafter, however, their remaining batsmen succumbed to the wiles of Shinde and Vinoo Markad and the entire side was out for the addition of a poor 62 runs. The New Zealand Test player, Donnelly, played a polished innings of 62. The Indians began their reply disastrously, losing Vijay Merchant with only 7 runs on the board and Sohoni for the addition of further 4-

Hazare and Modi, coming together at this stage, stemmed the rot, however, and when they were eventually separated at 91, Modi was one run short of his second successive 50 for the tour. Nimbalkar, who replaced him, did not stay long, and at the end of the day Hazare and Mankad were together with 49 and 4, respectively, in a total of 125 for four wickets. Resuming their innings next day, the Indians were all out for 248, thereby falling short of Oxford's first-innings total by 8 runs. Hazare was the top-scorer with 64 to his credit. Macindoe claimed four victims at the cost of 55 runs. The match ended in a draw.

Cambridge University : The Indian cricketers were entertained to dinner by the India Majlis, the Society of Indian Students at the University, at Cambridge Restaurant, on May 25. Mr. Naskar, the Society's President, made a speech, welcoming the tourists, and the Nawab of Pataudi, Captain, and Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Manager, made suitable replies.

California University : On a lecture tour on the West Coast, under the auspices of the Watumull Foundation of Los Angeles, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, told an audience at the University that Indian culture should be considered from a long-range point of view. In a humorous vein he told them, "British culture is characterised and represented by cricket bats, ballot-boxes and the authorised version of the Holy Bible," and continued, "Of course, Indian culture has similar standards, but in them religion is the most important factor of all." Sir Sarvapalli further said, "The greatest heroes of India have not been its rulers or merchant princes, but its philosophers and teachers." Indian culture was a system of thoughts which reconciled the different sides of human nature and allowed human beings to live in harmony, he concluded.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

A Heavy Responsibility Lay on the Shoulders of the Teaching Profession, said His Excellency Sir John Colville, Chancellor, University of Bombay, inaugurating the Ninth Teachers' Day on April 6. "India is going to need an increasingly large number of leaders in every walk of life," he said, "men of character and purpose, who can direct her along the paths of progress, men to build upon the rich variety of her ancient civilisation, a strong, prosperous and modern State. Only a sound educational system and teachers of the highest quality can give her these men." The Governor welcomed the return of the representative Government to the Province and said that all the hardships of the teaching profession would receive the attention of the Ministers.

Three Million One Hundred Thousand Children, between the ages of six and eleven years, will attend Primary Schools in the Province, when the Bombay Government's programme of compulsory education is in full swing. The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, at a Conference of Educationists held in the middle of June, declared that it was the aim of his Government to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the Province in ten to twelve years. At present only 16,00,000 out of a total of 31,00,000 children of School going age are able to derive the benefit of education, and the Prime Minister's declaration will mean the preparatin of plans to bring an additional 15,00,000 children to School. Children between the ages of six and eight years and living in villages with a population of 1,000 and over, throughout the Bombay Province, will be compelled to go to School in the next academic year in June 1947, according to the present plans of the Government. This will be the first step in the ten-year plan to introduce Province-wide compulsory primary education. The speed with which the Government will be able to proceed with this important nation-building activity will depend, to a very large extent, on the money they can spare for it. It is pointed out that whilst primary education forms an important item of the Ministerial agenda, it is only one of the many urgent problems that the Government are called upon to tackle. The Government today spend nearly Rs. 2,00,00,000 on primary education, and this expenditure will rise to over Rs. 7,00,00,000 if the Government are to realise their aim. Closely allied to the question of primary education is the supply of a sufficient number of Teachers in Schools functioning in the 13,350 towns and villages of the Province. There are now nearly 46,000 Teachers, and this number will have to be increased to 80,000 to meet the demands of the expanded programme.

Bombay Provincial Board of Primary Education has been constituted of the following members who were elected from

the Constituencies mentioned against them, for the next three years : Mr. Baburao Ganpatrao Jagtap (School Boards in the Districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and East Khandesh) ; Mr. Becharadas Maganlal Shah (School Boards in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat) ; Mr. Chunilal Damodar Barfiwala (School Boards in the Districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana, Nasik, West Khandesh and the Bombay Suburban District) ; Mr. Shivanagouda Ramanagouda Patil (School Boards in the Districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara and Sholapur) ; Mr. Mustafa Gulamnabai Fakih (Muslim member elected by all School Boards in the Province) ; and Mr. Rajaram Ramji Bhole (Backward Communities member elected by all School Boards in the Province). The Government have appointed the following as members of the Board for a similar period : Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona ; Mr. P. K. Savant, Bombay ; Mr. J. R. Desai, Principal, Seth C. N. Vidyalaya, Ahmedbad ; Mr. D. C. Pavate, Assistant Director of Public Instruction ; Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division ; and Mr. L. R. Desai, Special Officer for Basic Education.

Forty-thousand Teachers of the Primary Schools in the Districts of Bombay Province went on a strike in March-April to secure higher standards of pay and promotion and increased dearness allowances and to eliminate vocational disabilities. As a result, one and a half million students enjoyed an enforced holiday during the period of the strike. Later, however, at the intervention of the Government, the Teachers' grievances were redressed, and the strike was called off. The Government have now decided to take upon themselves the management of the Primary Schools in the Province.

In View of the Increasing Demand for Admission to Secondary Schools and of the difficulty of providing suitable additional accommodation, the Government of Bombay have decided to relax the limits of admissions and of the floor area per pupil at present laid down for non-Government Secondary Schools. As a temporary measure the floor area would be reduced from 10 to 8 square feet per pupil, and the maximum number of pupils to be admitted would be regulated as follows : Standards I to III—40 ; Standards IV to VII of Secondary Schools or Standards V to VIII of English-teaching Schools—44. These limits are subject to the conditions (a) that the room in which a class is held is spacious enough to provide the requisite accommodation for the number of pupils actually admitted at the rate of not less than 8 square feet per pupil on the role ; (b) that in addition to the number allowed for the top class, the Head Master may admit not more than six pupils who rejoin the School after failure at the Final Examination ; (c) that there will be no objection of Schools admitting in the beginning of the School year before the expiry of the migratory period prescribed for Secondary Schools for pupils

in Standards I to III of Secondary Schools in excess of the above limits, provided that there is adequate accommodation for the number of pupils actually admitted, and provided further that fresh admissions are not made to fill the vacancies above the limits.

→ **In Order to Encourage Higher Education Among the Backward and Intermediate Communities, including Muslims,** the Government of Bombay have decided that from this year, in all the Government Arts and Science Colleges in the Province, admission will be given to all qualified candidates belonging to these communities, who apply for admission.

A Second College of Engineering in the Province is proposed to be opened by the Government of Bombay who have appointed the following Committee to investigate the preliminary details and advise the Government on its location and other matters: Sir Ardeshir Dalal (Chairman), Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Neville Wadia, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Poona College of Engineering (Secretary).

The Scheme for Further Education in India of Ex-Service Personnel, sponsored by the Government of India, will, as far as possible, be implemented by the Government of Bombay in this Province from the ensuing academic year. The scheme aims at providing to the young men and women who volunteered for war service at an age when they would normally be taking courses of further education, or training for a business or professional career, to complete their education.

~ **A Resolution Urging the Desirability of Conscription of Students of High Schools and Colleges for service as Teachers,** moved by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, was debated by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on July 22, for four and a half hours, at the end of which the mover withdrew it on an assurance from the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, that the Government were taking steps to remove illiteracy and to promote adult education, without which compulsory primary education would not be effective.

! **The Question Regarding the Increases in Prices for Reprints of the Text-Books** has been carefully considered by the Government of Bombay, and they have declared that, in view of the restriction on the use of paper, the increases in prices sanctioned for reprints of text-books standing on the sanctioned list on February 23, 1942, should continue to be in force till the end of April 1947. The new books and revised editions of text-books already on the sanctioned list, as also the reprints of text-books sanctioned before February 23, 1942, which are to be priced higher than at the prices admissible at present, will have to be submitted for sanction to the School Book Committees

concerned in the usual course as required by the Rules for the said Committees.

As a Result of the Literacy Campaign of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, 18,000 more adults have been made literate during the year 1945-46. This brings the total number of adults made literate since the beginning of the campaign to 98,000 of whom 19,500 are women. A scheme for starting craft training centres as part of adult education is under the consideration of the Committee. The scheme is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 1,50,000 in the first year. The Committee is contemplating an expansion of the campaign on a time limit basis with a view to making nearly all Bombay literate within ten years. The Government have increased the stipend given to Adult Education Workers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Adult Education Workers are trained at the Government Training Institutions for a period of two weeks in the conduct of Adult Education Classes. The second session of literacy campaign will commence from the first week of August. Five hundred Literacy Classes which will provide education for 10,000 adults, both men and women, are expected to be opened. The Committee will also run 175 Post-Literacy Classes to give the literates passing out of the present session further facilities in reading, writing and education for citizenship.

A Deputation Representing the Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Associations and consisting of Messrs. C. C. Shah, C. A. Christie, A. R. Dawood, N. T. Kelkar and Miss Y. Mokashi and Dr. G. S. Khair met Mr. B. G. Kher, Minister of Education, at the Bombay Secretariat on May 31. Welcoming the advent of the popular Ministry, the deputationists placed before Mr. Kher some pressing problems of the Secondary Teachers. Referring to the Provident Fund Scheme for Secondary Teachers inaugurated by the last Congress Government, the deputationists urged that the rate of interest, which was extremely low, be raised, that the Teachers' contribution be 16 pies in the rupee instead of the present 12 pies with the Government and the Management contributing an equal share, that rules be changed to facilitate transfer of the Provident Fund account in the event of a Teacher changing his School, and that a number of other irregularities in the rules of the Provident Funds scheme be rectified. Another reform which the Government were requested to introduce was the institution of a Teachers' Register. By far the most important problem of Secondary Teachers was the question of laying down a minimum scale of salary for the whole Province. The Federation had adopted with slight modifications the scales laid down in the Sargent Report, and the deputationists requested the Minister to enforce these scales on all Schools, by promising to give 50 per cent grants on the salary bills. In requesting the Government to undertake the amendment of the Bombay University Act of 1928, the deputationists, among other things, urged

that Secondary Teachers as such should be represented on the University Senate, and a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of University Reform. Lastly, it was stressed that instead of the various Educational Boards in existence at present each functioning independently of every other, the Government should appoint a composite Statutory Board of Education under which the present Boards could function as sections. The deputationists thanked Mr. Kher for having given them a patient hearing and for promising to consider sympathetically all the problems laid before him.

A Suggestion that Higher Technical Education Must be on a National, not a Provincial Basis, is contained in a report recently prepared by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Council of the Institution of Engineers (India) on "Technical Education in India in Post-War Period." The Sub-Committee recommends that whatever be the scheme of technical education, it must be suited to Indian conditions and must be developed for the essential needs of India as a predominantly agricultural country. An immediate necessity, the report states, is the adoption of suitable technical terms or expressions in the regional languages and the publication of a large number of books on a variety of technical subjects in modern Indian languages. The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that training centres set up during the war should be continued and, if necessary, adapted for technical education and taken over by the Provincial Governments.

A Resolution Claiming Free Education for Females who were subjects of the Kolhapur State, moved by Mrs. Nirmalabai Yadav, was recently passed by the Kolhapur Legislative Assembly.

Proposals for Imparting Education in Colleges Through the Medium of Regional Languages have been receiving the attention of the Government of Madras. Already they have given permission to the Government College, Coimbatore, to give instruction through Tamil in Third Group subjects in Junior-Intermediate Classes from this year. Mr. T. S. Avinasalingam, Education Minister, in a statement said, "Education given through the mother tongue or regional language is much more efficient than that given through a foreign tongue." It is an accepted principle all over the world that the proper age for studying a foreign language is about eleven, and accordingly, the Government have issued orders also that English should not henceforth be taught in Standards IV and V of the Primary Schools attached to the Secondary Schools and in Standards V and VI of Elementary Schools. Thus English will be taught as the second language, and the regional language will be considered as the first language in the curriculum of Secondary Schools in the Province.

For the Organisation of Adult Education in the Province, the Government of Bihar are contemplating to introduce

a scheme, the main feature of which envisages the starting of about 12,000 Libraries throughout the Province. The scheme contemplates the opening of one Library in each District and Subdivisional town and one each for a group of five villages. Each District Library will specialise in one subject. There will be a Central Library at Patna to serve as a link between the different District Libraries. The Libraries will be so organised as to serve the purpose of regular mass literacy centres.

To Consider the Re-organisation of the University Officers' Training Corps, a Committee has been formed consisting of the following : Major Iskander Mirza, Joint Secretary, War Department (Chairman) ; Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University ; Lt.-Col. M. Haider, Muslim University, Aligarh ; Commodore J. W. Jefford ; Col. G. W. S. Burton ; W/Cdr. Narendra ; Lt.-Col. B. K. Byram, Education Department ; two representatives from the Indian States ; and Lt.-Col. L. P. Sen (Secretary).

The Educational Institutions in the U. K. and the U. S. A. are Unable to Offer any Considerable Number of Places to Indian Students for the 1946-47 session, according to the information received by the Government of India from their representatives in those countries. The institutions concerned are faced with a very large demand for places by the British and American students respectively whose studies were interrupted by the war and who are now being released from the Armed Forces. In view of this and also the fact that an increasing number of foreign students are seeking admission to the British and American Universities, it is extremely unlikely that any large number of Indian students will be able to secure admission to the British or American institutions during the coming year.

Colour Bar Against Indians among some members of the British middle class, together with the activities of greedy land-ladies, who give little comfort or service for the money they demand, are impeding the training of India's Post-Graduate students who have been chosen to play a vital part in India's industrial and agricultural development. The British Universities, anxious to show their appreciation of the contribution made by India in men and material during the war, have revised their enrolment schedules to take the maximum number of these Post-Graduate students, but they are likely to remain in India for two or three years unless and until the colour bar barrier is broken down in the British middle class homes. These facts emerge from a survey of student enrolment at Britain's major Universities and are confirmed by Mr. P. N. Kripal, Government of India's Educational Officer in the United Kingdom, who recently completed a three weeks' tour of ten principal British University centres.

A Scheme to give Increased Financial Help to Students going to Universities, has been announced by the Ministry of Education, England. Students who win open scholarships and prizes awarded by Universities and Colleges will be eligible to receive from the Ministry such supplementary financial assistance as may enable them to pursue their studies freed from financial anxieties. The scheme started operating from the beginning of this academic year, and both teachers and parents rejoice; especially that young people are no longer to be subjected to the serious strain of winning a number of awards to make possible financially their University careers. It has been announced by the Ministry that arrangements have been made to enable any boy or girl who wins a scholarship or its equivalent to receive from the Ministry, if the income of his or her parents is below £1,500 a year, supplementary financial help towards the cost of his or her University tuition and maintenance. There will be a full award where the income of the student's parents is below £600 a year, and where parental incomes are above this level and up to £1,500, there will be a graduated scale of contribution.

Another Grant for a Lecturer on Eastern Culture from Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Spalding has been accepted by the Oxford University. The first Spalding grant for Professorship in Eastern Culture was accepted a few years ago, and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan had been to Oxford for this Professorship recently. The latest grant will also embody Orthodox Russian Culture.

The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation was founded in 1935 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the following objects: "To foster, cultivate and encourage the spirit of international understanding and promote the enlightenment of individuals throughout the world, to develop, produce and broadcast programme of a cultural, educational, artistic and spiritual nature; and to arrange for the interchange of constructive radio programmes throughout the world. . . . to study, develop and disseminate radio programmes which will enhance the cultivation of spiritual values and tend to promote the growth of individual character." In accordance with these aims and with the collaboration of leading educationists and institutions, the Foundation immediately set up a World Radio University which broadcast courses of study in Law, History, Literature, Languages, Music, Science and the Fine Arts to more than thirty countries, through a station operating in Boston. Although these services have had to be temporarily suspended during the war, plans are being formed not only to resume them but to develop them still further as soon as the station is released by the Government.

An Institute of Scientific Information, according to the Scientists' "Working Committee," is needed to maintain records of scientific research and to act as a link between scientists and those

responsible for disseminating information. The objects of the proposed Institute would be to maintain records, advise and assist information media, recommend on all matters regarding publicity and issue official information. The report says "the organisation should be endowed partly from public, and partly from independent sources, and should be allowed a large measure of freedom to present scientific information to the public in controversial cases."

A Resolution Favouring the Use of Propaganda in Text-Books and other media, to destroy the spirit of distrust between nations and to foster world co-operation was passed by the International Congress of Teachers, at its final session in Paris.

Batches of Eminent Indian Scientists who were studying important problems either directly concerned with matters of national importance or connected with such matters should go abroad, not on a peripatetic tour but for special study in their respective subjects over a period of about six months. This was decided upon following the successful tour of the Indian Scientists to the U. K. and the U. S. A. in the latter half of 1944. It was felt that such visits would enable the scientists to acquire valuable experience in modern development which would greatly benefit the country on their return. It was also felt that once such contacts had been made, it would become much easier for Indian scientists to go abroad with the assurance that they would meet leading men of science and, under their guidance, be put in touch with the appropriate research institutions. Under this scheme it is proposed to send the following scientists to the U. K. and the U. S. A. in the first batch : (1) Dr. M. R. Siddiqi, Director of the Research Institute, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan ; (2) Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Professor of Physics, Allahabad University ; (3) Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay ; and (4) Dr. K. N. Bahl, Professor of Zoology, Lucknow University. Dr. Siddiqi and Dr. Krishnan have already left for the U. K. More recently Dr. Bhabha has reached England. These three scientists were also among the Indian delegates to the Royal Society's Empire Scientific Conference, which was held in London on June 17.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, inaugurating a series of educational lectures sponsored by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, in Poona, recently, said that the universal compulsory primary education along with adult education and the satisfaction of the basic needs of man would receive high priority in implementing the social welfare schemes of the Government. He emphasised the importance of harnessing the power of machines and modern scientific inventions for the creation of a new social order in which man would regain and develop his creative faculty and work not for individual profits but for common social welfare. The old outlook of regarding wealth as a synonym for welfare must be changed and the profit motive in production must be removed. In the making of the new India, Mr. Kher said, they must not follow the western nations, who used the machine for exploiting man-power and materials in producing huge quantities of goods, to be sold in other countries and for making enormous individual profits at the cost of common social welfare. That method of industrialisation, he said, would lead to the menace of armaments and the atom bomb. The problem in India was not how to replace man by the machine but how to give useful work to the millions of unemployed in their enforced leisure hours so as to promote and ensure the development of their inherent creative faculties. The development of village industries and handicrafts was the proper solution of the problem in India, he added.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the All-India Women's Conference, went to the U. S. A. to serve on the Sub-Commission of the United Nations Organisation on Women's Rights. She is an experienced social and political worker and an ideal spokesman for the various women's organisations in this country. This is not the first time that Mrs. Mehta has represented her country abroad ; in 1920, she attended the International Conference of Women at Geneva as a delegate. She has also travelled extensively, studying Women's Problems in many countries. In Bombay, Mrs. Mehta has taken a keen interest in politics, education and in the development of children and youths' organisations. She was the Chairman of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association and the Editor of its official journal "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" for a number of years. Before she began active work, Mrs. Mehta studied Journalism and Sociology in London. She is a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and as Parliamentary Secretary, was the first woman official in the Provincial Government in 1937. A public reception was accorded to Mrs. Hansa Mehta on her return to Bombay.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presiding over the Annual Rally of the Municipal Boy Scouts recently, said that Boy Scouts would have to play an

important rôle in future and shoulder great responsibility. As leaders and ideal citizens, they would have to give their best for the service of people and the country. A Free India would need more and more such scouts.

Mr. V. M. Bhatt proceeded to China recently to take charge of the post of the Chief of Economic Analysis and Information to U. N. R. R. A. Mr. Bhatt was the Sir William Wedderburn Scholar of this University. He went last year to the U. S. A. as an Adviser and Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the International Business Conference at Rye, New York. Mr. Bhatt is the Senior Assistant Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. As a Chief of Economic Analysis and Information to U. N. R. R. A., Mr. Bhatt will be holding one of the very few important posts allotted to India by the U. N. R. R. A.

Dr. G. S. Cheema has taken charge as Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province. He brings to his new appointment a wide knowledge of Agricultural Problems of the Province, gained during his service extending over a period of a quarter of a century. Dr. Cheema entered the Imperial Agricultural Service in 1921, and was appointed Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay. Later, in 1942 he became Principal of the Poona College of Agriculture. He was responsible for working out the most suitable cold storage temperatures for preserving Indian fruits and vegetables of all kinds and was connected with the experiments in the export of mangoes to European countries.

Principal Syed Nurullah, of the local Secondary Training College, presided over an Educational Conference of Teachers of the Municipal Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam Schools, organised by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, on April 25. He also gave a talk on "What we can do to improve Primary Education in Bombay City."

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Bombay, on May 20, outlined a scheme for speeding up Basic Education, prepared by himself, and now under the consideration of the Nagpur University. The main proposals put forth by Mr. Kodanda Rao were : (a) Teachers' training to be made a compulsory subject in the last two years of the Secondary School or High School course; (b) Teachers' training to be introduced as optional subject in the Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts courses; (c) emergency measures to deal with lack of Teachers; (d) conscription of Teachers. Teachers' training, Mr. Kodanda Rao observed, has as much cultural value as any other subject. New methods should be invented to deal with new conditions. Indian conditions were peculiar, and there was no other country which could be taken as a precedent.

Professor D. K. Karve, the Octogenarian Founder of the Indian Women's University and the Hindu Widow's Home, was felicitated on June 14, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the "Home," under the presidentship of the Raja of Phaltan. Professor Karve said that the "Home" founded in 1896 has extended its usefulness, and he was glad that he could be present at the Golden Jubilee. His object in starting the "Home" was to help Hindu Widows whose plight in those days was unenviable. During the last fifty years conditions had changed, and the "Home" could now care for and educate not only widows but other women also. According to his suggestion, therefore, the "Home" has been re-named as the "Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha."

Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, has been connected with that University in many important capacities for nearly a third of a century and, therefore, also for a good thirty years of the ninety years which go to make the history of the University of Calcutta. Most of the younger *intelligentsia* of Bengal to-day are his old pupils—his *discipuli emeriti*. Mr. Banerjee was the first Editor of the *Calcutta Review* when that journal was bought by the University of Calcutta in 1921 and when it became its official organ. For a little over twenty-seven years—since January 1919—Mr. Banerjee has been a member of the 'Cabinet' of the University—Syndicate. Before he was a member of the Syndicate, Mr. Banerjee had been a member of the Senate of the University. He was the youngest Fellow of the Senate, and in January 1919, when he was returned to the Syndicate from the Senate, he was only twenty-five years old and, consequently, the youngest member of the Syndicate. At the present moment, Mr. Banerjee happens to be one of the oldest Fellows of the Senate. As he has been in the Syndicate from 1919—without a break—he may be reckoned as the oldest member of the Syndicate. In Politics, too, Mr. Banerjee has made his mark. A finished debater and parliamentarian, he likewise possesses the wisdom of an elder statesman. Mr. Banerjee was elected to the Calcutta Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket, and worked as a Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of several portfolios, including the Judicial and the Revenue.

Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar has been elected a Fellow of University College, London. He received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science at a special ceremony at the Oxford University, on July 1. The Joykissen Mookerjee Gold Medal for 1944, and the K. S. Sen Memorial Medal for 1946, have both been awarded to him. The former is awarded annually by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science to an eminent scientist whose association with the Institution is considered by the management to be in the best interests of scientific progress in India. The K. S. Sen Memorial Medal is awarded annually by the Institution of

Chemists (India) to an eminent industrial chemist selected by the Council of the Institution.

Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, Secretary of the Indian Science Congress Association, and Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the Statistical Commission established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation. He is the only Indian member of the Commission, and was invited to attend its first session held in New York, on April 29.

Mr. A. Ali, Head of the Department of English at the Bengal Presidency College, has, it is learned, been invited by the Chinese National Central University, at Nanking, as Visiting Professor for the coming academic year.

Sir C. V. Raman has been invited to accept the Honorary Professorship of Physics of the University of Travancore. He has also been requested to advise the Government of Travancore on the preparation of a scheme of research to investigate the mineral resources of the State. Travancore's mineral resources, particularly the monarite, ilmenite and other mineral sands have, in recent months, attracted world-wide attention in view of the fact that these "sands" constitute potential sources of atomic energy.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, one of the Advisers to the Indian Food Delegation, has been appointed to a Special Committee of Economists by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Dr. G. Gangulee, Indian Economist and Author, was invited to attend the Eighteenth Congress of the International P. E. N. Club, held in Stockholm from June 2 to 6, and by several European Universities and cultural organisations, to lecture on Indian affairs. He made an extensive tour of Europe in June, and the subjects on which he spoke were "The Message of Gandhi," "The Philosophy of Tagore," and "The Indian National Struggle."

Mr. Kalahasthi Gopalier Ramanathan, University Lecturer in Mathematics at the Annamalai University, Chidambaram, has been offered a Scholarship of £2,100 a year, by the Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton, U. S. A. He will carry out research work in Algebra and the Theory of Numbers.

Professor S. P. Agharkar, Ghosh Professor and Head of the Department of Botany, Calcutta University, is shortly due to retire after thirty-two years of active service in that University. During the long period of his service, he organised and developed the Botany Department of the University, where active researches are being carried on in various branches of Botany. Besides his work in the University, Professor Agharkar devoted considerable time in organising the Indian Science Congress Association as its General Secretary from 1924 to 1935, and the National Institute

of Sciences of India as its Foundation Secretary from 1935 to 1945. He is also actively associated with the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society, the Indian Ecological Society, the Indian Society of Soil Science, the Botanical Society of Bengal, and other Scientific and Cultural Institutions in India and abroad. The past and present students of the Professor have decided to create a Fund for commemorating his varied services to the cause of advancement of Science in general and Botany in particular in India.

Dr. Maria Montessori, now nearer eighty than seventy, again visited this country to give instruction in the educational system she founded for the education of the very young. At the age of twenty-five, Dr. Montessori earned fame as the first woman in Italy to obtain a Degree in Medicine. Later, she became a Professor of the University of Rome, where she lectured in Anthropology. But her real interests became centred on the education of children, and she gave up the Professorship to develop an educational system which she had first evolved from experiments on defectives. Idiot children, under her tutelage, began to pass normal children's examinations. She applied the system to normal children and achieved even more startling results. Dr. Montessori used to compare the children in the average school to "rows of butterflies transfixed with a pin." Her method of bringing the "butterflies" to life was to free them from discipline and to train their minds by giving them objects to play with.

Professor George Catlin, one of the behind-the-scenes men in British Labour Politics visited India recently to see Mahatma Gandhi. Professor Catlin is a brilliant Oxford Historian who combines Left-Wing Politics with Journalism. He has taught at Sheffield University and at several American Universities, including Cornell, Yale and Columbia. For many years he has urged a close Anglo-American Union, and has written several significant books on History and Political Science. He was a trusted friend of the late Mr. Wendell Willkie and had been commissioned by the American leader to write his biography. Mr. Willkie's sudden death, however, interfered with the plan.

Mr. M. V. Rajagopal, former Lecturer at the Mysore University and now a student at Cambridge University, has been elected President of the University Majlis for the new term. He represented the Cambridge University at the Inter-University Debate held in Durham, and was adjudged the best speaker and awarded a medal for proficiency in public speaking. The Inter-University Debate was organised by the Durham University and eighty British Universities took part. Mr. Rajagopal's subject in the debate was "India and the UNO."

Princess Elizabeth, heir to the British Throne, went to the Senate House of the London University on June 10, to be

invested by her uncle, the Earl of Athlone, former Governor-General of Canada and Chancellor of the University, with the blue white-lined hood of a Bachelor of Music. Although she has not studied at the University, Princess Elizabeth is a keen musician and an accomplished pianist.

Mr. Ragnar Sohlman, seventy-six-year-old Director of the Nobel Foundation, retired recently, after increasing the Prize Fund from 3,30,00,000 Crowns (about £19,50,000) in 1896 to 3,50,00,000 (about £20,71,000) now. During his stewardship, which he shares with Mr. Rudolf Lillequist, prizes totalling 2,55,00,000 Crowns (about £15,00,000) plus numerous additional grants have been paid out to men and women who have made outstanding contributions to Literature, Science and World Peace.

The late Sir Sitaram Patkar, Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, passed away on April 22, at the age of seventy-three. An authority on Hindu Law, Sir Sitaram was not content to lead a retired life after his long official career, first as Government Pleader and then as Judge of the Bombay High Court, but worked actively for educational advancement and social reform.

The late Mr. Govindram Gordhandas Seksaria, a leading Indian Cotton Merchant and Industrialist, passed away on May 22, at the age of sixty. A resident of Navalgad, in Marwar, Mr. Govindram Seksaria amassed a fortune in the cotton trade. Charitably disposed, he gave away large sums of money to a number of educational institutions. A College at Wardha and another at Nagpur owe their existence to him. He also donated a large sum to the Rani Parvati Devi College at Savantwadi.

The late Begum Halimunissa, retired Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Bombay, passed away on May 18, at the age of fifty-nine. She was the daughter of Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, former Minister of Education, Government of Bombay. Begum Halimunissa was the first Muslim woman to be appointed as Inspectress of Schools in British India.

The late Mr. Wamanrao Varde Walavalikar, a great Konkani and Marathi Scholar, passed away recently in Bombay, at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Walavalikar came from Bicholim, Goa, at the early age of eleven. After passing the Matriculation Examination, he went to Karachi, where he wrote a History of Sind. The book was introduced in the Schools of that Province. Later, he came to Bombay, where he settled down, and wrote articles and books in Konkani. He endeavoured to give Konkani a literary status, and induced Goans to take pride in that language and not to treat it as a dialect.

The late Dr. Ahmedalli Jangbarwalla passed away in Bombay on April 6, at the age of sixty-seven. A man of great simplicity,

Dr. Jangbarwalla was endowed with a charm and personality that endeared him to all who came into contact with him. In him every one found an ever-ready helper in one's difficulties. Though owing to advancing years he had to take leave of his practice about fifteen years ago, yet he was always sought after by his friends for advice. His charity was widespread, but in a manner in which the left hand did not know what the right hand was doing.

The late Mr. Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, Founder and President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, passed away in Bombay, on May 19. Born in a Jain family in Bulsar, Mr. Jhaveri started his business career in Bombay in 1890, and later established a big firm. He took a keen interest in social work and humanitarian activities. Following the lead given by Mr. Jhaveri, the Humanitarian League, which was established in the city in 1917, has been carrying on useful work in Cattle Breeding, Medical Relief and Educational activities.

The late Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri passed away on April 17, at the age of seventy-six. He was one of the India's noblest and most illustrious sons and belonged to that generation of ardent Reformers and Pioneers who were the Founders of Indian Nationalism—to the school of thought and action of Gokhale and Ranade. The legacy of the great Gokhale came to him when he became President of the Servants of India Society and started his selfless life of public service. Prior to that he was a School Master in Madras. He represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921, and at the meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conference on the Reduction of Naval Armament during the same year. He was elected to the Council of State, and was also appointed Privy Councillor. He undertook a tour of the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India in 1922. Mr. Sastri delivered the Kamala Lectures at the University of Calcutta on "The Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship," since published in book form. He served as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University from 1935 to 1940. In the Legislature in India, in South Africa where he was High Commissioner for India, in Australia and elsewhere, he enthralled everybody by his wonderful eloquence, by his passionate protests against the iniquitous treatment of Indians, and by a high standard of public life. Even after his retirement from public life, he retained his interests as an elder-statesman and as a calm and serene adviser. He watched the national scene with disillusionment, disillusioned alike in the rulers and the ruled.

The late Sir Annepu Parasuram Patro, Member of the Council of State and of the Defence Consultative Committee, passed away in Madras, on May 26, at the age of seventy. Sir A. P. Patro's chief interest lay in the Social, Economic and Educational Reforms in Madras Presidency. He was a delegate to the Round Table

Conference in London, and was also associated with the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms in 1933. He represented India at the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1931, and was also a member of the Council of State from 1937. Sir A. P. Patro was Minister of Education for five years. It was due to his efforts that the Andhra University came into being, while he was also responsible for legislation amending the Madras University Act to enlarge the scope of that institution.

The late Mr. S. C. Goswami, Chief Editor of the *Journal of the Assam Research Society*, passed away recently, at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Goswami was an eminent educationist and a sound *littérateur* and was not only associated with but also happened to be the originator and organiser of a large number of literary and other institutions of public benefit. To every position that he held he could bring a new life and an enhanced prestige by means of his wide and scientific out-look, and his rare capacity for methodical and strenuous working. He could leave an impress of his originality of thought in everything that he touched, and in his case it might truly be said that it was always the post that was endowed with greater dignity on account of the personality of the man who held it. He wrote a number of books in Assamese, and edited several important Assamese *puthis* that had been in manuscript. He proved to be a novelist and short story writer of high reputation, and for the first time he rendered into Assamese the principles of the Science of Education to make them understandable to the Teachers of young children. After his retirement from Government Service, he took the leading part in the movement for establishing a University at Gauhati. He prepared all the initial plans to be taken up just after his return from the Historical Records Commission. There are many who feel at every step that the movement for the University at Gauhati has lost in the death of this remarkable man, one who might have rendered most useful services.

The late Dr. Edward Thompson, Novelist and Poet and a lifelong friend of Mahatma Gandhi and the late Poet Rabindranath Tagore, passed away on April 28, at the age of sixty. Dr. Thompson was an expert in the languages, literature and affairs of India. He once had a meeting with the Congress Cabinet, the only outsider ever to do so. He was an Educational Missionary to Bengal, and afterwards debated the problems of India in America. Dr. Thompson wrote several books, among them *An Indian Day* in 1927, *A Farewell to India* in 1931, *Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India* in 1934, *The Making of the Indian Princes* in 1943. One of his books, *The Burmese Silver*, was filmed with Conrad Veidt and Sabu playing the leading rôles.

The late Mr. Charles Willoughby Waddington, who spent many years in India, passed away recently in England, at the age of

eighty. Mr. Waddington joined the Indian Educational Service in 1889 as Principal of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and later, became Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College, Ajmer. After war service with the Indian Army Remount Department, he was Guardian to the Maharaja of Jodhpur from 1919 to 1923. Ten years later he was also Guardian for four years to the Maharajkumar of Jodhpur.

The late Lieut.-Col. Grahman Setton Hutchison passed away recently at the age of fifty-six. He was a Soldier, Author, Publicist and Painter, and spent several interesting years in this country as an Army Officer and later, in 1932, as the first Principal of the Shivaji Memorial Military Preparatory School, Poona. Colonel Hutchison wrote many books dealing with a variety of subjects, but he will be remembered for his Secret Service thrillers.

The late Sir Charles Oman, who passed away recently at the age of eighty-six, was one of the most prolific of Britain's modern Historians. He was born in Muzaffarpur, where his father was a Planter. His masterpiece was his seven volume *History of the Peninsular War* which he completed in 1930, after twenty-eight years' work. His study of History, however, covered a tremendous field, ranging from Biographies of Roman Satesmen to Medieval Wars and the Coinage of England. Fifty years ago, he helped to pioneer the writing of History in easily assimilable single volumes for the average student and which have nowadays replaced the monumental sets of tomes so freely produced earlier in the Nineteenth Century.

The late Dr. F. W. Aston, F.R.S., and Nobel Prizewinner (in Chemistry) of 1922, passed away in Cambridge recently, at the age of sixty-eight. Dr. Aston did research on various problems of vacuum discharges, and out of his work on the analysis of positive rays by the "parabola" method, grew the isotope researches for which he is renowned. He devised a gaseous diffusion method which confirmed the existence of two neon isotopes that had been indicated by the parabolas of neon. Later, he built a new positive-ray apparatus, able to measure atomic masses to one part in a thousand. His most important publication is his book *Mass Spectra and Isotopes*, a book which, incidentally, forms the best supplementary reading to the Smyth Report on the atomic bomb. Among Dr. Aston's most prophetic utterances is the one in the effect that the Nuclear Physicist "will transmute and synthesise Atoms as his elder brother has done Molecules. I foresee a time, not immeasurably far distant, when it will be possible for us to synthesise any element whatever, wherever and whenever we please—alchemy indeed in the service of man."

The late Dr. E. F. Armstrong, who passed away recently, was elected F.R.S. in 1940 for his researches on Carbohydrates

and Enzymes. At the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, he took a very active part in connection with scientific educational matters that came within its province, and he presided over the affairs of the Conference's Science Commission set up in July 1943. One of the post-war problems to which he devoted a great deal of personal interest was the question of rehabilitating the wrecked Laboratories of Europe.

The late Mr. John Baird passed away on June 14, at the age of fifty-eight. He was the noted Television Scientist who recently completed research in a new phase of Television known as "Telefilms" which will enable people in special cinemas to see events as they occur miles away. No less noteworthy was Mr. Baird's "Magic Eye" which enabled a ship's pilot to see through fog for a distance of thirty miles. Mr. Baird was also the inventor of the Noctovisor, an apparatus, which, by the use of invisible rays, helps the human eye to see in the dark. Mr. Baird was known as a quiet, spectacled, slow-speaking Scot who lived in London in a haunted house. In these grim surroundings, Mr. Baird conducted his experiments with "Eustace," a tailor's dummy which was his patient and immovable assistant.

The late Professor John William Watson Stephens, Emeritus Professor of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool University, passed away on May 18, at the age of eighty-one. Professor Stephens began a distinguished career in the post of Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India in 1897. A year later, he was appointed a member of the Royal Society's Malarial Commission in Africa and India. In 1902, he began his teaching career at the Liverpool University, first as a Lecturer and later as Professor of Tropical Medicine, retiring from the position in 1920 with the title of "Emeritus Professor."

The late Professor Freund, the Viennese Medical Scientist, who passed away recently at the age of eighty-two, was one of the foremost workers in Cancer Research. He had been fighting the scourge of cancer for more than fifty-five years, and was closely associated with the Pearson Research Foundation. Professor Freund, assisted by another well-known scientist, Frau Doctor Kamina, discovered a reaction which discloses the presence of cancer—one of the first steps necessary in fighting the disease. This method has subsequently been adopted by medical men.

OPEN PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Dadoba Pandurang Turkhadkar Prize for the year 1946, of the value of Rs. 240, will be awarded to a Graduate of the University of Bombay for the best work in Marathi on any literary, dramatic, social, historical, political, economic, scientific, philosophical or religious subject published during the period of one year preceding September 15, 1946.

Applications should be accompanied by four copies of the publication which the applicants desire to be considered for the Prize. Where the work is unpublished, candidates are permitted to submit only one manuscript copy of their work.

Last date for the receipt of applications by the Registrar, University of Bombay, from whom also the forms of application and further particulars may be obtained, is *September 30, 1946*.

The Indian Culture Essays *: Six Gold and six Silver Medals will be awarded by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, to the writers of an original Essay on any aspect of Indian Culture. The subjects for the Essay include : Religion and Philosophy (Buddhistic, Jaina ; Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Samkhya-yoga, Vedanta, Nimamsa, Vyakaraṇa, etc.); Languages, Literature (Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa, Modern Indian Vernaculars, Dravidian, etc.), Linguistics and Literary Criticism ; History (Political) ; Social and Economic Order. Besides, one Gold and one Silver Medal will be awarded to the writer of the best and the next best Essays on 'Bhagavad Gita and Life.'

The Essays, written in Sanskrit, Hindi or English, should cover approximately 150 pages, foolscap size, and should be submitted by the *end of October 1946*, to the Honorary Registrar, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35, Harvey Road, Bombay 7, from whom also full particulars in this connection may be obtained.

The Narsingh Prasad Hari Prasad Buch Metaphysics Prize, 1946-47,* of the value of Rs. 150, will be awarded to an Indian for the best Essay in English or Hindi on "*The Place of Grace in the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.*"

The Essay must be sent to the Registrar, Benares Hindu University, on or before *January 31, 1947*.

The Sri Swami Madhusudananda Saraswati of Matar Shankar Vedanta Prize, 1946-47,* of the value of Rs. 150, will be awarded for the best Essay on "*Hindi or Gujarati Translation of Padmapadacarya's Pancapadika,*" to a Graduate of not more than five years' standing who has taken the Degree of Dharmashastrī of the Benares Hindu University.

The Essay must be sent to the Registrar, Benares Hindu University, on or before *January 31, 1947*.

The **Chandulal Chhotatalal Mehta Prize, 1947,*** consisting of the interest on Rs. 5,000 for one year or of books of the like value to be selected by the Winner, will be awarded for the best Essay on "*The Problem of the Post-War Rupee*," to a Graduate of not more than seven years' standing of the Benares Hindu University.

The Essay must be sent to the Registrar, Benares Hindu University, on or before the *fourth Monday in July 1947*.

Scholarships for Studies Overseas*

A Special Board has been constituted by the Government of India, for the selection of candidates who will be awarded Scholarships for studies abroad during the year 1946-47. It was recently announced that a number of Scholarships will be granted by the Central Government this year also to Indian students for advanced studies overseas. The Special Selection Board, Overseas Scholarships, will examine all the applications, and after interviewing such candidates as they may decide to call, make recommendations to the Government of India.

The Board will consist of the following : Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University (Chairman) ; Dr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India ; Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan ; Major Sardar Naunihal Singh ; and Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj. Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, will act as Secretary to the Board. In addition to these, an expert or experts will be invited to assist the Board when selections are made for the particular subjects with which they are concerned.

Rhodes Scholarships*

The Rhodes Trustees have decided to extend the Rhodes Scholarship Scheme to India. From 1947, two Scholarships will be awarded annually to Indians.

The Scholarships, which are of the value of £500 a year, are tenable at the University of Oxford for two, or in certain circumstances three years.

The first two Indians to hold these Scholarships will be selected this year by a Selection Committee, whose Chairman is Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Nuffield Fellowships*

The Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation have decided to offer to Indians, besides others, a number of Medical Travelling Fellowships during the year 1946-47. The object of the Fellowships is to enable suitably qualified persons from the countries concerned to obtain in the U. K. such post-graduate training and experience as may be necessary to prepare them to undertake subsequently Medical teaching and research work on their return to their own countries.

About five Fellowships will be available for Indian students. Each Fellowship, the annual value of which will be between £300 and £800, will be tenable in the U. K. up to a period of two years.

The Fellowships will be available only to persons who hold recognised Medical qualifications and whose talents and personal inclinations afford good promise of their ability to advance knowledge and education in some branch of Medicine. Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

*The Editor of the *Bulletin*, or the Registrar, University of Bombay, will not entertain any correspondence in connection with these Awards.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper, February—June 1946, Vol. XI, Nos. 2—6. Illustrated Monthly Journal, Annual Subscription Rs. 3, inclusive of postage. Editors : Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery and Miss Nooru R. Peermahomed. Published under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, by Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

Hindustan Scout, January—April 1946, Vol. VIII, Nos. 6—9. Edited and Published by Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, 12A, Pherozechah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay—1.

Current Science, March—June 1946, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3—6. Published by Dr. M. A. Govinda Rau, Current Science Association, Bangalore.

T. I. P. E. Old Students' Bulletin, March 1946. Published by Mrs. T. V. Sabnis, T. I. P. E. Old Students' Association, Kandivlee.

Royal Institute of Science Magazine, March 1946, Vol. XV. Edited and Published by Dr. N. R. Tawde, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Wilsonian, March 1946, Vol. XXXVIII, Nos. 1—2. Published by the Reverend William Martin, Wilson College Literary Society, Bombay.

Ramnarain Ruia College Magazine, March 1946, Vol. IX; Nos. 1—2. Edited and Published by Professor R. R. Deshpande, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.

Nowrosjee Wadia College Miscellany, March 1946, Vol. XIV, No. 1. Edited and Published by Professor S. R. Swaminathan, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

Upper Sind Collegian, 1945-46. Edited by Mr. P. N. Ramchandani (English) and Mr. K. V. Begwani (Sindhi). Published by Professor R. G. Chabria, Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur.

St. Mary's Magazine, June 1946, Vol. VIII, No. 7. Edited and Published by Father T. Molina, S.J., St. Mary's High School, Bombay.

Prakash, 1946, Annual, Vol. IX. Edited and Published by Mr. M. P. Vaidya, Principal, V. C. Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar.

Niyatakalik, April 1946, Vol. VI, Nos. 1—2. Edited and Published by Mr. M. V. Kashikar, Modern High School, Poona.

Tejasvi, March 1946, Vol. VII, Nos. 1—2. Edited and Published by Mr. N. S. Gadagkar, Karnatak Education Board's Miscellany, Dharwar.

Haveri Municipal High School Miscellany, March 1946, Vol. V, No. 1. Edited by Mr. V. R. Huilgol (English) and Mr. G. B. Sandatti (Kananda). Published by Mr. K. C. Kambinath, Municipal High School, Haveri.

Vivek, April 1946, Vol. XII, No. 1. Published by Mr. V. V. Gandhe, L. N. Sarvajanik High School, Jalgaon.

Bakul, April 1946, Vol. XI, No. 11. Edited and Published by Mr. R. P. Purohit, Sir Ranjitsinhji High School, Deogadh Baria.

Loyolets, February 1946, No. 1. Edited and Published by the Reverend Father G. F. Saldanha, S.J., Principal, Loyola High School, Margao, Goa.

Annual Reports, of the University of Madras—1945; of the University of Delhi—1944-45.

PUBLIC NOTICES OF VACANCIES

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Stephanos Nirmalendu Gosh Lectureship on Comparative Religion for 1948-49. *Honorarium*—Rs. 9,000. *Duties of the Lecturer*—To deliver eight lectures in English not more than twice a week, and to hand over within a month after their delivery, a complete copy of the lectures, the copyright in which will belong to the University. The lectures are to be delivered during the cold weather of the session 1948-49. *Last date* for the receipt of applications, accompanied by a brief syllabus indicating the scope of the lectures proposed to be delivered and a statement of the original work or investigation in Comparative Religion which the candidate may have done, by the Registrar, Calcutta University, Senate House, Calcutta,—June 30, 1947.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Horticultural Entomologist, Sind. *Pay*—Rs. 170—400, subject to revision for the better, plus war allowance. *Age*—Ordinarily not more than 25 years on 25-8-1946 (not applicable to Government Servants). *Qualifications*—M.Sc. or B.Ag., with post-graduate training in Entomology, with particular reference to Horticulture. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 15, 1946.

Superintendent, Biological Products, Veterinary Department. *Pay*—Rs. 250 during training and probationary period, and thereafter, Rs. 300—900, plus war allowance. *Age*—Not less than 21 years and ordinarily not more than 30 years on 1-10-1946. Upper age limit may be relaxed up to 40. *Qualifications*—M. R. C. V. S. or in special circumstances Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College with exceptional attainments. Candidates should have had administrative experience, and, preferably, experience of manufacture of Vaccines and Sera. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 15, 1946.

Curator of Public Records, Secretariat, Bombay, in the General (Provincial) Service. *Pay*—Rs. 300 during the period of probation, and thereafter, Rs. 300—900, plus war allowance. Higher starting pay up to Rs. 510 admissible. *Age*—Persons not already in the service of the Government of Bombay should ordinarily be not more than 35 years on 1-12-1946, subject to relaxation. *Qualifications*—M. A. Degree in History of a recognised University. Preference will be given to candidates who hold a Ph. D. or D. Litt. Degree, have received training in Archives and Library keeping, have done original research work, particularly in old Marathi (Modi) and English records of Indo-British period, and have first hand knowledge of the working of and administrative experience in a Record Office. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 20, 1946.

Reporter in Hindi Hindustani. *Pay*—Rs. 150—10—300, plus dearness allowance. *Age*—Ordinarily not more than 30 years on 31-12-1946, except in the case of Bombay Government Servants. *Qualifications*—Matriculation or equivalent Examination, and ordinarily speed of about 80 words per minute in Shorthand in Hindi Hindustani, and preferably knowledge of Shorthand in English at 100 words per minute, Typewriting in English at 30 words per minute and of both Devnagari or Balbodh and Urdu scripts. A fee of Rs. 10 is payable with each application. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 20, 1946.

Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Native of the Bombay Province. *Pay*—Rs. 500 during first two years, and thereafter Rs. 550—25—800, plus war allowance and Government quarters on rent of 10 per cent. of the pay when available. *Age*—Not less than 30 and ordinarily not more than 45 years on 1-11-1946, subject to relaxation in the case of Bombay Government Servants. *Qualifications*—(i) First class Artistic qualifications in Painting and Design or Sculpture, (ii) thorough knowledge of at least one Artistic craft, (iii) a very good general education, including a good knowledge of English, and (iv) experience of teaching. Candidates should be capable teachers and able organisers. *Last date* for the receipt of applications,—August 31, 1946.

Seventeen Junior Translators in the Oriental Translator's Office, Bombay. Natives of the Bombay Province. *Pay*—Rs. 70—170, plus dearness allowance if admissible. *Age*—Ordinarily not more than 25 years (28 years in the case of Intermediate and Backward Classes including Muslims) on 31-12-1946. *Qualifications* :—Degree of a recognised University and proficiency in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Urdu or Hindustani. Candidates for Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Hindustani Translators should have adequate knowledge of Sanskrit, and those for Urdu and Hindustani translators should have adequate knowledge of Persian. Hindustani Translators should be familiar with both Devanagari and Urdu Scripts. Eligible candidates will be required to undergo oral and written tests. Admission fee of Rs. 5 must be remitted with the application. *Last date* for the receipt of applications,—September 2, 1946.

Application forms supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and on payment of Rupee One for each, either in cash in the office of the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission or by an uncrossed Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," who will supply full details on request.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(1) One Assistant Director, Card Index; (2) Four Card Index Officers; (3) One Deputy Statistical Officer; (4) Two Research Officers; (5) Four Assistant Statistical Officers; and (6) Six Investigators. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. All posts are temporary. Of the six posts under 1, 2 and 3, two are reserved for Muslims and one for Scheduled Castes. Of the six posts under 4 and 5, one is reserved for Muslims and one for other Minorities. Of the six posts under 6, two are reserved for Muslims and one for Scheduled Castes. *Pay*—For (1) Rs. 850—30—1,000; (2) Rs. 500—25—750; (3) Rs. 600—40—1,000; (4) and (5) Rs. 350—25—750; (6) Rs. 200—20—400. *Age*—For (1) and (3) not exceeding 40 years; (2), (4) and (5) not exceeding 35 years; (6) not exceeding 30 years. *Qualifications*—For (1) (a) Degree in Economics and/or Mathematics and/or Statistics; (b) Knowledge of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce and Industry; (c) Experience in Statistical and Analytical work; (d) Five years' practical experience in Labour and Commercial Statistics in any Government Department or Commercial Firm; (e) Research experience in Labour/Economic problems and Practical Statistics. For (2) (a) Degree in Economics and/or Mathematics and/or Statistics; (b) Knowledge of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce and Industry; (c) Three years' practical experience in handling Labour and/or Commercial Statistics in Government Departments or Commercial Houses; (d) Research experience in Labour/Economic Problems and Practical Statistics. Experience/Training in the use of Hollerith/other similar Machines essential in case of (1) and (2). Candidates with actual experience in handling Statistics in the services will be preferred for (1) and (2). For (3) (a) Degree in Economics, Mathematics or Statistics; (b) Knowledge of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce and Industry; or experience in teaching Economics, Statistics or Statistical methods; (c) Experience in Statistical and Analytical work; (d) Training in and experience of conducting and guiding research in Labour/Economic problems involving use of Statistical Methods; (e) Experience of having Economic studies and enquiries of the type conducted by Government Departments and of general administration is desirable. For (4) (a) Degree in Economics and/or Mathematics and/or Statistics; (b) Knowledge of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce and Industry; or experience in teaching Economics, Statistics or Statistical Methods; (c) Training in research on Economic problems and some independent research experience on Economic questions involving use of Statistics. For (5) (a) Degree in Economics or Mathematics and/or Statistics; (b) Knowledge of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce and Industry; (c) Training in research on Economic problems and some independent research experience on Economic questions involving use of Statistics. Preference will be given for two posts to Service Officers with experience of Man-Power Statistics. For (6) (a) Degree in Economics and/or Statistics and/or Mathematics; (b) Special study of any one aspect

of Indian Economic conditions, Commerce or Industry; (c) Two years' research or investigator's experience in Labour, Economic or Commercial problems and knowledge of Practical Statistics. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 18, 1946.

Assessment Officer for Railways, in the Railway Service, Class I. *Pay*—Rs. 800—40—1000. Initial pay according to age, qualifications and experience. *Age*—34—45, may be relaxed upto 50 years in favour of Railway and Government Servants. *Qualifications*—Must be Graduates and hold Diploma of the College of Estates Management in England in Rating, Valuation and Local Taxation, and must possess experience in actual Assessment work, either Municipal or Land Estates. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 19, 1946.

Four Permanent District Medical Officers for State Railways. British subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of Indian States. These posts are reserved only for "War Service" candidates. *Pay*—Rs. 400—25—500. *Age*—Preferably below 32. *Qualifications*—Medical Degree of a British Indian University or qualifications registrable under the Medical Acts in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Anti-Malarial academic qualifications or experience will be preferred. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 26, 1946.

Three Senior Scale and One Junior Scale Publicity Officers, in the Railway Service, Class I. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent or subjects of Indian States. All posts reserved for "War Service" candidates. *Pay*—Senior Scale Grade I : Rs. 950, Grade II : Rs. 850, and Grade III : Rs. 750. An Officer will be entitled to draw pay of Grade II after he has been in Grade III for 5 years, and of Grade I after he has been in Grade II for 5 years. For old entrants: Rs. 550—50—1,300. Junior Scale : Rs. 300—25—400, Rs. 450 in 7th year, and Rs. 500 in 10th year. For old entrants: Rs. 300—50—900. *Age*—Between 25 and 40 years; no age limit for candidates already in Railway Service. *Qualifications*—Essential : (1) Intermediate Examination Certificate, (2) Practical knowledge of Publicity and Advertising in all its branches, including design, layout 'copy' projection of propaganda and advertising schemes and the utilisation of suitable media. Desirable: Some training of Journalism and Railway knowledge. Women ineligible. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—August 26, 1946.

Fifty Assistant Aerodrome Officers, in the General Central Service, Class II. *Pay*—Rs. 200—15—350—25—500. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 350 may be given according to age, qualifications and experience. *Age*—Between 20 and 30 years. Relaxable upto 33 years for Scheduled Castes. *Qualifications*—Essential : (a) A candidate must be (i) a Commissioned Officer in the Royal Indian Air Force, with Operational Flying experience or training and experience in Flying Control, or (ii) a Commissioned Officer in the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Navy with Watch Keeping experience at sea, or (iii) a Certified Mate or Master of the Mercantile Marine (preferably ex- "Dufferin" Cadet) with Watch Keeping experience at sea, or (iv) a Graduate of a recognised University (preferably in Science or Engineering), who holds or has held a Commercial Pilot's license or an Air Navigator's licence, or who possesses equivalent qualifications, or who has had substantial experience of Flying Control or Aircraft Operations—Other things being equal, preference will be given to an experienced Pilot or Navigator. In categories (i) and (ii) and in category (iii) (excepting ex- "Dufferin" Cadets), preference will be given to Graduates in Science or Engineering of recognised Universities; (b) Candidates must have a good knowledge of English language, both written and spoken, and must be able to speak English clearly and distinctly. Desirable: (a) Land Surveying, (b) Civil or Electrical Engineering, (c) Knowledge of European languages. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 2, 1946.

Twenty Temporary Engineers for State Railways. British subjects of Indian domicile and subjects of Indian States. These posts are reserved only for "War Service" candidates. *Pay*—Rs. 250 per month during training, and

Rs. 350 p.m. ordinarily thereafter. Higher initial salary for candidates possessing special qualifications and practical experience. *Qualifications*—Candidates must have (i) passed Sections A and B of the associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or should hold qualifications recognised by that Institution as exempting them from passing these sections; or (ii) obtained an Engineering Degree or Diploma from a recognised University or College. Preference will be given to candidates who have qualified at a Competitive Examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, but have not been selected for appointment in that Service. Possession of practical experience also desirable. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 2, 1946.

Assistant Director, Conventions, Agreements and Legislation, Civil Aviation Directorate, in the General Central Service, Class I. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 750—25—950. *Age*—20—40, relaxable upto 43 years in favour of Scheduled Caste candidates. *Qualifications—Essential*. (i) Degree in Law of a recognised University, (ii) Experience in administrative or technical capacity in connection with the operation of Aircraft, and (iii) Ability to express fluently and precisely in English, written or spoken. *Desirable*: (a) Experience as Gazetted Officer or as Commissioned Officer of R. I. A. F., R. I. N., or Indian Army, (b) Qualified as an Advocate with some practising experience, (c) Experience in drafting of Rules, Orders or Instructions, (d) Experience in Authorship, Publishing or Journalism in a legal or technical subject, (e) Qualified as an Air Pilot, Air Navigator or other member of an Air Crew. Women ineligible. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 9, 1946.

Permanent Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 550—25—800, plus £15 or Rs. 150 overseas pay where admissible. *Age*—Below 40. *Qualifications*—(i) Diploma of Graduate of Institute of Fire Engineers, or (ii) Mechanical Engineering Degree and/or considerable experience of Fire Fighting with a recognised Fire Service, (iii) Ability to command large bodies of men and maintain complete discipline. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 14, 1946.

(1) Eight Technical Superintendents, and (2) Twenty Radio Superintendents in the Aeronautical Radio Organisation of the Civil Aviation Directorate. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent or subjects of Indian States. The posts are permanent. Women ineligible. *Pay*—Rs. 200—15—350—25—500, with prospects of promotion as Technical Officer (Rs. 400—25—600) for (1), and as Radio Officer (Rs. 400—25—600) for (2). *Qualifications*—For (1) Education, experience and personal qualities suited to the duties of the grade, preferably including: (i) Engineering qualifications equivalent to Intermediate standard, and (ii) for appointment to Aeronautical Radio Station, experience in the design or installation, maintenance and testing of ground radio transmitting, receiving and aerial equipment, and (iii) for appointment to the Installation Section or Workshop of Aeronautical Radio Establishment: (1) experience in charge of radio fitting and rigging parties, and (2) experience of workshop practice and supervision, and assembly of radio equipment. For (2) Education, experience and personal qualities suited to the duties of the post, preferably including: (i) Experience as a Radio Operator in an Aeronautical Radio Section, (ii) General knowledge of air traffic control procedure, (iii) Some experience of installing, maintaining and testing ground radio transmitters and receivers. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 14, 1946.

† **Four Assistant Directors, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.** British subjects of Indian domicile or descent or subjects of an Indian State. For "War Service" candidates only. Women ineligible. *Pay*—Rs. 625—625—750/3—850/5—975/5—1,150/5—1,350. A higher initial pay may be given up to Rs. 975, according to qualifications and previous experience. *Age*—Not more than 40 years, may be relaxed for Government Servants. *Qualifications—Essential*: (a) Degree in Medicine, (b) Training in Malariology. *Desirable*: Experience:

in Malaria research and control. Candidates having experience of organising large scale anti-malaria schemes will be preferred. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 14, 1946.

Central Inspector of Industrial Canteens. British subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 600—25—800—E. B.—40—1,000. Higher initial pay not exceeding Rs. 600 p. m. for candidate with exceptional qualifications and/or previous experience. *Age*—25—45. *Qualifications*—Good general education with some training in Social Welfare on lines of that given in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, the Social Training Course of the Calcutta University, or such similar Institutes. The candidate should be enthusiast in nutritional matters and be resourceful enough to overcome difficulties in starting and running Industrial Canteens. Preference will be given to one who has worked as Factory Inspector. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 14, 1946.

(1) Two Temporary Junior Inspectors of Mines, (2) Two Permanent Junior Electric Inspectors of Mines, in the Department of Mines. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—For (1) Rs. 400—25—700 for direct recruits, and Rs. 500—30—950 for persons who have been in continuous Government employ since July 15, 1931; For (2) Rs. 400—25—650. *Age*—Not exceeding 35 years but may be relaxed for specially qualified candidates in both cases. *Qualifications*—For (1) (i) Good general education including a Degree or Diploma in Mining, the Diploma of the Associateship in Mining Engineering or a Certificate in Coal Mining of the Indian School of Mines; (ii) First Class Colliery Manager's Certificate. For (2) (i) A Degree or a good Diploma in Electrical Engineering, (ii) At least five years' practical experience in Electrical Engineering in Industrial or Mining installation, or in Workshops, or in Power Stations, (iii) Acquaintance with Electrical Installations Practice. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 21, 1946.

(1) Two Permanent Regional Radio Controllers, (2) One permanent Controller, Aeronautical Radio Establishment, in the Civil Aviation Directorate. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Women ineligible. *Pay*—for persons of Indian domicile : Rs. 850—50—1,200; for persons of non-Asiatic domicile if appointed on contract: Fixed consolidated pay between Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,800. *Age*—30—40 years. *Qualifications*—For (1) (i) General administrative experience, (ii) Experience of the administration, operation and maintenance of a group of Aeronautical Radio Stations, and (iii) Engineering qualifications equivalent to Degree standard. For (2) (i) General administrative experience, (ii) Experience of radio research or development, radio manufacturing methods, and the planning or erection of complete Radio Stations, (iii) General knowledge of Aeronautical Radio and Radar Aids in current use, (iv) Flying experience, and (v) Engineering qualifications equivalent to Degree standard. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 21, 1946.

(1) Temporary Chemist, (2) Temporary Assistant Botanist, Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Colmbatore. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 200—15—350—20—650. For persons in Government employ since July 15, 1931, Rs. 250—25—750 (for No. 1 only). *Age*—35 years, may be relaxed for Government Servants. *Qualifications*—For (1) Essential : (i) M.Sc. in Chemistry; (ii) Five years' research experience; (iii) Knowledge of Plant Chemistry and analytical methods used in the analysis of Plant Sap and Tissues. Desirable : Experience of chemical aspects of Sugarcane Technology. For (2) Essential : (i) M.Sc. in Botany or Associate, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute; (ii) Good record of research in Morphology and Anatomy wherein candidates must have shown initiative. Desirable : Research experience of Cytology and Taxonomy. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 21, 1946.

Temporary Assistant Mycologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent or subjects

of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 200—215—15—350—E.B.—20—650. Higher initial pay according to qualifications and age. *Age*—Not exceeding 35 years, relaxable for Government Servants. *Qualifications*—(i) M.Sc. in Botany, preferably with training in Bacteriology and Plant Pathology, (ii) Five years' satisfactory record of research work on problems of Plant Diseases, (iii) Ability to conduct original research. Experience in post-graduate teaching and knowledge of European languages will be additional qualifications. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 21, 1946.

Examiner of Personnel (Training and Licensing) in the Civil Aviation Directorate, in the General Central Service, Class I. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—(a) Rs. 750—25—950 for candidates of Asiatic domicile, (b) Consolidated pay between Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,350 according to qualifications and experience for candidates of non-Asiatic domicile. *Age*—25—40 years. *Qualifications*—Essential : (i) First Class British or Indian Navigator's Licence or Graduate of the Royal Air Force Empire Air Navigation School, or preferably, both, (ii) Not less than 600 hours' Air experience as Navigator-in-Charge, of which not less than 500 hours should be cross country and 100 hours night, all, preferably, in multi-engined aircraft, (iii) Good knowledge of (a) International Rules, Legislation, and Navigational Practice relating to Air Transport Operation, (b) Modern W/T and Radar systems for Navigation, emergencies, housing and landing, (c) Meteorology in relation to Air Transport operations, (d) Aircraft loading problems in Air Transport operations. Desirable : W/T Air Operator's Licence. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 21, 1946.

(1) Temporary Assistant Economic Botanist, (2) Temporary Assistant Botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 200—215—(Probationary period)—15—350—20—650. Higher initial pay may be given on grounds of qualifications and age. *Age*—Not exceeding 35 years, relaxable for Government Servants. *Qualifications*—For (1) Essential : Master's Degree in Botany or Agriculture, with post-graduate training in Plant Breeding and Genetics and a good record of research in this subject for at least five years. Desirable : Experience in Breeding of Maize Crop. For (2) Essential : Master's Degree in Botany with post-graduate training and reliable knowledge and experience in the field of Systematic Botany, as well as experience of research in Plant Breeding. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 23, 1946.

(1) Four Permanent Regional Radio Officers, (2) Eight Permanent Regional Technical Officers and (3) Three Permanent Senior Technical Officers, Aeronautical Radio Establishment, in the Civil Aviation Directorate. British subjects or subjects of Indian States. Women ineligible. *Pay*—For persons of Indian domicile, Rs. 550—30—850. For persons of non-Asiatic domicile if appointed on contract, fixed consolidated pay of Rs. 950. A higher pay not exceeding Rs. 1,250 may be given according to qualifications and experience. *Age*—30—40 years. *Qualifications*—Education, experience and personal qualities suited to duties of the various posts, preferably including qualifications as follows : For (1) (i) Experience as a Radio Operator in the Aeronautical service, (ii) Experience in the running of Radio Stations and handling of communications traffic, (iii) General knowledge of Air Traffic Control Procedure and Aeronautical Radio and Radar Aids in current use, (iv) Flying Experience. For (2) (i) Experience in the installation, maintenance, overhaul and testing of Radio and Radar Transmitting, Receiving and Aerial Equipment, both in the ground stations and in aircraft, (ii) Experience of workshop practice and stores organisation, (iii) General knowledge of Aeronautical Radio and Radar Aids in current use, (iv) Engineering qualifications equivalent to Degree standard, (v) Radio operating experience sufficient for equipment test purposes, (vi) Flying experience. For (3) (i) Experience of the duties of the various groups concerned with the development, design and construction work for the Aeronautical Radio Service (particulars obtainable from the Federal Public Service Commission), (ii) General knowledge of Aeronautical Radio and Radar Aids in current use, (iii) Engineering qualifications equivalent to Degree standard, (iv) Flying experience. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 28, 1946.

Permanent Superintendent of Education, Baluchistan. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Women ineligible. *Pay*—Rs. 1,000—50—1,500, higher initial pay up to Rs. 1,250, for a person of outstanding qualifications. *Age*—Not more than 45 years, may be relaxed in special cases. Other things being equal, a man under 40 years will be preferred. *Qualifications*—Essential : (i) 1st Class Honours or 1st Class M.A. or M.Sc. Degree (Indian University) or 2nd Class Honours or Post-Graduate Degree (British University). In case of candidates with foreign Research Degrees, at least a 2nd Class M.A. or M.Sc. or Honours Degree of an Indian University essential, (ii) Not less than eight years' teaching and administrative experience. Desirable : (i) First-hand knowledge of the working of educational services in the West, (ii) Degree or Diploma in Education (Indian or British University) or training in Educational Research, Equivalent qualifications of recognised European and American Universities acceptable in lieu of (1) and (2) above. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 28, 1946

Architectural Assistant under the Chief Adviser, Factories. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Post temporary for five years in the first instance. Women eligible. *Pay*—Rs. 250—25—450. *Age*—Below 30 years. *Qualifications*—(i) Diploma in Architecture of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, or any other recognised Institution, or a University Degree in Civil Engineering, or any equivalent Engineering qualification with necessary Drawing Office experience, (ii) at least three years' practical experience. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the design of factory building, poor class houses and welfare buildings. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 28, 1946.

Tuberculosis Specialist, Coal Mines Welfare Fund Medical Service, Labour Department. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 1,000—100—1,500. Higher initial pay to experienced and qualified person. *Age*—No limit, but candidates should be medically fit for arduous work. *Qualifications*—(a) Degree in Medicine and Surgery and Diploma with Post-Graduate Training in T.B. Diseases, (b) Experience in organising Anti-T.B. Schemes. Foreign Degree an additional qualification. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 28, 1946.

Permanent Executive Officer, Golden Rock Colony, S. I. Railway. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Women eligible. *Pay*—For direct recruits, Rs. 750—850—950 ; for persons entitled to old scales of pay, Rs. 750—50—1,250. Overseas pay admissible, if entitled. *Age*—Not over 45 years, no limit for Railway Servants. *Qualifications*—(a) A Degree of a recognised University (Intermediate or equivalent Examination in case of candidates who would have obtained a Degree but for their having undertaken War Service), (b) Training in the management of a large colony, (c) Experience with the Madras Sappers and Miners or a Labour Corps formed in that Area, (d) Aptitude for Agriculture, Gardening and Dairy Farming. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—September 30, 1946.

The following vacancies in the Central and Provincial Services are reserved for "War Service" Candidates only :—

I—Central Government: Nineteen Assistants in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices (Women only) ; Eleven Stenographers in the Secretariat and Attached Offices (Women eligible) ; One Imperial Customs Service, Class I ; One Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist under Railway Department ; One Assistant Opium Officer under Finance Department ; Three Survey of India, Class II.

II—Madras : (a) Educational Service—Two Lecturers in Economics and Sanskrit (Men's Branch) ; Two Lecturers in Economics and Sanskrit (Women's Branch) ; Two Lecturers in Mathematics and Domestic Science ; Two Professors in Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering ; (b) Engineering Service—Two Posts—Civil Branch ; Two Posts—Sanitary and Public Health Branch ; One Post—Workshops and Stores ; Ten Divisional Engineers, Highways Department ; One Chief Inspector of Boilers ; (c) Medical Services—Men's Branch—One Biochemist ; One Resident Medical Officer cum Lecturer, Indian School of Medicine, One hundred-seventy-two Assistant Surgeons ; Women's Branch—One Assistant Surgeon ; Ten First Class Health Officers ; Two Assistant Super-

intendents, Government Press ; One Assistant Superintendent, Stationery and Stamps ; Thirty-five District Munsifs ; One Judge of the City Civil Court ; Ten Madras Fire Services, District Officers.

III—Bombay : One Assistant Solicitor to Government in Legal Department ; One Junior Inspector of Factories.

IV—Punjab : Three posts in Civil Service (Judicial Branch) ; Four Lecturers in English and Science ; One District Inspector of Schools ; Two Headmasters of Government Schools ; Seven Excise and Taxation Officers ; Eleven Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers ; One Professor of Botany ; One Assistant Professor of Botany ; One Assistant Marketing Officer ; Two Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture ; Medical Service—Men's Branch—Eight Assistant Surgeons ; One Biochemist ; Women's Branch—One Resident Medical Officer ; Three Assistant Surgeons.

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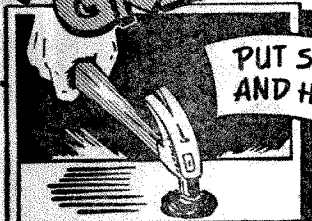
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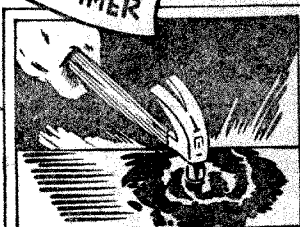
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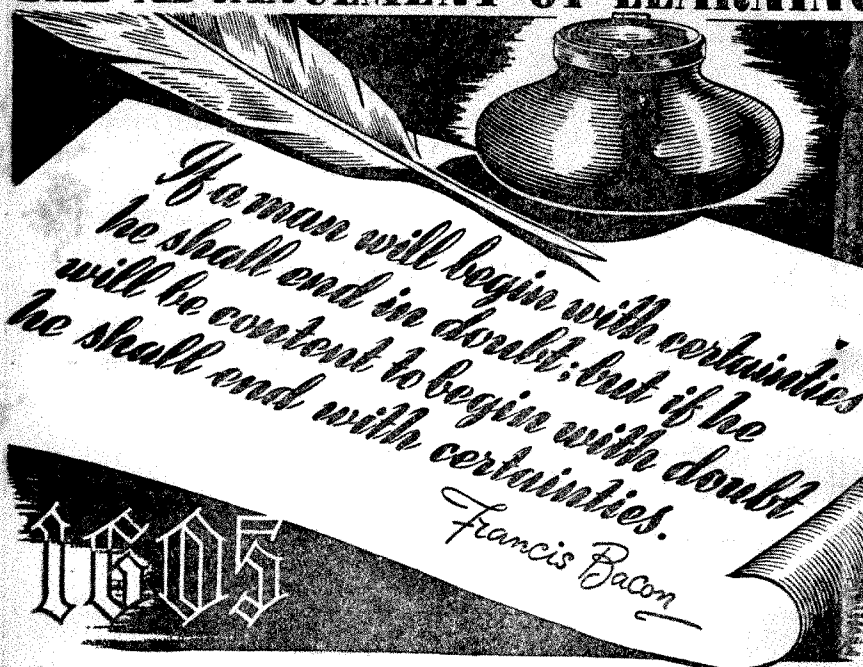
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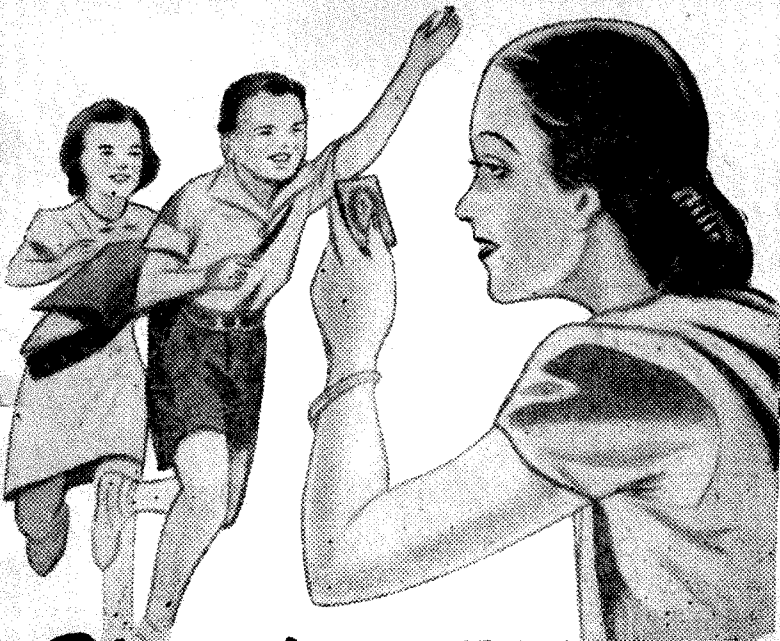
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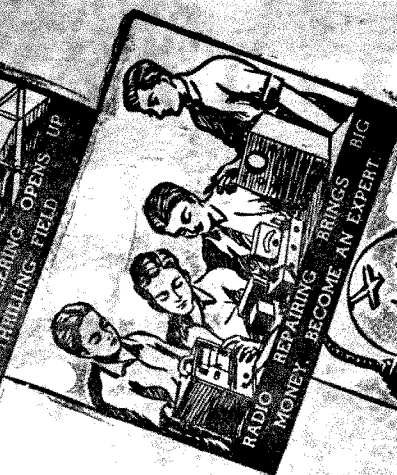
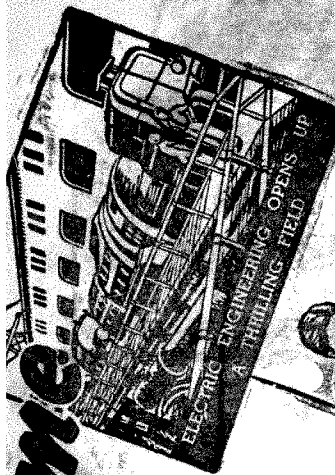
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NOVEMBER 1946

C O N T E N T S

<i>No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Editorial Notes	1
2.	Obituary	6
3.	University News	7
4.	"Help India to Fulfil Her Great Destiny"—Excerpts from the Convocation Address by Lt.-Col. Sir Bom- anji Wadia, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.	14
5.	Changes in the Rules Relating to the Conduct of Examinations	19
6.	University Examinations, 1947	32
7.	Elections, Appointments and Vacancies	34
8.	Recognised University Teachers	36
9.	Degrees by Theses	37
10.	Students Debarred from Appearing at Examinations.	39
11.	Reports on the Work of the Examinees (1) at the Matriculation Examination of 1946 ; (2) at the Higher Examinations of 1945	42
12.	University Library	72
13.	Technical and Professional Education... ..	77
14.	Around the Recognised Schools	80
15.	Around the Affiliated Colleges	83
16.	Around Other Universities	86
17.	News of General Interest	89
18.	Prominent Personalities	94
19.	Letters to the Editor	98
20.	Open Prizes and Scholarships	100
21.	Acknowledgments	104
22.	Public Notices of Vacancies	105

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The Bombay University Bulletin



Vol. VII ; No. 2] Ag. Editor : T. V. CHIDAMBARAN [NOVEMBER 1946

EDITORIAL NOTES

Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation

Sponsored by Sir Rustom Masani, the Institute has among its objects demonstrations through studies, lectures and publications, the oneness and co-operative process underlying the development of human culture, establishment of a museum illustrating the cultural history of man, maintenance of a library of publications representing intellectual thought of different peoples, survey of the progress made in various subjects of social significance, and the level at which the intellectual life is maintained in different provinces in India and the promotion of studies in international relationship and intellectual fellowship and collaboration of men and women of learning.

Inaugurating the Indian Institute, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the President, said that the association had to be not only social and ideological but educational, political and administrative also. Continuing, he said that the institute was formed for the purpose of pooling together the intellectual resources available in this country, and put themselves in contact with those who are working in the same field elsewhere. The idea of the community, of the tribe, of the nation, had always been one of the moving motives of human history, and undoubtedly these motives had led to great results. It was elementary truth to say, he maintained, that Indian culture could not rightly be comprehended or appreciated except as an amalgam, except as a tapestry, except as not a mechanical mixture, but a chemical combination. Elements had come together and had joined to produce a new thing, and the work of the Institute would be to bring to the forefront the values of this cultural unity of India. The troubles they were witnessing at present were because of the misreading

of history and the misreading of religion. If the world was to progress, if the prognostications and the tragic happenings of to-day were not to bring tragedies, they must have a new ideal in the world and that ideal would be that man should be proud of his personal heritage, proud of his cultural back-ground, proud of his country and proud that he was a person who was not ashamed to borrow from or lend to his fellowmen.

Earlier, Sir Rustom Masani in his welcome speech said that politicians and statesmen could not be expected to think of what was best for the safety and tranquillity of the world as a whole, if the outlook of the people for whom they stood did not transcend national frontiers. It was time that thinkers and teachers of the world combined to give a new orientation to the ideals of the people and their outlook on life. The foundations of a rational order of human relationship, mutual understanding and international goodwill had to be laid at home by each nation.

Evidently, the objects enumerated cover a wide field. Let us have a look at the picture of our country and the world at present. The structure of human society, has, and is, undergoing great changes following the inventions of science. The second War has not only defeated Nazism and Fascism, but it has taught the New World that it is difficult for nations to live isolated. Science has annihilated distance and other barriers between countries, and it is for nations to utilise scientific inventions for real constructive links and not to encourage armament factories and arsenals. The necessity at present for men and women of culture and character, of intelligence and integrity, of vision and vivacity, to devote their energy in the cause of our own country and the world in general can hardly be overestimated. India has to cultivate not only an international outlook but to tackle another, a more important and kindred problem, of subordinating communalism to nationalism. Current events in India indicate that communalism has developed abnormally, that a man in the street is terribly afraid of his follower or a peaceful citizen is suspicious of his neighbour's motive. The dailies flash out the horrible news of riots in one theatre, labour strikes in another, that politicians who have taken reins in their hands can hardly find time for the proper administration of the country. Even on the international platform the efforts of the nations who have won the war in securing a lasting peace have not reached the objective. Ideological clashes are distinctly discernible even at the Peace Conference.

An interesting topic of discussion at a recent representative conference of teachers in America was the necessity of preserving the 'One World' concept advocated by the late Mr. Wendell Wilkie. It was suggested at the conference that a project designed to substitute universal history and geography text books for those having biased and ultra-nationalistic content would be a first step towards lasting world peace. National and international misconceptions could be eliminated by having a universal history

book presenting a fair and impartial account of the achievements of every nation.

Pooling together the country's intellectual resources and putting Indian scholars, writers and artists in touch with others working in the same field elsewhere which is one of the objects of the Indian Institute for Education and Cultural Co-operation will strengthen the underlying human link between individuals and countries.

India's Educational Reconstruction

India is on the threshold of freedom. Many of her old systems should naturally have a complete overhauling or a new set-up to fall in line with the rapid strides she makes in the march along with the free nations of the world. Foremost among them is education and the same has been endlessly discussed, viewed and lucidly explained by leading educationists. Analysing the present position in regard to education Sir C. R. Reddy, the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, recently expressed that two of the greatest masters on education, Plato and Aristotle, did not deal with education as something abstract, but as a fact and factor of a particular society to be adjusted to the needs, requirements and aspirations of that society. The need for a nationalised system of education which kept before its view the ideas and the ideals of the nation is stressed on all sides.

"The first problem in educational reconstruction is the liquidation of illiteracy. The Wardha Scheme of Primary or Basic Education for the whole people is the best that has been yet framed, and we have to accept it in the first stage in the whole system of education," says the report of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, outlining a national system of technical education and scientific research in India. The scheme of Basic Education was first conceived of by Gandhiji in 1937, was given fairly definite shape by a Committee of educationists under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Husain shortly thereafter, and was adopted by the Congress towards the end of the year. Some time later, it was introduced by the Congress Governments in Bombay, Bihar, C. P., U. P., and Orissa, and its general principles were accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education. It was unfortunate that this scheme which even though it had an experimental stage of success in 1938, had a partial eclipse during the second World War. The scheme, however, has once again gained momentum under the Congress Ministries now in power and the national government at the centre. In the recent Education Ministers' Conference at Poona, the general opinion appeared to be that Basic Education was no more in an experimental stage and that it should now be adopted as a general policy for primary and secondary education and implemented gradually. Mahatma Gandhi who addressed the Conference made out a strong case for Basic Education. The main principle of the scheme is that elementary education should centre around some form of manual

and productive work, preferably a craft, and all general training should as far as possible be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environments of the child. Basic education enables the students to learn through the medium of a vocation. It helps the trainee to pick up some craft and thus earn a living, promotes in them a liking for craftsmanship and develops a sense of self-respect. In basic education we need a harmonious blending of our body, intelligence, mind and soul. The whole idea is the introduction of purposeful activities for pupils or in other words, learning through activities related to social life around. Handspinning on the Charka is one of the finest forms of manual work from the educational point of view. In the course of the debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kher, however, gave an assurance that manual work need not necessarily be confined to spinning, but that there are other crafts such as agriculture, gardening and leather goods manufacture. It will thus include a wide range of selection and students will have sufficient scope to choose one according to their taste. One of the essential requirements of basic education is a refresher course in basic education to ensure the supply of adequately trained teachers. As regards the refresher course, the Government of Bombay proposes to conduct eight refresher courses of five weeks each at the Poona Training College for this year. It may not be possible to get teachers fully qualified and trained in crafts and technical subjects to meet the demand. As regards the place of English in basic education, it was resolved at the Conference at Poona that no place should be given to the English language in the whole course extending from 7 to 8 years unless the mother tongue of the people concerned was English. The effect of this resolution is that English will not be taught as a compulsory subject up to four years previous to University Education. Gandhiji's own view was that English should have no place in our life except in the University where it will have its place owing to that language being a universal one. It is essential that education is imparted in the mother tongue if it is to make a rapid headway and the vast problem of illiteracy is to be solved. Instead of spending most of the time in learning a new language the student ought to have been in search of knowledge, real and profitable. Education through practical learning and the mother tongue will raise the social and educational conditions better than the education that we have to-day, which does not co-relate knowledge which pupils gain in the classrooms with facts that matter in real life. There is a wide drift between a common man and a student in the College. The matter of English being the medium in the educational institutions has been an obstruction in the way of the spread of knowledge in the country among the common people. We are having our government, and the scheme of basic education which is national, and which is accepted in all countries and by all leading educationists, will as well prosper.

The Role of Teacher in Society

"A teacher is an artist; he is the greatest of artists, because he fashions not clay or stone, but human beings" observed Acharya Kripalani, speaking on "National Education" to a large gathering of teachers in Bombay. "The duty of the teacher," Mr. Kripalani continued, "is to train the individual to take his place as a worthy member of society. Society must have a goal, and the purpose of education is to fulfil that goal." Referring to the American method of education, he said that it was very scientific, but that it had missed the central idea because American society had not set a definite aim but was merely drifting about. He asserted that education should be according to the philosophy of life of the society and if society had no philosophy, there was little purpose in education. He appealed to the teachers to pursue their work, not for making money, but for the good of society. "If a teacher is not a missionary, then he has missed the central idea of his profession."

Physical Education

"The teaching of physical culture in its widest sense, affects the welfare of the class as a whole and in after life the success and the earning capacity of the individual, a point of no little importance in the competitive world of to-day," says a Medical Officer in the Journal of Education. By physical education not only do we develop strong and healthy bodies but we infuse the spirit of virtue and self-support among the men around. A strong frame only can support a huge weight, and if we have to nourish our cherished ideas of freedom which we have attained now, physical education, among other studies, will accelerate the speed in attaining the goal. It has been found that India even though rich by herself has become poor by the lack of physical education, and the average span of a man's life falls below thirty, while people of other nations with less resources and environments grow sturdy and strong and become the pillars of the nation. India has produced giants in politics, luminaries in literature, laudable lawyers, intelligent industrialists. But none has come out in the field of physical education to rank among the other nations. Opportunities are ample, but the importance given to physical education in school and college life was limited.

Inaugurating the first All-India Physical Education Conference, Mr. Kher said "The ideal of physical education is not merely to build up a powerful and healthy body but to foster those personal and civic virtues which make better citizens." The leaders of Physical Education recognised the closest association of body and mind and had come to the conclusion that the one cannot be divorced from the other. Physical and Intellectual education are complementary to each other and must be integrated in such a way as to form an organic whole.

Mr. S. C. Bose who presided over the conference said that the subject of physical education was of national importance, and was universally recognised as such for the well-being of mankind.

OBITUARY

The late Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange

Dr. Kashibhai Nowrange, B.A., L.M., & S. who passed away on the 21st August, 1946, was a member of the Senate from the 28th July, 1925 to the 10th February, 1928, and also a member of the Faculty of Medicine. She was an ardent social worker, associated with a number of women's institutions in the Province. She was Chairman of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society, President of the Naigaum Social Science Centre, President of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, and Founder of the D. N. Sirur Home, an Orphanage at Vile Parle. She was also for some time a member of the Municipal Schools Committee. She was the first woman Honorary Magistrate.

The late Dr. Hormusji Maneckji Masina

Dr. Hormusji Maneckji, Masina, F.R.C.S., who passed away on the 19th September, 1946, was the oldest and one of the City's best known specialists in Gynaecology. He was a member of the Senate from July 1917 to June 1930, and also a member of the Faculty of Medicine. After a brilliant career in this University, he was for some time Honorary Surgeon of the J. J. Group of Hospitals. After taking his F.R.C.S., he founded a Hospital with which his name is associated to this day.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Important Dates

November 5. Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.Com. Examination; 11. Second term in Arts, Science, Technology (except Agriculture), Law and Medicine begins.

December 10. Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examination.

January 3, 1947. Last date for the receipt of applications for the Diploma in Teaching, Parts I and II, M.Sc. (Agri.) (by research and papers), and M.Sc. (Agri.) (by papers) Examinations; 14. Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.A. and M.Sc., (Mathematics by thesis) 15. Last date for the receipt of applications for B.T. Parts I and II Examinations; 21. Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.D. and M.S. Examinations; 27. Diploma in Teaching Part II Examination begins.

February 3. Last date for the receipt of applications for the F.Sc. (Agri.), S.Sc. (Agri.), B.Sc. (Agri.) old and new rules, and Matriculation Examinations; 5. Last date for the receipt of applications for the M.Sc. (by papers) in subjects other than Mathematics; 10. Last date for the receipt of applications for the B.Sc. (Tech.), B.Sc. (Tech.) Translation Test, Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science Examinations; 17. B.T., Part II Examination begins; 20. Last date for the receipt of applications for the Diploma in Librarianship, B.A. (Pass and Honours) and B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary); 21. Last date for the receipt of applications for the D.Hy. and D.P.H. Examinations; 24. Last date for the receipt of applications for the Intermediate Commerce and B. Com. Examinations.

Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees

The annual Convocation for 1946 for conferring Degrees was held on August 21, under the presidentship of His Excellency Sir Andrew Clow, Chancellor. The Convocation Address was delivered by Lt.-Col. Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, Kt., the Vice-Chancellor (Excerpts from the Address appear on page 14). The total number of candidates admitted to the various Degrees was 2,676. Medals were awarded to those who had won distinction in the Examinations. The number of candidates admitted to the different Degrees were as follows : Bachelor of Arts, 1,066 ; Bachelor of Commerce, 142 ; Bachelor of Teaching, 112 ; Master of Arts, 156 ; Master of Commerce, 6 ; Master of Education, 1 ; Bachelor of Science 647 ; Master of Science, 36 ; Bachelor of Agriculture, 2 ; Bachelor of Science (Agri.), 28 ; Bachelor of Engineering (Civil), 63 ; Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical), 24 ; Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical), 27 ; Bachelor of Science (Tech.), 34 ; Master of Science, (Tech.) 1 ; Master of Science (Agri.) 1 ; Bachelor of Laws, 174 ; Master of Laws, 1 ; Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, 125 ; D. A., 1 : M. D., 12 ; M. S., 6 ; Ph. D., 13, and D.Sc. 1.

Senate Meeting

A meeting of the Senate was held on August 22, when the following important items among others, were considered and disposed of—

(1) The affiliation of the National Medical College, Bombay, was recommended for a period of two years from the 10th November 1946.

(2) Certain lapsed and supplementary grants were sanctioned.

(3) The Ordinances and Regulations passed respectively by the Syndicate and the Academic Council (*vide* Pamphlet No. 3), were approved.

Examination Centres

As a measure of retrenchment, the following centres have been discontinued from 1947 onwards : Intermediate Arts and Science : Junagadh, Nasik and Sangli; B.A. : Junagadh, Rajkot and Belgaum; M.A. and M.Sc. (Mathematics) : Karachi; B.T. and T.D., 1st LL.B. and 2nd LL.B. : Surat and Kolhapur.

Karwar, Ahmednagar and Poona Camp have been continued as centres for the Matriculation Examination and Sholapur as a centre for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations.

It has been further decided that no new centres be opened for any University Examination for some time, and that no practical examination be held at a place which is not also a centre for the written examination in the same subject. The M.Sc. Translation Test will be continued to be held at the different centres as heretofore. Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Karachi have been continued as centres for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in October. Poona has been created as a centre for the B.Com. Examination for 1947. For Examinations other than those specifically mentioned above, the centres will be the same as heretofore.

Prizes and Scholarships

The Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Fellowship was not awarded this year.

No award was also made of the *Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal* for 1945.

The Sardar Bhimrao Akbarnavis Research Scholarship was awarded to Mr. A. B. Kulkarni, M.Sc., to enable him to go to Zurich (Switzerland) to study under Professor Ruzreka, Nobel Laureate.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship was awarded to Popatlal Premchand Vakharia of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Concession to Students of Training Colleges

Students in Training Colleges have been allowed to take up the B.T. Course while continuing as full-time teachers in recognized schools, provided that the conditions regarding attendance and progress are satisfied.

Lectures under the auspices of the University

Professor Merle Curti, Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., and a great authority on American History, Culture and Civilization, delivered a course of two lectures on "Cultural Pluralism : the Problem of Minorities," and "The Basis and Limitations of American Democracy" under the Presidentship of Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, the Vice-Chancellor, and Professor C. N. Vakil, on September 26 and 27, respectively.

School of Economics and Sociology

Silver Jubilee Celebrations: The School is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee during the Monsoon term of 1947. It is proposed to have : (a) a General Meeting ; (b) some public lectures by eminent persons ; and (c) entertainments by students. It is also proposed to publish (1) two Jubilee Volumes : (a) on Economic subjects and (b) on Sociological Subjects ; (2) a Souvenir Volume suited to the occasion and (3) a Directory of Past Students, if possible. The detailed programme is being worked out, and active co-operation of past students and sympathisers in this work is earnestly solicited.

The School has rendered very valuable service during the last 25 years to the cause of advanced studies and research in Economics and Sociology. It has obtained a leading position among similar institutions in the country by virtue of its steady work, research publications and the quality of persons trained in it, some of whom have held important positions in different walks of life.

All the past students and sympathisers of the School are requested to join the Celebrations Committee either as donors or as members, and to make the celebrations a grand success. The minimum contribution for a donor is Rs. 100 and that for a member is Rs. 15.

Professor C. N. Vakil, Director of the Department, who has been invited by the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, to join as a member of the Delegation on World Plan under the Food and Agricultural Organization has left for the U.S.A. Professor Vakil will take the opportunity to study the working of the Research Organizations in Economics in that Country after the business of the delegation is over. Dr. G. S. Ghurye has been appointed as Acting Director of the School during the period of Professor Vakil's absence on deputation. Prof. P. A. Wadia has been appointed as Hon. Professor of Economics and Head of the Economics Department.

Mr. M. L. Dantwala and Dr. M. B. Desai have been appointed Reader and Lecturer respectively in Agricultural Economics, the former from 20th September, 1946, and the latter from 1st November, 1946.

Messrs. C. H. Shah, W. B. Donde and M. S. Hallur have been appointed Investigators in this Section.

The services of Mr. J. J. Anjaria have been lent to the International Monetary Fund, Washington, for one year in the first instance.

Dr. D. T. Lakdawala has been appointed to act as Reader in Economics during the absence of Mr. Anjaria and also as Warden of the Hostel during the period of absence of Professor Vakil.

The D. N. Sirur Trophy Inter-Collegiate Debate will be held in January next year.

Department of Military Studies

A Junior Wing of the Department was started in June last when 19 new candidates were accepted. During the first term they have been concentrating on Drill, Weapon Training, Map Reading, World Affairs and English. They will appear soon for their War Certificate A Part I and next June start their tactical work in earnest.

Six of the Senior Wing appeared before the Pre-Selection Board in September, of whom 4 were accepted, and 2 'deferred'—1 at his own choice. In addition, 2 others are waiting to present themselves before the R.I.A.F. Board at Dehra Dun. There have been no failures.

The examination for the Diploma took place on 1st and 2nd October. 17 students presented themselves for the examination, out of which 13 were declared successful.

Indian Air Training Corps

A fresh course of training commenced on August 19, when two batches—the Ninth and Tenth—were admitted.

The University Preliminary Interview Board was held on 13th and 14th August, with the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, in the chair. Group Captain S. Mukerjee, O.B.E., was one of the members of the Selection Board.

Out of two hundred and fifteen candidates who applied for admission to the Corps, seventy-three were provisionally selected, out of whom fifty-four were finally selected after the Medical Examination.

The response for this Course was quite satisfactory, but quite a few of the candidates had to be turned down, as they were under age.

Flying Experience to the 'Cadets' will hereafter be given under Service Conditions and not by the Bombay Flying Club.

Four more Cadets from the previous batches, have been called up for Air Force Training. It is most gratifying to note that most of these Cadets are very keen on making the 'Air Force' their career.

F/Lt. N. J. Duggan took over the command of this Unit from S/Ldr. M. W. Desai, *w.e.f.* 22nd June 1946. A/P/O.R.D. Gupte the University Instructor, has been promoted to the rank of A/F/O. *w.e.f.* 15th December 1944.

University Officers' Training Corps

Lt. Gen. Sir Rob. Lockhart, G.O.C.-in-C; Southern Command inspected the 1st Bombay Battalion of the University Officer's Training Corps at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, on August 6, accompanied by Brigadier T. N. Smith, Sub Area Commander, Bombay. It being a drill day for the Cadets, Lt. Gen. Lockhart had an opportunity to see them doing routine work, and spent a short while with each group engaged in various phases of training.

Sports Section

Inter-Collegiate Swimming Competition, 1946-47: The Competition was held at the Back Bay Baths on the 23rd and 24th September 1946. A larger number of entries were received this year than in previous years and the standard of swimming too was good, as will be seen from the timings in the various events. Mr. R. G. Saraiya, presided and Mrs. Saraiya distributed the prizes. The results were as follows :—*50 yards Free Style for Women*—1. Miss M. N. Kashalkar (W.)—39.5 secs. ; 2. Miss N. C. Mehta (G.S.M.)—40.3 secs. ; 3. Miss J. Sen (Sophia). *100 yards Free Style for Men*—1. I. Mansoor (E.C. & R.I.S.)—59.6 secs. ; 2. K. R. Thanawalla (St. X.)—60 secs. ; 3. J. Roacha (St. X.). *800 yards Free Style for Men*—1. I. Mansoor (E.C. & R.I.S.)—11'-31.7 secs. ; 2. K. R. Thanawalla, (St. X.)—12'-41.8 secs. ; 3. S. Mukadam (St. X.)—13'-3 secs. *Free Style Relay for Men*—1. St. Xavier's—1'-37 secs. ; 2. E.C. & R.I.S. *Medley Relay for Men*—1. St. Xavier's—61 secs ; 2. E.C. & R.I.S. *Plain Diving*—1. R. Habib (Syd.)—42 points ; 2. G.B. Yodh (E.C. & R.I.S.)—41 points ; 3. I. Mansoor (E.C. & R.I.S.)—37 points. St. Xavier's won the Dara K. Kershaw Inter-collegiate Swimming Championship Trophy securing 28 points as against 24 points and 5 points secured by R.C. & R.I.S. and Sydenham College respectively. Two new Championship Trophies were awarded this year—one presented by Mr. R. G. Saraiya for Men's Individual Championship which was won by Isaac Mansoor of E.C. & R.I.S., and the other presented by Mrs. K. F. Golwala for Women's Individual Championship which was won by Miss M. N. Kashalkar of Wilson College.

Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament, 1946-47 : Thirteen Colleges participated this year in the Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament, the Finals of which were played on the Elphinstone College Court on the 26th September 1946. The Ramnarain Ruia was the Champion College for the fourth year in succession, and Mrs. Ravibala Soman of Ruia College won the Triple Crown for the Second year in succession. Principal B. N. Seal presided over the Finals and Mrs. Seal distributed the prizes. The following are the results of the Tournament:—*Men's Singles*—Winner—R. D. Desai (E. C. & R. I. S. 'A'), Runner-up—A. Kalyanpurkar (E. C. & R. I. S. 'B'). *Women's Singles*—Winner—Mrs. R. Soman (Ruia 'A'), Runner-up Miss S. Nigudkar (Ruia 'B'). *Men's Doubles*—Winners—A. Kalayanpurkar and R. D. Desai (E. C. & R. I. S. 'A'), Runners-up—B. Chabbria and A. Dias (St. X. 'A'). *Women's Doubles*—Winners—Mrs. R. Soman and Miss A. Wagle (Ruia 'A'), Runners-up—Miss S. Nidgudkar and Miss Pandit (Ruia 'B'). *Mixed Doubles*—Winners—S. Kalyanpurkar and Mrs. R. Soman (Ruia 'A'), Runners-up—A. Kalyanpurkar and Miss S. Phansalkar (E. C. & R. I. S. 'B'). The Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Championship Challenge Cup was won by Ramnarain Ruia College with 23 points. The points secured by the other Colleges were—E. C. & R. I. S.—17, St. Xavier's—7, G. S. Medical—2 and Sophia—1. The Bai Dhunbaijee Maneckjee Tarachand Ladies' Singles Championship Trophy was awarded to Mrs. R. Soman of Ramnarain Ruia College.

The Themuras Doongaji Table Tennis Tournament, 1945-46. The Themuras Doongaji Table Tennis Tournament attracted entries from 14 Colleges. The Tournament was played at St. Xavier's College Hall between the 5th and the 9th August. Rev. J. Dühr presided over the finals and distributed the prizes. The following are the results:—*Men's Singles*—Winner—J. R. Umrigar (St. X. 'A'), Runner-up—M. E. Ghaswala (Syd. 'A'). *Women's Singles*—Winner—Miss D. N. Munshi (St. X. 'A') and Runner-up—Miss T. R. Khatau (E. C. & R. I. S. 'A'). *Men's Doubles*—Winners—M. E. Ghaswala and S. N. Motiwala (Syd. 'A') and Runners-up—J. R. Umrigar and B. S. Cooper (St. X. 'A'). *Women's Doubles*—Winners—Miss S. Dharap and Miss P. G. Gupta (Ruia 'A') and Runners-up—Miss M. E. Ghaswala and Miss D. N. Munshi (St. X. 'A'). *Mixed Doubles*—Winners—R. A. Patgaokar and Miss J. R. Khatau (E. C. & R. I. S. 'B') and Runners-up—R. Khatau and Miss M. E. Ghaswala (St. X. 'B'). The Themuras Darabshaw Doongaji Table Tennis Championship Trophy and the Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Cursetji Bhabha Table Tennis Championship Trophy were both won by St. Xavier's College with 22 points as against 13 secured by E. C. & R. I. S., the runner-up College. Sydenham secured 8 points, Ruia 6 and G. M. C. 1. The Themuras Doongaji Men's and Women's Singles Championship Cups were won by J. K. Umrigar and Miss D. N. Munshi respectively, both of St. Xavier's.

The Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament which was conducted on the knock-out system, attracted ten entries. St. Xavier's, the holders, and Ramnarain Ruia College qualified for the Finals which ended in a draw each side scoring once. In the replay which was held on St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, on the 6th October 1946, St. Xavier's emerged winners for the second year in succession, the score being 2—1. Dr. R. G. Dayagude, Dean of the Seth G. S. Medical College, presided over the Final and distributed the prizes.

Inter-University Aquatic Championship: The above Competition was held at Lahore on the 25th and 26th October 1946. Five Universities, namely, Punjab, Benares, Lucknow, Nagpur and Bombay participated in the competition this year. Punjab won the Championship with 46 points and Bombay was runners-up with 29 points. The following are the detailed results: *100 Metres Free-Style*: 1. K. R. Thanawalla (Bombay), 2. I. Mansoor (Bombay), 3. Maqbool Zaman (Punjab), Time 1 min. 7.7 secs.; *200 Metres Breast-Stroke*: 1. Jaffar Ali (Punjab), 2. S. Mukadan (Bombay), 3. Rajinder Khanna (Punjab), Time 3 mins. 24.8 secs.; *400 Metres Free-Style*: 1. I. Mansoor (Bombay), 2. Anwar Aziz (Punjab), 3. M. Chatterjee (Benares), Time 6 mins. 7.4 secs.; *100 Metres Back-Stroke*: 1. Surrinder Jaitly (Punjab), 2. Asif Khan (Punjab), 3. S. G. Mehta (Bombay), Time 1 min. 23.3 secs.; *Medley Relay Race*: 1. Punjab; 2. Bombay, Time 5 mins. 26.8 secs.; *1,500 Metres Free-Stroke*: 1. Anwar Aziz (Punjab), 2. M. Chatterjee (Benares), 3. I. Mansoor (Bombay), Time, 25 mins. 39.6 secs.; *100 Metres Breast-Style*: 1. Jaffar Ali (Punjab), 2. M. N. Dick (Bombay) and Mueen-ud-din (Punjab) (Dead heat), Time, 1 min. 34.1 secs.; *200 Meters Back-Stroke*: 1. Surrinder Jaitly (Punjab); 2. Asif Khan (Punjab), 3. S. G. Mehta (Bombay), Time 3 mins. 10-2 secs.; *Free Style Relay*: 1. Bombay, 2. Punjab, Time 4 mins. 58.2 secs.

Bombay won the Water-polo Championship by defeating Punjab by 4 goals to 3.

The Savantwadi and the Ratnagiri Colleges were affiliated to the Karnatak Group and the Amalner College to the Gujarat Group, for the purpose of Sports.

"HELP INDIA TO FULFIL HER GREAT DESTINY"

Excerpts from the Convocation Address

BY SIR BOMANJI J. WADIA
(*Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay*)

The great world war affected the activities of our University for several years. It left many problems unsolved and created fresh ones in turn. And now a note of fear and wonder is mixed with the rejoicing that the fighting has ceased, that the spirit of freedom has triumphed in the mightiest contest known to history and that men may once again resume the humane duties and graces of life. After six years of passion, anger and strife the nations have earned right to relax a while from the strain.

Peace, however, is not a mere cessation of hostilities, but a positive condition of social life, demanding a positive will and a positive policy for the future. The victory of Peace over War has still to be won, and we have stretching before us the uncertain, thorny years of reconstruction. We must realise that for years to come we shall be in constant danger of losing with the slightest slip the hard-won peace and thereby breaking ourselves for ever.

LESSONS OF WAR YEARS

The last few years have witnessed vast and varied changes in our lives, and although the war did not actually penetrate deep into India, we too have in some manner felt its effects, and for many years we shall see but little diminution of our present discomforts. We have borne these discomforts as patiently as we could, in the hope that when the war fever subsided at last, we should be able to take a leap forward and help to leave the world a better place than we found it.

Now that we have returned to more normal and less agitated times, let us not forget the great lessons which the war years have taught always to put the needs of the people before the needs of the section of the group. Both in the national and the international theatres of strife and dispute human statesmanship has been put to the test, and in neither do we as yet see signs that those lessons have been really learnt.

FREEDOM—THE REAL KEY-WORD

The great democrat and statesman, President Roosevelt, who passed away on the eve of the Allies' Victory declared in the course of a classic speech that the world was founded upon four essential freedoms, and that such a world was the very antithesis of the so

called new order of tyranny which the Dictators sought to create with the crash of bombs. Freedom is thus the real key-word, but it is assumed that such freedom can be achieved only by the united endeavours of the people. It is natural therefore that the nation-states of the world of tomorrow should embrace the democratic way of life and seek through it to ensure a proper balance between individual freedom and collective well-being.

The future of civilization had become a sinister question-mark for a few critical years, but happily that uncertainty has ended, and the democracies have proved that the united strength of the people alone can be trusted to put forth the necessary effort to resist aggression and to uphold the human values indispensable to civilization. This is, however, by no means sufficient. If the democracies of the future are not to fritter away their energies in internal and external conflicts, if their people are to recover and retain a living faith in their spiritual brotherhood, it is essential that no time should be lost in humanizing democracy and strengthening its foundations. One of these agencies is education—education of the people in the art of purposeful living.

THE LIGHT OF KNOWLEDGE

We must in the first place get our minds clear about education. We indulge too much in abstract verbiage about the "perfect gentleman," "permanent values," education "for life," "for citizenship," and so on. The trouble is that so many of the terms we use in talking about education are undefined and indefinable. The ideas may be there, but we have to resort to metaphors to express them, and if we are idealists, we are often in danger of getting our feet right off the ground.

It is true that education cannot always be expected to instill into its beneficiaries both the public spirit to work democratic institutions and the knowledge and the determination to translate that desire into fruitful action. Still it were futile even to attempt to dislodge the main proposition that the light of knowledge is always to be preferred to the darkness of ignorance. If it be argued that education did not save some of the European democracies from quickly succumbing to totalitarian aggression, we can answer in the words of the educationist that it was not education but the social atmosphere which education could not displace that was the cause of the failure to make democracy secure.

THE NEW SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Education is undoubtedly an important means among others of producing a noble race, and one of its highest aims must be to reconcile the claims of egoism and altruism in a new social philosophy that scrupulously respects the individual and yet never loses sight of the primary needs of society. The success of our attempt to educate the young men and women of today will depend to a

large extent on our ability to inculcate in them the principles of this new social philosophy.

It should always be one of its ideals that it is wrong to exploit one's fellows, and that our noblest achievements are not those actuated by the desire for personal gain, but those which can be counted as service to the country in which the main purpose of work is to increase the good life of all. No modern country can do today without scientific and technical training, but education for democracy goes much further than that.

THE SPIRITUAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

In a democracy the educational problem is intimately related to the social problem. The activities of the schools and colleges ought to be linked with the life of the community. What we want is the apprehension of the spiritual brotherhood of man and a resulting social philosophy that seeks to promote individual and collective well-being, irrespective of privilege or class or creed. We must not isolate education from the other currents of national life, nor arbitrarily restrict the field of its operations.

Education will fail in its great purpose if it does not evoke real enthusiasm, a ready response, and a feeling of fulfilment in the near future. In the words of Emerson the true test of civilization is not the census, not the size of cities, not the crops, but the kind of men the country turns out. The real factors of progress are, not merely mental but ethical qualities: honour, rectitude, justice, self-denial and self-sacrifice.

THREE CRUCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Three crucial difficulties remain, and all but block the way to progress in our country.

In the first place, there is the difficulty about a common medium of instruction. We cannot expect education to infest the masses with anything like real enthusiasm so long as English, and not the mother-tongue, holds the key to modern knowledge. Collegiate education is now almost universally imparted through the medium of English. This circumstance, however unavoidable in the present condition of affairs, prevents general diffusion of knowledge and erects an artificial barrier between the minority which has mastered the English language and the masses who have not.

On the other hand, it is not yet possible for the modern Indian languages, to displace English from its position of vantage in the colleges and universities. The Osmania University experiment in making Urdu the medium of instruction, even in the higher stage, deserves to be watched with care and attention; but the fact remains that the results achieved have not yet induced the other Indian universities to launch immediately into similar ventures. It is still doubtful whether our Indian languages are perfect vehicles for the expression of advanced political, scientific and literary ideas.

THE MOST VITAL CONSTRUCTIVE TASK

Secondly, the cost of a national scheme of education seems a first sight extremely prohibitive. But, after all education, being the State's permanent need rather than a gift, ought to be the foremost charge on its finances. Education is indeed the most vital of the constructive tasks on which our people must engage in the post-war world, and the money invested on it will certainly yield a rich dividend in the shape of a more enlightened future generation.

Thirdly, there is the great problem of staffing our educational institutions. The teaching profession in India is an ill-paid and maltreated profession. It does not generally attract, nor having attracted retain the right type of men and women. It is sad to think that changes in staff should be so disagreeably frequent in our educational institutions. The Senate has only recently laid down certain conditions of service, including payment in Colleges, and although they are not compulsory or binding, I am sure our Colleges will respond to the appeal in the spirit in which it is made to them.

THE RESEARCH SPIRIT AND CREATIVE WORK

I have so far dealt with the problem of education in some of its broad aspects. There are other subjects which are nearer home. It is said that the chief objects of a University are three: (a) the pursuit of knowledge in complete intellectual freedom, (b) the development of the individuality and capacity of the student, and (c) the development of his social consciousness. The development of his social consciousness is generally neglected in our university education. Only if a man consciously relates himself and his activities to the society in which he moves can his individuality fully develop.

To do this he must have some idea of the basic principles on which society is built, he should know something of the material and economic conditions of which he is a part, and should understand what is meant by liberty and social responsibility. But the essential function of every university is the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. No adequate teaching can however be done in a school of studies which is not strongly imbued with the research spirit and is not actively engaged in fundamental investigation and creative work. Research comprises all original work in the pursuit of truth. It is a source of inspiration to the teacher, and the distinction of any university.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

In these days when rapid advances are being made which are of direct advantage to the country through the application of fundamental knowledge, there is a tendency to overlook the importance of the fundamental work itself. Such work is of no less importance in the arts and humanities than in science and technology. A liberal education may be of little use, but it is of great value. And it would indeed be tragic if the increasing importance given to science

and technology were to mean the starvation of the arts and humanities in our national life.

It is, nevertheless, true that all over the country, and especially in our own Province, there is need for a more adequate provision for scientific education in all its aspects which will assist the industrial development of the country. Another crying need of our students, in some of the colleges and in our University Departments is hostel accommodation. For want of it, students suffer, fall ill, and even give up further studies. Some thing must be done for them, and we feel helpless that we cannot immediately come to their rescue.

THE DREAM OF ONE-WORLD

It has been often and correctly said that culture is an international asset, and the continuous striving in a University towards the realization of international ideals deserves the fullest encouragement. We must not only be good citizens of the places we belong to, but good Indians, and also good citizens of the world. The dream of one-world may be realised sooner than we imagine. If we do not fall into line, we may be left behind; but if we do, we will march forward, and that is surely the better way.

We have many difficulties to overcome. I have tried to indicate some of them, and we need not minimise them. They are there, no doubt, but they are meant to be overcome, and if we do not allow ourselves to be thwarted by partial vision or by half-hearted action, we can overcome them and reach the sanctuary of fulfilment. What is now at stake is nothing less than the future destiny of our country, the welfare of future generations who one day will claim us as their ancestors. And when they sternly call us to account, as they will and must, let them not say that in our timidity and selfishness we grossly failed them, but rather that in spite of so many difficulties we did the utmost that lay in our power to build a loftier race and a happier world.

INDIA ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA

It is customary on this occasion to convey to our new graduates the best wishes and congratulations of the University for their future. I wish to add my personal congratulations also, and to repeat the words of the Chancellor that ever in your lives and conversation you should prove yourselves worthy of the degrees conferred upon you. May I also add that you may prove worthier still of the land we live in, and whose greatness and welfare ought always to be our main concern.

India is today on the threshold of a new era, the era of complete political independence. When that independence is achieved, as it is bound to be in the near future, there will be even greater opportunities than in the past for you, the young men and women of India, to help her to fulfil her great destiny and take her rightful place among the nations of the world.

CHANGES IN THE RULES RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

Intermediate Commerce Examination : The following are the Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Intermediate Commerce Examination. The first Examination under these rules will be held in March 1948.

New Rules

R. 46 O. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

Group A—1. English—one paper—100 marks. 2. Commercial Correspondence and Composition—one paper—100 marks.

3. Composition in a Modern Indian Language or French or German—one paper—50 marks. (Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Sindhi, Urdu and Kannada are the recognized Modern Indian Languages) or an additional paper in English—50 marks.

Group B—4. Elements of Economics—one paper—100 marks.

5. Forms of Economic Organisation (with special reference to India and the United Kingdom) one paper—100 marks.

Group C—6. Accountancy—one paper—100 marks. 7. Either Secretarial Practice or Insurance or Mathematics—one paper—100 marks.

R. 47 A. A candidate for the Intermediate Commerce Examination who has obtained the A or the B. Certificate issued by the Military Authorities shall be exempted from head 1 (*i.e.*, on the paper on prescribed text-book and from Head 3.

R. 48 A. *English*. One Paper—three hours—100 marks.

Section I—English Prose—60 marks. Two text-books, representative of 20th Century English Literature, to be prescribed for general reading. The questions in this section to be so framed as to test the candidate's ability to express himself correctly and idiomatically in English on the subject matter of the books prescribed.

Section II—English Composition—40 marks. Exercises in English Composition—Narration—Description—Discussion and Argument..

Q. 206 A. A candidate who has earned an exemption from Head 2 at the Intermediate Arts Examination (comprising languages other than compulsory English), or from Head 2 (a) or (b) at the Intermediate Science Examination, shall be exempted from his option from Head 3.

R. 49 A—*Commercial Correspondence and Composition*.

One Paper—three hours—100 marks.

Section I—60 marks. Letter writing, Elementary commercial correspondence, Letters of application for a situation, reference and appointment, Letters concerning enquiries, offers, orders, sales,

complaints, claims and settlement of accounts, Letters dealing with status enquiries, Letters concerning import and export trade, Agency correspondence, Business circulars, Drafting of minutes.

N.B.—Attention will be paid to the spelling, punctuation and the general correctness of the language used by the candidates.

Section II—40 marks : A precis of a simple passage or passages of English Prose.

R. 50 A—*Modern Indian Language or French or German.*

One Paper—One and half hours—50 marks.

Composition in these languages shall include questions on translation into and from English, of passages from two prescribed text books. Twenty marks shall be assigned to unseen passages.

(The text-books should be selected with a view to enable the student to build up a sufficient vocabulary of commercial and economic terms and grow familiar with the facts of economic life.)

or

Additional Paper in English

Exercises in composition based on books prescribed for general reading.

R. 51 A. *Elements of Economics.* One Paper—three hours—100 marks.

The nature and scope of economics—validity of economic laws—relation of economics to other social science. Simple economic notions.

The Price mechanism under conditions of free competition—wants and their satisfaction—goods—consumption goods and production goods—free goods and economic goods—scarcity of goods—consumer's choice—scale of preference—utility and value—law of diminishing utility—marginal utility—cost of production—marginal costs—short period and long period costs—laws of supply and demand—the determination of price in the market—direct and indirect exchange—law of equimarginal returns—elasticity of demand and elasticity of supply—joint demand and joint supply—idea of equilibrium.

Production and distribution under conditions of free competition—the factors of production—mobility of factors—land and rent—scarcity rent and differential rent—quasi-rent—labour and wages—causes of differences in wages—real wages and money wages—standard of living—capital and interest—economy of round about processes—waiting and time preference—enterprise and profit—risk and uncertainty—windfall profits—the national dividend—causes of inequality of income—co-operation and competition of factors—least cost combination—fixed and variable costs—allocation of factors—laws of returns—marginal productivity theory—theory of real costs.

Variations in the supply of factors—population—Malthusian laws—optimum theory of population—age and sex distribution of population—technical progress and inventions.

R. 52 A *Forms of Economic Organisation*

(With special reference to India and the United Kingdom).

One Paper—three hours—100 marks.

(i) *Brief study of the following :—*

(a) Stages of economic evolution.—The old economic order—the self-sufficient village—economic relationships fixed by custom—hereditary methods of cultivation—towns—handicrafts—guild system—domestic system—the feudal system serfdom—tenancy relationships.

(b) Social and religious institutions and their influence on economic activity—the tribe—the family—the joint family system—Laws of inheritance and succession—the different religions and their influence—the spread of Christianity—the Moslem invasion—Jewism—Hinduism and the caste system.

(ii) *A detailed study of the following :—*

The Industrial revolution—commercial revolution—causes of the revolution—important inventions—differences in the tempo of the industrial revolution—why the industrial revolution came in the different countries at different times—the revolution in industry—growth of towns and cities mobility of labour—Scale of production—decay of handicrafts—division of labour—revolution in agriculture—intensive methods of cultivation enclosure movement—consolidation of holdings—money economy—revision of the rights of tenants and landlords—revolution in transport—improved construction of roads—application of steam to traction—the railway development—steamship—the Suez Canal—effects of the Industrial revolution—rise of modern capitalism—the breakdown of feudalism—the creation of the proletariat—breakdown of the domestic system—the factory system and its evils—the growth of population—the class conflict—problem of transition—change in economic thought and policy—laissez faire—need for State intervention—effects of Western Industrialisation on the east.

N.B.—The above topics to be studied with general reference for comparative purposes to U. S. A., Germany, Russia, China and Japan, and with particular reference to India, and U. K. covering the period until 1914.

R. 53 A *Accountancy*

1 Paper—100 Marks.

Theory and practice of Single and Double Entry Book-keeping including the preparation of Trading (Production, Manufacturing or Revenue) Account, Profit and Loss Account, (Profit and Loss Appropriation Account) and Balance Sheets of Sole Traders, Partnership Firms and Joint Stock Companies—treatment of Bad Debts, Depreciation, Reserves and Reserve Funds—Consignment and Joint Venture Accounts—Partnership Accounts—Joint Stock Companies' Accounts—Conversion of Accounts kept on Single Entry System into Double Entry System—Departmental

and Branch Accounts—Capital and Revenue, Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure Accounts. Indian Book-keeping and its peculiarities—differences in the nomenclature of Indian and English Books of Account.

R. 54 A (i) *Secretarial Practice*

One Paper—three hours—100 Marks.

The Organisation of Joint Stock Companies and the duties of secretaries and their staff, in connection with the following items :

Joint Stock Companies—private and public—their incorporation—memorandum of association—articles of association—prospectus—promotion—under-writing.

Membership of a Company—allotment of shares—calls—transfer and transmission—forfeiture—share certificates and warrants—register of members—annual returns and statutory books.

Capital—class of capital—increase and reduction of capital—profits—dividends and interest.

Borrowing powers—debentures and mortgages—debenture stock—registration of mortgages and charges.

Management—directors and managing agents—their appointments, powers, duties and remuneration secretary—auditors—accountants.

General Administration—methods of borrowing—procedure upon reconstruction and capital reorganisation.

Meetings—notices of meetings—meetings of directors and share-holders—resolutions and amendments—agenda—minutes—powers and duties of a chairman—quorum—voting and proxies.

Correspondence—circulars to shareholders—reports—financial and statistical returns.

(2) *Insurance*

One Paper—three hours—100 Marks.

Only an elementary knowledge of the main forms of insurance will be expected from the candidates.

Section—I

A. Principles of insurance and their application to main forms of insurance: Life, Fire, Marine, Insurable interest.

B. Fire insurance : The contract ; policy conditions ; kinds of policies ; settlement of claims ; average ; loss ; apportionment.

C. Marine insurance : The contract ; the premium ; kinds of policies ; risks insured against ; duration of the risk ; particular average ; total loss, actual and constructive ; general average.

D. Workmen's compensation accident, motor and third party insurance. War risk insurance.

Section II

E. Life Assurance : The contract ; policy conditions ; kinds of policies ; calculation of premiums ; occupational risk ; under-

average lives ; valuation bonus distribution ; surrender values and other benefits available on cessation of payment of premiums ; investment of life assurance funds.

F. The development of insurance business in India and Indian insurance legislation.

(3) *Mathematics*

On Paper—three hours—100 Marks.

A. *Algebra*—Permutations and Combinations: Mathematical Induction: Binomial, Exponential and Logarithmic Series: Multinomial Theorem: Property about Arithmetic and Geometric means of n positive quantities (without proof.)

(The algebraical proof of Binomial and Exponential Series are not required).

B. *Calculus*:—Limits: Elementary Differentiation and Integration: Maxima and Minima: Expansions: Application of integration to areas and infinite sums.

(Rigorous proofs will not be expected, though a knowledge of the theoretical deficiencies in the usual elementary demonstrations of the propositions is recommended).

C. *Finite Differences*:—Advancing, Central and Divided differences: Interpolation: Approximate integration.

R. 54 B To pass the examination the candidate must obtain 33 per cent. of the full marks in each subject and 40 per cent. in each group. Should a candidate either fail to obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks in one group only, or fail to obtain 33 per cent. in a subject, having however obtained the necessary minimum in each subject of the group or in the groups respectively, he should be declared to have passed the Examination, if on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting decide that he should pass.

Provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtains at least 50 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks-obtainable will be placed in the First Class and those obtaining 50 per cent. in the Second Class.

R. 54 C. A candidate who obtains 50 per cent. of the total marks in any subject or a group at the examination may be excused from appearing in that subject or group at a subsequent examination and will be declared to have passed the whole examination when has passed in all the groups of the examinations, in accordance with the standard laid down in R. 54 B provided however, the candidate availing himself of exemption in a subject or subjects of a group obtains therein 40 per cent. of the marks available. Candidates passing the examination in this manner in compartments will not be eligible for a class or for any prize or scholarship to be awarded at the examination.

Diploma in Teaching

5. *Amendment of Regulation 75 DD page 176* of the University Handbook Part II.*

The Regulation has been amended to include the following as the Syllabus for the T. D. Examination.

Add the following under Regulation 75 DD at the page 176 of the Hand-book.

Elementary Principles of Education and Psychology.

Section I : Principles of Education.

1. Aims of Education; Social and Individual Aims; the meaning of Individuality; the Education of the whole man; Formation of Character; Education and Culture; Education and Adjustment.

2. The Educational Outlook; School society and the individual. Education as related to nationalism and internationalism.

3. Different Aspects of Education; Education for leisure; Education for vocation; Education for citizenship.

4. Data of Education; the Educand—the nature of the educand—the influence of environment; Heredity and Environment.

5. Principles of Learning; Laws of Learning.

6. The Teacher; the teacher's place in Education. Qualifications and personality of the teacher. Child-centric Education and the teacher as the guide, overseer and superintendent.

7. The Curriculum: Correlation of studies: Extra-curricular activities.

Section II : Elementary Educational Psychology.

1. Psychology and its bearing on education. The old (subjective) and the new (objective) methods of psychological study.

2. Instincts: McDougall's theory of relation between instinct and emotion; sublimation of some instincts of special importance in schools.

3. General innate tendencies, sympathy, imitation and suggestion; psychology of the group; play and play-way in education.

4. Products of development; habits, complexes, sentiments and character. The will.

5. Stages of child-development. Adolescence.

6. The psychology of the unconscious. Difficulties in development—behaviour problems.

7. Doctrine of the Transfer of Training.

8. Psychology of attention and interest and its bearing on education.

9. Memory and its training. Remembering and forgetting.

10. Sensation and perception, image and imagination, Reasoning.

11. Individual differences: their implications for school work.

12. Intelligence and its nature.

* Except where otherwise mentioned, the page No. refers to that of the University Handbook, Part II, 1946 Edition.

PAPER II—SPECIAL METHODS

English

1. The teaching of English with special reference to the early stages.

(a) Methods of teaching English : The Direct Method—the Grammar—Translation and Dr. West's Methods—their advantages and disadvantages.

(b) Programme of work:

(i) Oral work. Scheme for oral work and the methods for conducting it. Building up vocabulary and language constructions—Teaching pronunciation. Developing ability to speak as a basis for written work.

(ii) Introducing reading and the Reader-Methods of teaching; the mechanics of reading.

(iii) Introducing writing.

(c) Reading—(Text):

(i) The purposes of teaching Reading.

(ii) Readers and the principles they should satisfy with reference to existing series of Readers.

(iii) Methods of teaching Reading—Silent and oral reading.

(d) Composition—Types of Composition; work in oral and written composition.

(e) Grammar—The syllabus and methods of teaching it.

(f) Extensive Reading—The Rapid Reader—School Libraries.

(g) Poetry—Purpose—Methods of teaching poetry—Recitation—Kind of poetry to be taught.

(h) The mechanics of speech, reading and writing—pronunciation—spelling handwriting—methods of teaching them—correction.

Modern Indian Languages

(Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi & Urdu.)

1. Present position of the mother-tongue and its importance as a medium of instruction. Some cardinal principles of language learning.

2. Factors in language learning—oral work, writing, reading and introduction to literature; stage of pupils development.

3. Aims of teaching mother-tongue and standard aimed at in Secondary Schools—comprehension, appreciation, expression. Understanding the form and construction of the language; planning of lessons in Prose, Poetry, Composition, Grammar, Dictation, etc.

4. Language—Text-books as the chief means of instruction.

5. Reading—its type-model, oral, silent, intensive, extensive, supplementary and library reading.

6. Composition—its various types and their suitability to different stages. Correction.

7. Functional Grammar and Formal Grammar—their place in Middle Schools and High Schools.

8. Dictation and its importance in Middle Schools. Correct spelling and good hand-writing.

9. Purpose of poetry; methods of teaching poetry. Kinds of Poems. Recitation. Prosody and figures of speech with reference to the poems studied.

N.B.—In addition to the above topics, special problems connected with the teaching of the language selected should be dealt with separately, *e.g.*, spelling, grammar and pronunciation in Urdu.

History

1. Function and aims of teaching History in schools; cultural, sociological, ethical, intellectual, practical, etc.

2. Change in the outlook of history teaching in schools at different stages—needs of various age-groups.

3. Children's sense of Time and Place.

4. Organisation of contents :—

(i) Concentric and 'Periodical.'

(ii) 'Outline' study *vs.* intensive one.

(iii) Topical, Typical, Chronological, Regressive.

(iv) Biography and Movement.

(v) Culture-Epoch Theory.

5. Methods of teaching history at different stages: (i) Narrative (ii) Source method (iii) Dramatisation (iv) Study of chronology, etc.

6. The Teacher—his outlook and training.

7. Illustrations and aids to teaching.

(a) History Room—Maps ; Text-books ; Source Books ; Historical Novels, etc.

(b) Museums, Films, etc.

8. Correlation with other subjects, particularly Geography and Literature.

Geography

1. Place of Geography in Education. Aims of Geography teaching in Secondary School—practical, cultural, etc.

2. Selection of subject-matter to suit the pupil's interests at various stages.

3. Scheme of work :

(a) Grammar of Geography.

(b) Various aspects of Geography—physical, political, economic, etc.

(c) Study of local and regional Geography.

4. Methods in Geography teaching :

(a) Practical work ; Field Work ; Appeal to imagination and thought ; Causal relations.

(b) Map-making and map—reading.

5. Methods of instruction : Story Method ; Journey Method ; Inductive Method ; Deductive Method ; etc.

6. Aids to teaching Geography : (a) Geography Room and Museum, (b) Maps, globe, epidioscope, films, pictures, specimens, models, etc.

7. Correlation of Geography with other subjects, particularly with Science, and History.

Mathematics

1. Aims and value of teaching Mathematics in Secondary Schools—utilitarian disciplinarian, cultural, etc. The Mathematical outlook. Their influence on the syllabus and teaching methods.

2. Methods of presentation—Inductive, Deductive, Analytic, Synthetic, etc.

3. Experimental and practical work as the basis of mathematical knowledge.

4. Arithmetic—mainly utilitarian value. Experimental basis. Motivation. Practical life problems. Commercial method. Commercial Arithmetic.

5. Algebra as generalized arithmetic. Symbolic expressions. Formulae, Directed Numbers, Problems and Equations.

6. Geometry—Fundamental concepts. Three stages—experimental, intuitional, and logical.

7. (i) Theorems or propositions and (ii) Riders.

8. Methods of solving Riders. Construction.

9. Correlation of the different branches of Mathematics with each other and with the other school subjects like Science, Geography, Drawing, etc.

Science

1. Place of Science in the School Curriculum.

2. Aims and values of teaching Science.

3. (a) Essentials of a syllabus for different stages of Secondary Schools.

(b) Place of Nature Study and General Science in the School Curriculum.

4. Methods of teaching Science—Lecture, Demonstration, Development Method, Hueristic Method, Problem Method, Topic Method, Historical and Centric Methods.

5. Correlation of Science subjects with one another and with other school subjects.

6. Practical work :

(a) Laboratory with its equipment.

(b) Visits to Workshops and Factories and Fields in connection with Nature Study.

(c) Maintenance of school gardens in connection with Nature Study.

(d) Special problems and methods of Nature Study.

(e) School Museum.

PAPER III

General Methods, School Hygiene and School Administration

Section I : General Methods.

1. Foundations of Method—Maxims of Method : lesson-planning and notes of lessons.
2. Types of lessons—determined by aim; Inductive; Deductive ; Drill ; Review ; Appreciation.
3. Devices of Teaching—Assignment ; Questioning ; Exposition ; Illustrations (verbal and concrete) ; Black-Board ; Text-books ; Home-work.
4. Devices of Testing—Tests, Marking, Examinations (essay type, new type) Promotions.
5. Class—Class *vs.* Individual Teaching ; Securing and maintaining attention ; Teacher—his demeanour voice and movements ; How to study ; Correlation of studies Lesson-units ; Discipline in class-room.
6. Modern Developments—Montessori and Kindergarten Methods ; Project Method ; Dalton Plan and Supervised study.

Section II :

(A) School Hygiene.

1. Physical Education in relation to the health of the Child.
2. Healthful school conditions :

The site of the school—the school building—the class-room lighting, ventilation; sanitation and water supply; drinking water; washing and lavatory arrangements; School equipment—the problem of postures; the Boarding house; the play-ground.

3. Health service and supervision :

Medical inspection—school clinics—care of skin, eyes, ears and teeth—signs and symptoms of infectious and contagious diseases peculiar to India—fatigue, mental and physical—mal-nutrition and its evil effects.

(B) School Administration :

1. Social Aspect of School Life :
 - (a) The social life of the school and its nature.
 - (b) Organization and government of social life in school.
 - (c) School Discipline.
 - (d) Civic and Moral instruction.
 - (e) Religious instruction.
 - (f) Rewards and Punishments.

2. Academic Aspect of School Life:

- (a) Admission, classification and promotion of pupils.
- (b) Teachers and classes; Subject teacher and Class teacher; rotation of teachers.
- (c) Curriculum.
- (d) Time-table.
- (e) Home-work.
- (f) Examinations.

3. General :

The Headmaster and his assistants; parental co-operation. School inspection. School records.

PAPER IV

An outline of Twentieth Century developments in Indian Education and Educational Administration in the Province of Bombay.

Section I: An Outline of Twentieth Century developments in Indian Education.

1. State of Indian Education at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.
2. Pre-Primary Education.
3. Growth of compulsory primary Education.
4. Basic Education and Adult Education.
5. Growth of Secondary Education—academic & vocational.
6. Education of Girls.
7. Growth of Higher Education.
8. Training of Teachers.

Section II: Educational Administration in the Province of Bombay.

1. Controlling Authorities.
2. The Education Department.
3. University.
4. Local Authorities.
5. Private Agencies—their functions and relations with one another.

B.A. Examination : The particulars about Paper VI under the heading "Three Additional Papers for Honours" occurring in Regulation 28 (page 120) have been amended to read as follows : "Paper VI—Contemporary Philosophy—Questions shall be strictly limited to "Perry's Present Philosophical Tendencies," and Hocking's "Types of Philosophy." "Spinoza's Ethics" has been prescribed for Paper VII for the B.A. Examination in Philosophy to be held in 1948.

B.Sc. (Vet.) Examination : The terms for the course has been fixed as follows: First Term: 15th June—15th October; Second Term: 15th November—15th April.

M.Sc. Examination : The first paragraph under the Heading "Practical Examination" in Regulation 117 (page 243) has been amended to read as follows: "Candidates for the M.Sc. Degree in Physics should perform at least fifteen experiments of the type given in the following list, provided that two-thirds of the experiments so performed shall be from branches other than the one pertaining to the special subject selected by the candidate for Paper IV."

S.E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination : Regulation 189 B has been amended so that the paper on "Theory of Machines I and Machine Design" for which 100 marks have been assigned shall be of four hours' duration.

M.B., B.S. Examination : Regulation 233A (page 403) has been further amended to read as follows : (i) Candidates who have appeared in November 1945 or who would appear thereafter for the Third M.B., B.S., Examination, either in part or whole shall be exempted, at their option, from appearing in subjects, other than Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology any time thereafter on their being declared to have passed therein. In the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology candidates shall be exempted, at their option, from appearing in the subject or subjects in which they have passed and they may complete the said examination at a subsequent session or sessions by appearing in the subject or subjects in which they have failed, provided, however, that they pass in all these subjects within a period of two calendar years or in four consecutive examinations, including the first appearance, whichever is earlier. (ii) Candidates who do not avail themselves of any exemption must also complete examinations, within a period of two years from the date of their first appearance. (iii) For the purposes of this Regulation the first failure on the part of the candidate to appear for the Examination, though due, shall not be deemed as an attempt. (iv) At the expiry of each period of two years or four successive examinations, whichever is earlier, another period of the same duration may follow during which the above rules (i) and (ii) will be applicable as regards exemptions and passing the examination. (v) Non-appearance at an Examination during any of the period of two years from the first appearance of the candidate shall be deemed as a failure to pass the examination.

Ordinance 257A (page 391) has been amended to read as follows : O.257A (1) Subject to the proviso in O.258, disqualifying a candidate for the examination to reappear thereat, after failing to pass the examination on four occasions a holder of the L.C.P.S.

Diploma will be permitted to appear for the First M.B., B.S., examination after putting in one term's attendance at an institution affiliated to this University for teaching the courses of studies leading to the degrees of M.B., B.S., provided that he has passed previously—(a) an examination in Mathematics of the Matriculation standard of a Statutory Indian University; and (b) the Intermediate examination in Science (in the written part and the practicals) of this University with Biology as an optional subject or an equivalent examination of another recognized University in the subjects of Biology, Physics and Chemistry—the subject of Chemistry to include as a part of the syllabus for the said examination Organic Chemistry both theoretical and practical.

Clause 2 of Ordinance 258 (page 391) has been further amended to read as follows: "Candidates shall be deemed to have failed to pass an examination under the above clause if their names have been submitted to the Principal of their College for inclusion in the list of candidates appearing for the examination, and if the candidates have failed to pass the examination because they have not attained the standard of passing" Clause 3 of the same Ordinance has been deleted.

Ordinance 154B (page 95) has been amended to read as follows: O. 154B Where a candidate at a University examination other than Matriculation fails only in one head of passing by not more than two marks, where the total of that head is less than 100, by not more than 3 marks where the total of that head is 100, or by not more than 4 marks where the total is more than 100 such failure shall be condoned. This rule shall apply to candidates who fail to get Honours through a deficiency of not more than 4 marks.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1947

The following table shows the dates fixed by the Ordinances for the commencement of the University Examinations to be held in the year 1947 (1st January 1947 to 30th June 1947), the last days of entry, and the admission fees.

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Date of commencement</i>	<i>Last day of entry</i>	<i>Admission Fees</i>
			Rs.
Diploma in Teaching, Part II.	27th Jan. 1947 ..	3rd Jan. 1947 ..	10
B.T., Part II	17th Feb. 1947 ..	15th Jan. 1947 ..	15
F.Sc. (Agri.)	3rd March 1947	3rd Feb. 1947 ..	30
S.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
B.Sc. (Agri.) (Old and New rules)	Do. ..	Do. ..	50
M.Sc. (Agri.) (by papers) ..	Do. ..	3rd Jan. 1947 ..	100
M.Sc. (Agri.) (by Research and Papers)	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
M.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical)	10th March 1947	10th Dec. 1946 ..	100
B.Sc. (Tech.)	Do. ..	10th Feb. 1947 ..	100
B.Sc. (Tech) Translation Test ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10
Diploma in Teaching, Part I	18th March 1947	3rd Jan. 1947 ..	15
Diploma in Librarianship ..	Do. ..	20th Feb. 1947 ..	15
B.T., Part I	Do. ..	15th Jan. 1947 ..	15
Matriculation	17th March 1947	3rd Feb. 1947 ..	15
Intermediate Arts	24th March 1947	10th Feb. 1947 ..	25
Intermediate Science	Do. ..	Do. ..	30 ¹
Intermediate Commerce	Do. ..	24th Feb. 1947 ..	25
B.Com.	Do. ..	Do. ..	50
B.A. (Pass)	31st March 1947	20th Feb. 1947 ..	40
B.A. (Honours)	Do. ..	Do. ..	50
B.Sc. (Subsidiary)	Do. ..	Do. ..	25 ² .
B.Sc. (Principal)	Do. ..	Do. ..	40 ³
F.E. (New)	7th April 1947 ..	7th March 1947	30
B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical)	Do. ..	Do. ..	50
D.M.R.E. (Both Parts)	Do. ..	17th March 1947	75
First M.B., B.S.	11th April 1947 ..	21st March 1947	30
Second M.B., B.S.	Do. ..	Do. ..	15
Third M.B., B.S.	Do. ..	Do. ..	45
S.E. (Civil, Electrical and Mechanical)	12th April 1947 ..	7th March 1947	30
M.A., (with thesis in Sanskrit Pali, Ardha-Magadhi, Persian or Arabic) ³ ..	14th April 1947 ..	15th Oct. 1946 ..	75
M.A., (with thesis in Mathematics)	Do. ..	Do. ..	75
M.A. (by papers)	Do. ..	14th Jan. 1947 ..	75
M.Sc., Mathematics (with thesis)	Do. ..	15th Oct. 1946 ..	100
M.Sc., Mathematics (by papers)	Do. ..	14th Jan. 1947 ..	100

Examination	Date of commencement	Last day of entry	Admission Fee
First LL.B.	Do.	14th March 1947	30
Second LL.B.	Do.	Do.	50
M.Sc. (Translation Test) ..	21st April 1947 ..	21st March 1947	25
M.D.	Do.	21st Jan. 1947 ..	200 ⁴
M.S.	Do.	Do.	200 ⁵
D.Hy.	Do.	21st Feb. 1947 ..	200
D.P.H.	Do.	Do.	75
D.O.	Do.	21st March 1947	200
B.D.S. (First Professional) ..	28th April 1947 ..	7th April 1947 ..	50 ⁶
B.D.S. (Final Professional) ..	Do.	Do.	75 ⁷
D.P.M.	Do.	Do.	75
D.A.	Do.	Do.	75
D.V.D.	Do.	Do.	75
D. Ped.	Do.	Do.	75
D.L.O.	Do.	Do.	75
T.D.D.	Do.	Do.	75
LL.M.	5th May 1947 ..	5th March 1947	150
M.Com.	Do.	5th Nov. 1946	100
M.Sc. (by papers) in subjects other than Mathematics ..	Do.	5th Feb. 1947 ..	100

¹ The fee for the examination in the subsidiary and principal subjects taken together is Rs. 50.

² Rs. 25 for A Group students and for those of Group B, who do not wish to take the Medical course.

³ The candidate should submit his application on or before this date, stating the subject of his thesis, the work already done by him in that subject, the course of reading and the method of treatment adopted for the thesis. The thesis in Sanskrit should be submitted in *triplicate* on or before the 14th February 1947 and a thesis in Persian or Arabic should be submitted also in *triplicate* not later than the 14th December 1946.

⁴ Rs. 100 for an M.D., who appears for a branch other than the one in which he has already passed and for an M.S.

⁵ Rs. 100 for an M.D.

⁶ Rs. 30 for each group.

⁷ Rs. 40 for each group.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND VACANCIES

Academic Council: Principal V.K. Joag was re-elected and Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah and Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel elected in place of Principal T.A. Kulkarni and Principal M. B. Rehman by the Senate on August 22 ; Dr. George Coelho was elected by the Medical Boards in place of Lt.-Col. Dr. A. S. Erulkar on September 11, and Rev. Father A. M. Coyne was re-elected by the Board of Studies in Latin, Greek and Hebrew and Modern European Languages on October 7.

Deans : Principal K. M. Khadye was re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts on August 23 ; Principal V. K. Bhagwat was elected Dean of the Faculty of Science on August 24 ; Principal J. A. Taraporevala was elected Dean of the Faculty of Technology on August 22 ; Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri was re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Law on August 24 and Dr. S.S. Ugrankar was elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on August 28.

Board of Studies : The following were elected, re-elected or co-opted on the different Boards of Studies—In the Faculty of Arts—*Sindhi* : Professor R. P. Panjwani on August 23 ; In the Faculty of Science—*Mathematics* : Professor V. A. Apte—*Physics* : Principal G. S. Paramasivayya.

Senate : Professor D. D. Vadekar and Professor R. C. Shah were re-elected and Dr. N. Narasimhamurti and Dr. T. M. D'Souza elected in place of Professor V. G. Rao and Professor P. M. Limaye by the University Teachers and Teachers, including Principals, on August 10. Miss Kapila T. Khandwala and Mr. Ramanlal N. Vakil were re-elected and Professor S. G. Hulyalkar, Dr. B.D. Patwardhan, and Professor G. D. Parikh elected in place of Mr. K. T. Shah, Professor D. A. Dhurva and Dr. M. N. Natu, by the Registered Graduates, on September 7. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Col. Sir Jamshed N. Duggan, the Honourable Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatulla, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Mr. D. C. Pavate, and Principal Zuhuruddin Ahmad, were re-nominated and Dr. P. V. Gharpure and Mr. K. T. Shah, nominated in place of Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Mr. P. B. Advani, by the Chancellor, from the 4th August, 1946.

Assignment to Faculties : Sir Bomanji Wadia was assigned to the Faculties of Arts and Law ; Mr. Bhikhabhai K. Patel, Mr. K. N. Shirole, Professor D. A. Dhurva, Mrs. Sumati N. Gore, Principal L. N. Welingkar, Mr. B. T. Kulkarni, Khan Bahadur M. A. S. Khuhro and Mr. Vithal B. Gandhi to the Faculty of Arts ; Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhhe and Principal G. S. Paramasivayya to the Faculties of Science and Technology, and Mr. R. M. Nalavade, Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, Mr. Ahmedmiya S. Shaikh, and Mr. S. S. Sastri to the Faculty of Law, by the Senate on August 22.

Representatives and Delegates : Principal K. G. Naik and Principal V. K. Bhagwat were re-elected as representatives of the University on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science. Dr. K. Venkataraman, Dr. R. C. Shah and Mrs. Irawati Karve, have been deputed as Delegates to the Indian Science Association Conference to be held at Delhi from January 2 to January 8, 1947. Dr. B. A. Saletore has been deputed as a Delegate to the Indian History Congress to be held at Patna in the last week of December 1946. Mr. M. L. Dantwala has been deputed as a Delegate to the Seventh Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics to be held on 23—25 December 1946, at Delhi and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, as a Delegate to the Sixteenth Session of the Gujarati Literary Conference to be held at Rajkot on 18—20th October 1946.

Standing Committees : The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Mr. K. T. Shah, Lt.-Col. A. S. Erulkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Professor K. Venkataraman, Principal G. R. Paranjpe and Rev. James Kellock, were re-appointed on the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, and The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Lt.-Col. A. S. Erulkar and Col. Sir Jamshed N. Duggan, on the Standing Committee on Condonation of deficiency in attendance at Physical Training. Principal K. M. Khadye, Principal V. K. Joag, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla and Mr. G. I. Patel were appointed as additional members of the Board of Visitors of the University Department of Chemical Technology by the Syndicate on September 14, pursuant to the revision of the Constitution of the Board. Principal A. A. A. Fyzee, Professor B. H. Khandekar, Professor D. B. Deodhar and Principal P. M. Joseph were Co-opted to the Board of Sports on September 14. Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Principal K. M. Khadye, Principal N. M. Shah, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla and Mr. G. I. Patel were appointed on the Finance and Establishment Committee by the Syndicate on September 21.

Vacancies in the University Bodies : Syndicate—one member to be elected by the Academic Council to represent the Faculty of Technology, in place of Dr. K. G. Naik, on April 23, 1947; three by the Senate, in place of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Lt.-Col. Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel, on February 15, 1947. Academic Council—one representative of the Board of Studies in Logic and Philosophy, in place of Professor D. D. Vadekar, two representatives of the Board of Studies in Law, in place of Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday and Sir Harsidhbhai V. Divatia, and one representative of the Medical Boards in place of Dr. George Coelho, on December 7, 1946. Board of Postgraduate Studies—Two members to be appointed by the Syndicate in place of Principal N. M. Shah and Principal A. A. A. Fyzee, on February 6, 1947, and one by the Academic Council in place of Professor G. S. Ghurye, on February 6, 1947.

RECOGNISED UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

The following have been recognised as University Teachers in the subjects and for the Degrees mentioned against their respective names :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree and Subject</i>	<i>College</i>
Principal Teja Singh ..	M.A.—English	Khal.
Professor K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar ..	M.A. and Ph.D.—English ..	Bag.
Professor H. Ribeiro ..	M.A.—Portuguese	St. X.
Professor K. D. Pedanekar ..	M.A.—Marathi	R. C.
Professor H. K. Ghazanfar ..	M.A.—Urdu	S. M. C.
Professor A. C. S. Gilani ..	M.A.—Urdu	E. C.
Dr. Bool Chand ..	M.A.—History, Group A (T) ..	B. V. B.
Principal Sri Ram Sharma ..	M.A.—History, Groups A and B and Ph.D.—History and Politics.	D. A. V.
Professor Syed T. A. Naqvi ..	M.A.—History, Groups A and B ..	Bah. C.
Professor C. S. Krishnamurti ..	M.A.—History, Group C (T) ..	Bel. C.
Professor S. P. Chablani ..	M.A.—History, Group C (T) ..	D. J. S.
Principal S. C. Nandimath ..	M.A.—Ancient Indian Culture ..	Bag.
Professor T. H. Ansari ..	M.A.—Philosophy	S. M. C.
Professor H. G. S. Sharma ..	M.A. and M.Sc.—Mathematics ..	Bel. C.
Professor S. K. Kulkarni ..	M.A. and M.Sc.—Mathematics ..	Sir P.
Professor S. J. Oka ..	M.A. and M.Sc.—Mathematics, Group A	D. A. V.
Dr. V. S. Waravdekar ..	M.Sc.—Chemistry, including Bio-Chemistry.	Tata Hos.
Professor R. N. Sutaria ..	M.Sc.—Botany	G. C.
Professor U. K. Kanitkar ..	M.Sc.—Botany	Sir P.
Professor D. V. Shende ..	M.Sc.—Botany	K. C.
Professor R. D. Godbole ..	M.Sc.—Geology	Coll. of Eng. Poona.
Col. S. S. Bhatnagar ..	M.Sc. and Ph.D.—Microbiology ..	St. X.
Professor L. V. Gogate ..	M.Com.—Part I—Transport ..	R.A.P.
Principal D. G. Karve ..	M.Com.—Corporation Finance and Organization of Markets ..	Com. Poo
Professor V. Krishnan ..	M.Com.—International Banking and Foreign Exchange ..	Com. Poo
Professor S. V. Kogekar ..	M.Com.—Economics of Agriculture and Organization of Industries ..	Com. Poo
Professor N. S. Takakhav ..	Ph.D.—English	N.W.C.
Professor K. N. Watave ..	Ph.D.—Marathi	Sir P.
Professor R. N. Dandekar ..	Ph.D.—Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture	F. C.
Professor R. S. Mugali ..	Ph.D.—Kannada	Wdn.
Professor B. A. Saletore ..	Ph.D.—Politics and History ..	G. C.
Dr. G. P. Kane ..	Ph.D.—Chemistry and Chemical Technology	U.D.C.T.
Dr. R. G. Chitre ..	Ph.D.—Biochemistry	G.S.M.
Dr. R. Naidu ..	D.M.R.E. Diploma	Tata Hos.
Dr. K. P. Mody ..	D.M.R.E. Diploma	Tata Hos.
Dr. L. H. Athle ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G. S. M.
Dr. Z. J. Joseph ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G. S. M.
Dr. S. N. Deboo ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G.T. Hos.
Dr. V. G. Vohra ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G.T. Hos.
Dr. P. M. Desai ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G. M. C.
Dr. R. F. Sethna ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G. M. C.

DEGREES BY THESES

The following candidates were declared to have qualified for the different Degrees by Theses between July 1, and September 30, 1946.

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
M.A.			
Sociology : Marawalla, J. C. (Miss)	Primary Education in Bombay City and Presidency in Relation to Social Change and Reforms with Special Reference to Female Education—A Study in Culture Contacts.	Dr. N. A. Thoothi (U. E. S.)	July 5, 1946
M.Sc.			
Physics : De Souza, G.	"Scattering of Light by a cloud of Liquid droplets	Prin. G. R. Paranjpe (R. I. Sc.)	Sept. 29, 1946
Chemistry : Amin, H. V.	Diamagnetic Susceptibilities of Mg. and Zn. Ions	Dr. Mata Prasad (R. I. Sc.)	Aug. 17, 1946
Boyce, S. F.	Synthesis of Quinoline Derivatives.	Professor R. C. Shah (R. I. Sc.)	Sept. 10, 1946
Gosh, B. N.	"The Ionic Susceptibility of Aluminium"	Dr. Mata Prasad (R. I. Sc.)	Sept. 29, 1946
Keskar, A. Y.	Antileprosy Drugs, Synthesis of a Cyclohexane Analogue of Hydnocarpic Acid, Synthesis of Tri-substituted Acetic Acids and Some Attempts to Synthesise 6-sulpho Salicylic Acid.	Professor K. V. Bokil (G. C.)	Aug. 26, 1946
Mistry, S. P.	A Study of Nutritional and Vitaminic Requirements of some Industrially Important Micro-Organisms in Relations to the Utilisation of Industrial and Agricultural Wastes.	Professor M. Sreenivasaya (I.I. Sc.)	July 3, 1946
Naik, A. R.	Nitration of Coumarin Derivatives.	Dr. G. V. Jadhav (R. I. Sc.)	Aug. 17, 1946
Sabnis, S. P.	Studies in Neneki's Reaction.	Professor V. V. Nadkarney (St. X.)	Aug. 7, 1946
Subbiah, B. V.	Some Biochemical Studies in Relation to Soil Fertility.	Dr. S. V. Desai, (I. A. R. I.)	July 10, 1946
Botany :			
Shende, D. V.	Morphology, Anatomy Sporogenesis and Taxonomy of—A New Species of Isoetes from Bombay Presidency.	Professor D. L. Dixit (F. C.)	June 28, 1946

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Microbiology : Chainani, G. R. (Miss)	Studies in the Microbial Spectra of the Normal and the Abnormal Eye.	Professor J. V. Bhat (St. X.)	July 20, 1946
Mahomed N. G. (Miss.)	"Studies in the Activities of certain Micro-organism in the production of Industrial Enzymes."	Professor J. V. Bhat (St. X.)	Sept. 29, 1946
Agriculture : Karamchandani, H. D.	Characterization of Peptones Prepared from Animal and Vegetable Sources.	Dr. V. Subrahmanyan (I. I. Sc.)	July 20, 1946
Naik, Y. N.	M.Sc. (Tech.) Bleaching of Oils	Dr. J. G. Kane (U.D.C.T.)	Sept. 10, 1946
Sanskrit : Tagare, G. V.	Ph.D. (Arts) Historical Grammar of Apabhramsa.	Dr. S. M. Katre (D.C.P. & R. I.)	Sept. 10, 1946
Persian : Sadarangani, H. I.	The Persian Poets of Sindh (A Critical Study dealing with the thought and work of the Representative Persian Poets of Sindh through the Ages.)	Dr. H. M. Gurbaxani (D. J. S.)	Aug. 17, 1946
Marathi : Dandekar, V. P.	Marathi Natvyasrishti-Samajik Natakne.	Independent Work	July 12, 1946
History : Barucha, R. M.	Anglo-Portuguese Relations, 1600-1665.	Professor G. M. Moraes (St. X.)	Aug. 26, 1946
Gokhale, B. G.	Asoka and Post-Mauryan Magadha upto the Rise of the Christian Era.	Rev. H. Heras, S.J. (St. X.)	Aug. 17, 1946
Economics : Trivedi, A. B.	Wealth of Gujarat	Professor J. J. Appajaria, (U.E.S.)	July 5, 1946
Chemistry : Nhavi, N. G.	Ph.D. (Science) Studies on Fat Metabolism and the Requirement of Dietary Fat.	Dr. V. N. Patwardhan (Gor.)	Sept. 10, 1946
Chemical Engineering : Parekh, V. M.	Ph.D. (Technology) Thermal Decomposition of Vegetable Oils	Dr. T. N. Mehta (U.D.C.T.)	Sept. 10, 1946
Tiwari, R. D.	D. Litt. Railways in Modern India		Sept. 14, 1946
Sreerangachar, H. B.	D.Sc. "Bio-Chemistry of Tea Fermentation and other supporting papers."		Sept. 14, 1946

STUDENTS DEBARRED FROM APPEARING AT EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates, having used unfair means at the various University or College Examinations held in March and April 1946, are declared to have failed at those Examinations, and are deprived of the benefits of Exemption in any Head of Passing if earned by them at any previous Examination. They have further been debarred from appearing at any University Examination up to the dates mentioned below.

Matriculation : No. 490, A. B. Chavan, of Sheth Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey High School, Bombay; No. 1133, Miss Chandrakanta B. Bahel, of Shri Shakuntala K. I. Jain Girls' School, Bombay; No. 2748, Manchershaw D. Pastakia, of Masters' Tutorial High School, Bombay; No. 3604, Henry Castelino, of Wilson High School, Bombay; No. 3799, P. P. Kirodian, of Pioneer Public School, Dadar; No. 14459, G. S. Kadav, of Nagojirao Patankar High School, Kolhapur; No. 14815, R. P. Chaugule, of New High School, Kolhapur; No. 16602, G. L. Andage, of K. L. E. S. Annappa Kadadi High School, Sholapur; No. 19461, Mrs. Khorshed F. Gazdar, of Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari; No. 21346, Miss Zini Behramshah Motafram, of Bai Motlabai Wadia Girls' High School, Broach; No. 21337, Miss Khorshed P. Dariashah, of Bai Motlabai Wadia Girls' High School, Broach; No. 22580, Chandrakant C. Patel, of Shree Pratap High School, Baroda; No. 24419, Motibhai Laxmidas Patel, of Dadabhai Naoroji High School, Anand; No. 25643, D. S. Bhonsle, of J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad; No. 30134, Suresh L. Vyas, of Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar; No. 32143, Madhukar N. Tilve, of B. K. Model High School, Belgaum; No. 33419, Sebastian A. T. Fernandes, of Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum; No. 33758, Ishappa I.ulkarni, of Muniapal High School, Gadag; No. 33827, Krishnaji B. Godkhindi, of Shankarappa Sakri School, Bagalkot; No. 33956, P. N. Navalgund, of State English School, Ramdurg; No. 33976, Ramchandra G. Rede, of P. D. J. High School, Bijapur; No. 34187, G. V. Maidargi, and No. 34201, Appasa G. Patil, (both of Vithaldas Bhagwandas High School, Bijapur; No. 34203 Chuna-basappa S. Patil, of Shri Siddheswar High School, Bijapur; No. 36458, Gopal Tarachand Matani, of Municipal High School, Sukkur; No. 37585, Himath S. Advani, of Navalrai Hiranand Academy, Hyderabad; No. 37620, Kishin D. Punjabi, of Pribhdas Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad—upto 1st January 1948. No. 18404, Bhalchandra Laxman Date, of Victoria Hubilee High School, Pandharpur; No. 26209, Navnitlal M. Kacharia, of City High School, Ahmedabad—upto 1st January 1952.

Intermediate Arts : No. 3276, Ishverlal Natverlal Shah, and No. 3341, Amritlal Shivshanker, both of S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad ; No. 3448, Abdullah Mahbub Kadri, of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; No. 4190, Venkatesh Ramchandra Joshi, of Willingdon College, Sangli; No. 4409, Neelakanthgouda Chanbasgouda Patil, of Lingaraj College, Belgaum; No. 4409, Ratnakar Jivanrao Londhe, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; —upto January 1, 1948. No. 389, Kantilal Manecklal Parekh, of Khalsa College, Bombay; No. 462, Jayantkumar Zaverlal Trivedi, of S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad; No. 3386, Shivaji Vithalrao Ghate, of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; No. 3689, *Dayamanti Maganlal Kothari*, of Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot—upto January 1, 1949.

Intermediate Science : No. 396, Anantsen Sunderrao Vaidya, of Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay; No. 2099, Prabhatsinh Dadbhambhai Vala, No. 2100, Dalsukhlal Shantilal Vora and No. 2377, Somabhai Naranbhai Patel, all of Fergusson College, Poona; No. 2877, Shivabhai Tribhovandas Patel, of Baroda College, Baroda; No. 4033, Sitaram Baburao Ajgaonkar, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; No. 4436, Shivanagouda Shankargouda Patil, of Karnatak College, Dharwar ; No. 5277, Veerappa Basappa Shirol, of Lingaraj College, Belgaum—upto January 1, 1948.

Intermediate Commerce : No. 1082, Vasudev Shrinivas Bilgi, of Pratapsinha College of Commerce, Baroda; No. 1373, Dhirajlal Laxmichand Ajmora, and No. 1390, Laxmikant Madhusudanlal Dalal, both of H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad—upto January 1, 1948.

Bachelor of Arts : No. 497, Dhunjishaw Rattanshaw Daruwalla, of Baroda College Baroda and No. 2278, Chhabildas Amratlal Domadia, of Dharmendrashinhji College, Rajkot—Up to January 1, 1948. No. 1342, Somanath Mahadevbhai Joshi, of Baroda College, Baroda—upto January 1, 1949.

Bachelor of Commerce : No. 176, Rajendra Ishwarlal Parikh, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay—upto January 1, 1948.

Bachelor of Science : No. 2481, Jaswantray Chhotabhai Desai, of M.T.B., College, Surat—upto January 1, 1948. No. 2801, Jayaramprasad Jivanlal Parikh and No. 2832, Sharadchandra Anuprasad Mehta, both of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad—upto January 1, 1949.

Mr. G. M. Dhadphale, a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, who had impersonated candidate No. 11683, Chintaman Narhar Joshi, of M. E. Society's High School, Poona, at the Matriculation Examination of 1944, and who had been debarred upto January 1949, is now debarred up to January 1948.

Miss Anasuyaben C. Shah and Mr. Raghuv eer S. Ankolekar, both of Elphinstone College, have been debarred upto *January* 1948, for using unfair means at the First Year Science Examination at the College.

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REPORTS ON THE WORK OF EXAMINEES

(1) AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1946

English

The woefully inadequate performance of so many in the first place is due to the large number running not into hundreds but thousands, who ought never to have been allowed to appear for the examination ; their real place ought to be Standards IV or V, not even the pre-matric class. The moderators are unanimous in asking that stringent action should be taken in respect of candidates who get 3 or 5 or 7 or 12 or 15 marks ; incompetent or unscrupulous headmasters should be taken to task by the University. How can there be talk of a "massacre of the innocents" by the University, when these innocents are exposed to "massacre" by the very authorities to whom their safety has been entrusted ? It is an amusing irony when these headmasters, so deficient in the fulfilment of their own obligations, begin to rant against the University for maintaining its standards.

On the attitude of many candidates towards English one moderator, expresses himself as follows : "In recent years a tendency has unconsciously grown, not very uncommon in many quarters, to treat English in a step-motherly fashion. The surging tide of nationalism with the attendant fillip *rightly* given to the study of the various Indian languages has unfortunately raised an erroneous notion in the minds of many, that the study of English as a language no longer deserves the attention that it once did, except as a means to cross a hurdle at the Matriculation examination. Such a policy must needs be deemed purblind ; for it overlooks the important fact that, assuming that in future English will no longer hold the proud privilege of being the premier language of the state, it has come to stay and will for many a year to come, retain its imprimatur as an important language even in the new order of things that is gradually dawning before us.

"But apart from such unfortunate preconceptions, there are several candidates who entertain the forlorn hope, that though they may be incapable of stringing words together to form one intelligible sentence, their knowledge of grammar will get them through, as if a knowledge of grammar were synonymous with knowledge of English. Such candidates must have received a rude shock when they saw that while the composition questions were more easy than usual this year, the grammar questions were more difficult. Reactions to the question paper were of course different, as was to be expected." Another moderator writes : "In previous years a candidate could get his 35% by merely attempting the grammar questions, without being able to write a coherent English sentence. I feel very strongly that a General English paper is a test of the student's ability to understand and write simple correct grammatical English."

One is led to wonder whether our students are ever asked to write essays in school, whether these essays are corrected and the mistakes noted ; otherwise it is impossible to account for the large number unable to frame a grammatically correct sentence.

The "Figures of Speech" were found to be difficult this year. They were no more difficult than usual. To discover them, except the most obvious ones, is usually beyond the capacity of our students, and the question might well be dropped by the University. Very few students, even among those who know English well, can recognise a pun.

Candidates study the idioms and their meanings by heart ; with the result that they find the idiom in the particular sentence very difficult to explain.

The ability to make a precis obviously depends on the familiarity one has with the language, which in turn is the outcome of "browsing" among books. Unfortunately, too few of our students have acquired the habit of "browsing," either for lack of opportunity or because of the eternal philistinism of youth. Many candidates just left the precis aside ; others served up a pot-pourri of words and phrases taken bodily from the text, others again reproduced one idea and left the others out. But there were some brilliant performances, alas, too few.

There is a growing volume of opinion which would oust both the Paraphrase as well as the Translation from the Question Paper, and substitute in its place a prose passage on which certain questions could be asked, with the purpose of testing how far candidates have grasped the passage. The suggestion certainly deserves consideration. As a test of the knowledge of simple English a piece of prose, explained in answers to individual questions, is of much more use, than the explanation of a poem or a translation from the modern Indian language.

Additional English

The candidates who offered Additional English may be distributed, roughly speaking, into two classes, according to the schools they attend. From the answers of the candidates it is evident that there are schools where the text are carefully taught, and there are schools where the study of these texts is thoroughly neglected, the students being left to shift for themselves.

The first group of students comprises about 30% of the 3647 candidates, who really gave very creditable answers. The remaining 70% only succeeded in making a public parade of their lack of knowledge of the texts and of the English language; running the whole gamut of "bad" very bad, bad, rather bad, etc. anything except "good." This lamentable failure is more due to schools being unable to engage teachers who love literature and pass on their taste for literature to their students. One examiner states, "the teaching of Additional English should be in the hands of a teacher who has graduated with English as his subject; has a feeling for language, a ear for music, and a soul for beauty." This may be strongly worded, but it is worth the while of Head Masters to ponder over. Most of the candidates, when they are neglected by the school, take to indiscriminate cramming of the texts or cheap guides. These tried to reproduce passages from some guide or other, irrespective of the questions asked. It would be unfair to accuse this legion of students of laziness. Nay, quite a large number of students were under the impression that the longer the answer, the better the impression made on the examiner. Sometimes pages had to be scanned to find a line which showed that the student knew the reference to the context asked. The candidates would not only discuss the context but would insist on giving the whole text.

The blame for the poor quality of the answers has to be evenly apportioned. The students themselves are responsible and so are some of the schools, which call for drastic overhauling.

Marathi

The work of the candidates in Marathi was fairly satisfactory. It showed a good preparation of the text though at times, it betrayed reliance on the annotations and guides. The essay-writing, translation and appreciation questions were done well. The capacity of self-expression in some cases was found to be very meagre, faulty and disconnected. In the appreciation question, either the summary of the poem or the biography of the poet was given. The translation given by some candidates contained some very funny word-confusions to quote a few instances—Colombo for Columbus, spectacles for a spectacle, one having a neck for naked etc. The Orthographic inaccuracy was deplorable. No rule appears to be the only rule with the candidates. A definite course in Orthography—giving of rules, very few in number but very definite and precise and rigid adherence to them will only set the things right.

Gujarati

The quality of the answers was, on the whole, satisfactory. Some students did show exceptionally fine calibre and exhibit real literary abilities; but the average candidate was, as usual, found to be groping in the dark regarding the real nature of the answers expected of him. He was found deficient in his information about modern Gujarati literature and wanting in that about the medieval literature. If the average candidate showed absence of depth, discrimination and clear thinking in his textual study, his attempts at general composition were poor and pitiable. His essay revealed poverty of thought, and lack of neat methodical and logical expression. His attempts at translating the English passage into

Gujarati were equally disappointing; and the anarchy that prevailed in his spelling and syntax was rather appalling. It is in the interest of education that proper and comprehensive steps be taken to make the study of Gujarati a reality. The reconstruction should, in our opinion, start from the foundation. The importance of the study of Gujarati should be brought home to the bosom of the students from their early years at the school and special stress should be laid on the correctness of grammar, chastity of language and clarity of expression. Exercises in grammar and composition should form a regular part of the study.

Kannada

The work of the candidates on the whole was satisfactory. The candidates seemed to have studied their text carefully. The poetry question was creditably attempted by most of the candidates. A great many candidates have not fared well in grammar though mastery over grammar was displayed by a few candidates. Grammar should receive better attention. The attempt of the candidates in general at translating the English passage into Kannada was good. It was really a treat to read the passage so brilliantly translated by a few of the candidates.

Urdu

It appears that a number of candidates gave up their answer-books before time and did not care to revise their answers; consequently the scripts abound in careless spelling and grammatical mistakes. The candidates must avoid the use of red pencil and red ink. Irrelevancy is common. The candidates write all that they know about a certain poet or a prose-writer and do not pause to think and answer the particular aspect which is expected and asked of them to write about a certain writer. The prescribed text-book may have been thoroughly studied. But that should not mean all. General reading in Urdu seemed to be poor on the whole. In essay-writing the candidates have usually given English quotations and proverbs. The examiners would very much like the candidates to use good idioms, proverbs and quotations in their answers in Urdu. The candidates have not been able to express fully their ideas in chaste and simple Urdu which seems to be due to either the absence of weekly class tests or where they have been taken, they have been neglected or lightly taken by the students. Expression is very poor and at times vulgar too. In our opinion, teachers, from time to time must give model answers in Urdu and train their pupils in the art of answering a question paper. From the nature of the answers given in general by the candidates, we are inclined to believe that the subject has not been given due importance in schools and we should therefore strongly recommend that whenever convenient and possible, Urdu should be taught either by the Head Master or by senior teachers. Efforts should be made to improve the handwriting. Answer-books from Bombay, Poona, Nasik and Sholapur were comparatively of good standard. We found Bijapur unusually very good this year.

Sindhi

The examiners were quite satisfied with the work of the candidates at the Matriculation Examination in Sindhi. I have to bring it to the notice of the Heads of the schools to instruct their respective Sindhi teaching teachers to give more attention to teaching of grammar. Grammar is in many cases neglected. Very few candidates attempted the grammar question.

Hindi

Most of the students did the textual work well, but their essays were not satisfactory. While choosing the theme they should be very cautious. It is not safe to write an essay on one theme for some minutes and then giving it up, as some students had done. Some essays were one long para of two pages. Some students were unpardonably careless and wrote two questions on one and the same page; some did not note that an option was given in the question, while others were so stingy and uncultured that they did not leave any margin at all. The handwriting of some students was so bad, illegible and hasty that I could not decipher many words. The teachers should take the trouble of impressing upon the minds of their students that if their answers will be illegible, they will get very few marks for them.

Bengali

On the whole the students have done fairly well in Bengali this year. Still it would be better to avoid the following types of mistakes in future:— (a) *Language*—The students are in the habit of mixing up spoken Bengali with chaste Bengali in their compositions—thereby committing an error known as, “Guru Chaudali Dosh” in Bengali literature. They should be warned against this. (b) *Spelling Mistakes*—The students have committed very silly spelling mistakes, most probably due to their lack of confidence or due to their carelessness. They should be very particular about this, as spelling mistakes make the composition clumsy and often unintelligible. (c) *Essay*—Essays are written haphazardly without any planning before hand, as a result of which, some are out of point and some have hardly any point in them.

Sanskrit

The work of candidates was on the whole not unsatisfactory. Between 20 and 30 p. c. of the total number of candidates have miserably failed even in the textual questions. Even among those who have done well in those questions there are not a few who appear to have crammed the translation of the text without any serious effort to understand the same. Less satisfactory were the answers to the questions on grammar. The unscens have always been a stumbling block for a majority of students. The translation of the English passage in Sanskrit was in about ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a hopeless attempt. Only the best students may be said to have attempted it with some show of success. The practice of translating into Sanskrit seems to be neglected in most schools. But if anything like real proficiency in a classical language is to be attained, the practice in translating into that language with felicity must always be regarded as the only sure means to that end. We, therefore, recommend it to all Sanskrit teachers either to revive it if it has fallen into disuse or to introduce it if entirely neglected.

Pali

This year also the quality of answers is not very high. We find the same lack of knowledge of the elements of grammar, the same absence of an intelligent study of the text, the same carelessness in not reading any other Pali book than the text itself.

Ardhamagadhi

The candidates appeared to depend more on cramming of translation of the textual passages as given in several guides and annotations than on the real understanding of the passages. They further evinced either poor knowledge or pure neglect of Ardhamagadhi grammar. A systematic study of Ardhamagadhi grammar should be encouraged even in the pre-matric class. The candidates should be taught to explain the forms grammatically in a particular textual context, especially when asked to do so. The unseen passages were either badly attempted or not attempted at all. The candidates seemed to have given a free scope and a full swing to their imagination in the translation of the Ardhamagadhi passages into English without trying to understand them properly. The translation of the English passage into Ardhamagadhi was a curious admixture of funny Ardhamagadhi and some Modern Indian Language.

Persian

Candidates answering the Paper in their mother tongues did far better than those answering in English. We would, therefore, urge upon the teachers to read the Text with the students in one of the Modern Indian Languages. This will make their own work much lighter and easier than hitherto as also the students will grasp the meanings of a passage much quicker than while it is done in a foreign language with the result that while on the one hand Persian will be better appreciated, on the other, impetus will be given to the popularisation of indigenous languages. Grammar is the stumbling block for most of the candidates. Paradoxical though it may seem, we cannot help remarking that it is the language that follows the grammar. It pains us to remark that this all too important side of the language is sadly neglected in our schools. We should, therefore, request the teachers to pay a little more attention and to take

keen interest in grammar of the language. Very few attempted to write a dialogue. Almost all the candidates attempted the question on letter writing. The letter lacked in the form, it being almost without either the superscription or the subscription. The teachers would do well in giving to the students an intense practice in this branch of composition. Admixture of Persian and the Modern Indian Languages was the order of the day. This is a serious draw-back and should be meticulously avoided. Our suggestion is that the teachers should inculcate in the students the habit of grasping the sense of story and then ask them to rewrite the same in *their own Persian*. This will result in sharpening the memory and creating self-confidence. The answers to the question five clearly show lack of their Persian vocabulary and the absence of practice in translation. *General Observations*.—Finally, we would like to hazard a few suggestions. Firstly great stress should be laid upon "general knowledge". Stories of general interest should be culled from books and narrated to the students. Secondly, the method of teaching should be such as would create love for the language amongst the students. Thirdly, side by side with the Text, questions based on it should be done in such a way as they should look interesting and original. Fourthly, cramming should be discouraged. Fifthly, particular attention should be paid to orthography and spelling. Sixthly, hand-writing in Persian should be improved. Lastly, intense training should be given in composition. For this we recommend "The Direct Method Readers" of Persian by Dr. U. M. Daudpota and "The Progressive Anglo-Persian Composition" by the late Professor Sulayman Asaf Safavi of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

Arabic

Answers to the questions on the prescribed text were fairly satisfactory, but those to the questions on Grammar and composition lead one to complain bitterly of the utter neglect of these subjects. Very few candidates attempted the question on grammar and who did it failed to satisfy. More attention should be paid to grammar.

French

The quality of answers to questions 1, 2, and 4 was fairly satisfactory. However answers to questions 3 and 5 were very disappointing. Q. 3, dealing with grammar left, indeed, much to be desired inasmuch as, barring very few excellent answers, gross neglect of even the rudimentary rules of grammar was obvious; Answers to Question 5, clearly indicated how lightly translation from English into French was treated by a majority of candidates. This can be remedied only if the texts are abolished on the lines of English Paper I or a minimum percentage (say 25%) is fixed for the purpose of passing.

German

Only 39 candidates appeared with German at the Matriculation Examination. Some of them have done very well. The others have been found not up to the mark in answering questions on Grammar, English-into-German translation and writing a story in German. A few of the candidates are very weak in English and have made many mistakes in construction and spelling. Seven out of 39 were not able to get 35% marks.

Portuguese

The work of the candidates on the whole was satisfactory, and the general standard fairly good. Quite a number answered very well indeed, showing a good command of Portuguese as well as of English! but, on the other hand, there were some who displayed utter ignorance of both Portuguese and English. Textual translations suggested cramming in most cases, particularly in poetry; some evidently relying on their knowledge of the language, had neglected the text completely. Grammar needs much more attention. Simple questions set on grammar were, in many cases, either omitted or answered wrongly.

Latin

Texts were fairly well got up by the majority of candidates who however seemed to rely almost entirely on their memory for their success. Answers to textual grammar in most cases displayed gross ignorance and revealed a universal tendency to neglect this vital side of the language. The unseen passages were sometimes

mailed beyond recognition even by candidates who had answered text questions with remarkable excellence. Composition also suffered from being almost wholly divorced from grammar, for which our schools seem to retain very little respect, and in which consequently students do not appear to have received serious training.

Hebrew

The work of the thirty-six candidates, who appeared for the Matriculation Examination in Hebrew, was of an average standard. Most of them depended upon the prescribed portion to help them through, showing poor grasp of grammar and spelling in their translation of unseen passages. Training in systematic way of answering questions will certainly prove advantageous.

Avesta-Pahlavi

The work submitted by the failures clearly shows that they have not prepared the subject at all. Most of them could not write even the translation of the prescribed texts; and in other questions they did far worse, where they attempted at all. Most of the successful candidates have not satisfied me in Grammar as well as in unseen passages, both in Avesta and Pahlavi. It is a matter of regret that all the candidates do not know correctly even the reading of Pahlavi words, nor do they know any systematic method of transliteration. They have no idea of identifying long and short vowels. The study of Iranian equivalents of the non-Iranian words in Pahlavi is sadly neglected. Besides, I have found several other mistakes committed through sheer carelessness.

History

Time has come when vague writing must be firmly checked. In answering question I a number of candidates made no distinction between Charles I and Charles II. In answering the question on the importance of the Crown in the British Constitution, candidates freely supplied the ready made information regarding the prerogatives of the Crown. All this shows that students are often left themselves to prepare the subject from notes and guides. We recommend that History teaching should be more carefully attended to.

Geography

The work of the candidates on the whole was satisfactory. Only a few candidates attempted question 10 (c). Some of them mistook the Sahara Desert for the region having the Sahara type of climate and gave a general description. Question 12 was well attempted but the geographical reasoning at times was poor.

Algebra

The work of the majority of the candidates this year was on the whole satisfactory. It must also be stated that there were very few students who wrote their answers methodically. Candidates seem to be under the impression that to get at the required result is sufficient and that neatness, accuracy and method are not expected from them and that negligence in these matters does not make them suffer. Mistakes were committed even in simple operations of addition, subtraction and multiplication. It will be stated in the proper place that some students did not read the questions carefully.

Geometry

The performance of the candidates was quite satisfactory. They did not depend solely on book-work but attempted questions on constructions. Excepting the last two questions, all others proved to be popular, though the riders are still a bogey to many a candidate. Only 5% of the candidates attempted the question on trigonometry. We leave it to the teachers to draw their inferences from this fact. Incorrect superposition, writing the proof of the converse when only it is asked to be stated, confusing AB.CD and AB:CD, making loose statements and wrong assumptions and drawing careless and inaccurate figures are a few of the variety of mistakes committed by the candidates. Candidates spell median as 'maiden', acute as 'actue' and right as 'write' or 'wright'. For them, triangles are 'concurrent' and altitudes are 'congruent'. The concession, given to the candidates, of answering in a regional language is being misused for want of correct equivalents of technical terms.

Arithmetic

The work in Arithmetic was on the whole very poor. Being a special subject no aptitude was shown and the work was haphazard. Question No. 8 on Mensuration was tried by very few and none practically know the use of logarithms. Many even could not carry out simple numerical calculations correctly.

Physics and Chemistry

General.—The examiners desire to observe that it would be advisable for teachers to devote a little time in impressing upon the would-be matriculation candidates the extreme necessity of (i) making *correct* entries of seat number and section on the front page of an answer book, (ii) numbering the questions correctly, (iii) leaving a decent margin, (iv) commencing a new question on a fresh page and (v) writing the answers very neatly and legibly. Attention to such common points will save unnecessary worries both to the candidates and examiners. *Physics.*—The statements of Archimedes' principle, Boyle's law and Ohms' law were at times not precise. Boyle's law was stated thus 'the pressure of a body is inversely proportional to its volume; the statement omits to mention the essentials of temperature, mass and even the fact that the body has to be a gas. The numerical calculations often went wrong because of candidates' inability to work out the simplest arithmetical multiplication and division. Answers to questions pertaining to laboratory work-experimental determinations or verifications were rarely satisfactory. Among other errors may be mentioned the method to determine the specific gravity of a solid (and not liquid as required) being given, transference of heat being confused with transformation of heat, latent heat being defined as the heat to change the state without any reference to temperature, laws of refraction of light being stated instead of the required laws of reflection of light, the distinction pitch and intensity of a musical note being confused with distinction between noise and musical note; electrophorus being understood as an electroscope and a transformer as a transmitter: moment was a time-second, siphon a glass bottle-making sound on breaking, whispering gallery a wooden gallery with springs; electrophorus was described as an instrument which runs the electric train and pole as a magnetic pole earth's pole acrobat's pole, and even as a pole standing in a street. *Chemistry.*—In the description of the reactions in Q. 7, a mere translation in words of chemical equations was often given, no reference having been made to the experimental observations like the evolution of a gas with a characteristic smell. Besides mistakes in writing simple equations, the fact that the second letter of the symbol of an element should be a small and not a capital letter was lost sight of, being common to find zinc and manganese symbolised as ZN and MN instead of the correct symbols Zn and Mn. The diagram for the preparation of chlorine was so badly drawn that the generating flask was practically a round water pot and the collecting cylinder a mere glass tumbler. The water distillation apparatus in Q. 12 resembled the trunk of an elephant drinking water. We desire to emphasise that teachers should explain in detail the technique of the generating flask—the extent to which the thistle tube and the other one requires to be pushed in the cork—and the collecting cylinder—the extent to which the end of the delivery tube requires to be inserted in the cylinder. Atoms and molecules were not correctly distinguished and there was confusion in mistaking magnesium for manganese hygroscopicity for deliquescence and HgCl for corrosive sublimate. *Language.*—Candidates who wrote the answers in English committed mistakes in spellings and grammar and those who answered in Indian languages showed lack of an agreed terminology of English equivalents.

Physiology and Hygiene

The quality of answers in Physiology and Hygiene was fair in general. It was not uniform for all the centres. In some places it was a form satisfactory. Many of the students did not even care to read the questions carefully and hence the answers were irrelevant. Where functions of the organs were asked, they wrote descriptions of the organs at length. Plague and Malaria were described for Cholera. It has been pointed out almost from year to year for a number of years that the English terminology is not understood and hence liver, larynx, and lungs are described for lymph, or cerebrum and spinalcord are described for cerebellum.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Central and Regional Libraries : The Government of Bombay have decided to implement the recommendations of the Libraries Committee appointed in 1939 to open a Central Library in Bombay City and three Regional Libraries at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar, as also to open Libraries in the bigger villages.

Indian State Scholars Association : More than 200 Indian students in Britain under the Government of India scheme have formed an organization called the Indian State Scholars' Association.

Education Selection Board : The Government of Bombay have appointed the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Chairman), the Director of Re-settlement and Employment, Bombay Province, or his representatives, Principal V. K. Joag of Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, Principal D. G. Karve of the B. M. College of Commerce, Poona, and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, to be members of the Further Education Selection Board, Bombay.

Education Tax in Bombay : The levy of an Education Tax in Bombay City was approved of by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The proposal to levy this cess was considered by the Corporation as far back as in 1934, but the Schools Committee was not then in favour of it, as it held that it was not entitled to the tax since compulsory primary education was restricted to two of the seven wards of the city. As compulsory primary education has now been extended to all the wards, the Committee found no objection to the tax being levied.

Compulsory Primary Education in Hyderabad : The Nizam has sanctioned the Compulsory Primary Education Regulation and has ordered that it should be enforced immediately in Hyderabad City, the headquarters of each revenue division, any two districts headquarters and in some talukas and rural areas where conditions are favourable. The Regulation provides for the compulsory primary education of boys, but may be extended by a notification to cover the education of girls also.

University Grants Committee : The Government of India has appointed the following as additional members of the University Grants Committee for the period ending June 1950. Sir Rustom P. Masani, Dr. Zakir Hussain, and Dr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, thus raising the membership of the Committee from four to seven.

World Fellowship of Faiths and World Brotherhood Congress : Mr. T. L. Vaswani has been invited to represent India at the World Fellowship of Faiths and the World Brotherhood Congress

in the summer of 1947. The Congress will be held at the time and place of the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

An International Rockefeller Scholarship : has been awarded to Dr. (Miss) M. Rajamanikam, Lady Health Superintendent, Delhi Province, for research in public health and maternity at the Harvard University. Dr. Rajamanikam is the first woman graduate in Public Health of the Madras University.

Pulitzer Prizes : The Pulitzer prize, named after Joseph Pulitzer, the well-known American Newspaper Executive, who provided in his will for annual prizes for distinguished work in Journalism and letters was awarded for 1945 to "The Age of Jackson" by A. M. Schlesinger Jr. in the field of American History. It is a brilliant study of the Jacksonian era and democracy, of great value at a time of severe ideological clashes. The award for the best American play of the season 1945-46 was made to "State of the Union" by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay. No poetry or novel awards were made for 1945. In the Journalistic field, a series of articles on the growth of Argentine Fascism by Arnaldo Cortesi of the New York Times won the prize for distinguished foreign correspondence.

International Laboratories : Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Laboratories, speaking at Princeton University Conference, urged the establishment of great international laboratories in which scientists from all countries would join to study the atom, the universe, nutrition and a host of other major problems.

Charter for the Poona Women's University : The announcement that the Government of Bombay will shortly grant a charter to the Indian Women's University, founded by Dr. D. K. Karve, was made by Mr. B. G. Kher while presiding over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Hindu Widow's Home and other educational institutions started by Professor Karve in 1896. Graduates of that University will be eligible for the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by the graduates of other Indian Universities.

New Scale of Pay To Primary Teachers : The revised scales of pay for Primary School Teachers under local authorities are Rs. 25—1—30 for untrained teachers and Rs. 30—1—50 for trained men. There will also be a selection cadre with a scale of Rs. 50—2½ —75. About 50,000 teachers will get benefit of the new increases.

Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association : The Office-bearers for 1946-47 are—President, Mr. C. A. Christie; Vice President, Mr. B. Abreo; Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. D. R. Contractor and C. K. Sankholkar; Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Nanavati.

Role of Students in Politics : Addressing a group of students from Nagpur, Pandit Nehru, said " In a subject country—like India, which is struggling to be free from a foreign yoke, the students cannot avoid dabbling in politics. But it is absurd for students to tell the Country what to do and what not to do in certain circumstances. The country does not want their lead. You study in Colleges not to lead but to learn, how to help the country's cause. Real politics of students is to understand the conditions of the millions of villages in India". Pandit Nehru criticised the present system of education in Indian Universities and laid stress on constructive work for students as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi in his 18 point constructive programme.

Study of Science : Addressing the students of the Department of Chemical Technology on the foundation day of the Department which was celebrated on August 4, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, appealed to the students and research workers in science to keep before their minds the progress of science during the centuries. Mr. Kher added that science had been put to various destructive uses, and the fruits of all industry had invariably ended in the ammunition factory. The progress of science in the direction of destruction had raised grave doubts in the minds of men, and it was already being remarked in some quarters that the sum total of human happiness would not necessarily be reduced if all the laboratories in the world were closed down for 10 years. The atom bomb with its closely guarded mysteries seemed to justify the argument that scientific research should be abandoned in order to preserve civilisation. The students, therefore, should, Mr. Kher remarked, avoid committing the mistakes others have made in the past and learn to put "wasteful labour" to the nobler purpose of making people happy. He further added that India which was in the process of being industrialised should guard against "the Machine becoming the master of man."

New Educational and Cultural Society : The Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation was formally inaugurated in Bombay by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. The objects of the Institute include, (1) Demonstration through studies, lectures and publications, the oneness and co-operative process underlying the development of human culture, (2) Establishment of a museum illustrating the cultural history of man, (3) Maintenance of a library of publications representative of the intellectual thought of different peoples, (4) Survey of the progress made in various subjects of social significance and the level at which intellectual life is maintained in the different provinces of India, and (5) Promotion of studies in international relationship and intellectual fellowship and collaboration among men and women of learning and organization in different parts of the country and the world generally.

All-India Physical Education Conference : The first All-India Physical Educational Conference, which met from October 13 to 17 at Amraoti, resolved to establish a Central Organization called the National Association of Physical Education of India with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as President and Mr. Justice Puranik, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, as Chairman.

Study in Social Service : With a view to bringing students in contact with rural life and give them practical training in Health and Hygiene, the Government of United Provinces propose to introduce from the New Year in the College of the Province a one year social service course which will be compulsory for all students who have passed the Matriculation Examination. The scheme envisages, at the outset, the training of about 3,000 students in 10 centres. A social service diploma will be considered a necessary qualification for eligibility for government service, and its holders will have priority for admission to Universities.

Refresher Course in Drawing : The Government of Bombay have sanctioned a scheme for the holding of a refresher course in drawing for selected primary teachers in the employ of local authorities, the course being held at the headquarters of each district for teachers in district local boards and the local authority Municipal primary schools.

Study of Hindustani in Madras : In view of the political developments in the country and the urgency for spreading the knowledge of Hindustani, the Government of Madras have decided that facilities for teaching Hindustani should be provided in the Presidency. Orders have been passed by Government for the provision of the necessary facilities in those schools in which there is no such provision at present. While it would be compulsory for all schools to make provision for the teaching of Hindustani, both in the Nagari and the Urdu scripts, it would be optional for students to learn it.

Education Board : The Central Advisory Board of Education, the foremost educational co-ordinating body in the country, will hold its annual session in Bombay from January 8, 1947. The session will last for four days. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member for Education and Arts, is expected to preside. Ministers of Education from all the Provinces and representatives for the various Universities and Indian States who are members of the Board are expected to attend.

All-India Students' Federation : The tenth annual Conference of the All-India Students' Federation will be held at Delhi on January 3. The International Youth Commission which is arriving in India next month will attend the Conference.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education : The Government of Bombay have decided to introduce free and compulsory primary education within a period not exceeding 12 years. Compulsion will first be introduced in villages with a population of 1,000 and over and in all towns, and will then be extended to the remaining areas.

UNESCO Conference : India will participate in the first General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, to be held in Paris in November, 1946, says a Press Note issued by the Education Department, Government of India, on September 26. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, will lead the Indian delegation which includes Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and three others, whose names will be announced shortly: One will be a representative from the Indian States. A representative collection of modern Indian paintings, numbering about 50, and 20 films depicting Indian life and culture will be sent to the International Exhibition of Art, Architecture, Science and Music, which will be held during the UNESCO month.

London Scholarships to Indian Students : The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, have awarded the Science Research Scholarships for 1946 to Mr. G. N. Ramachandran, M.Sc., of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and to Mr. K. R. Surange, M. Sc., of the Lucknow University, Lucknow. ‡

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES

Sir James Jeans. The late Sir James Hopewood Jeans, O.M., M.A., D.Sc., the famous Astronomer who passed away in Dorking (Surrey) on September 16, was described as one of the greatest men in the world. He was not only pre-eminent among astronomers and an original and daring thinker, but he had a gift for explaining the profound facts of astronomy in vivid phrases easily understood by the layman. Sir James was Secretary of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Astronomical Society and President of the British Association for Advancement of Science. He was President of the Jubilee meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association in 1938. He held the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, the Gold Cup of the Royal Astronomical Society, the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute, the Mukherjee Medal of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science and the Calcutta Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was knighted in 1928, and received the Order of Merit in 1939. Probably his best known book was *The Mysterious Universe*. His *Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism* was a standard textbook for nearly 30 years in many English universities. Sir James' publications included *The Dynamical Theory of Gases, Radiation and the Quantum Theory*, *Problems of Cosmogony and Stellar Dynamics*, *The Universe Around Us*, *The Stars In Their Courses*, *The New Background of Science*, *Through Time and Space*, *Science and Music*.

The late Sir Manubhai Mehta. Foreign and Political Minister of Gwalior State and Former Diwan of Baroda and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor of Bikaner, who passed away at the age of 78 was an outstanding personality among Indian Administrators. He first came into prominence as a teacher of marked ability in logic and moral philosophy, law and literature in Baroda. Later, he progressed through various high posts in the Baroda service, and was finally appointed Diwan in 1916. Sir Manubhai relinquished this post after 11 years of successful service, and took up a similar post in Bikaner. In 1937, he was made Home Minister of Gwalior State, and three years later Foreign and Political Minister. Sir Manubhai was the leader of the Princes' Chamber Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences. His two publications "The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India" and "The Principles of Law of Evidence" are tomes of profound edition.

Miss Gertrude Stein : The late Miss Gertrude Stein, noted American writer, who died at the age of 72, was a literary celebrity, who wrote for three decades and produced such varied literary-creations as plays, ballets and biographies. Among her works are operas *Four Saints* in three acts and *Faust*, the ballet *Wedding Bouquet*, the *Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, the best seller, and *Everybody's Autobiography*. In World war I, she worked for the French wounded for which she was decorated.

Miss B. A. F. Moos : The late Miss Bachubai A. F. Moos, who passed away recently at the age of 96, was a nonagenarian Parsi educationist. For over half a century she steadfastly worked to advance the cause of Parsi women's education. She was Founder and Principal of the Girton High School, one of the oldest institutions in the province. She started her school at a time when there was a strong prejudice against the education of Indian girls. She took a keen and active interest in the management of the School till her death. In recognition of her services, Miss Moos was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in January 1942.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Member in Charge of the Departments of Education, Health and Laws in the Interim Government, said at a meeting of the Officers of the Department of Education that he was ever conscious that India, a few centuries ago, led the world and, given opportunities, she could assume leadership again. India urgently needed a body of technicians and scientists who would make the mother country economically self-sufficient. Fundamental research must be encouraged in every possible manner. Neither should any effort be spared to establish technological institutes which, Sir Shafaat hoped, would be the pride of India. And at the same time, universal compulsory basic education should be taken in hand, and the foundation of a national system of education must be firmly laid without any further delay. Sir Shafaat called upon his colleagues in the Department to work with the knowledge that they were helping India to achieve that place of eminence in the comity of nations which, as history proves, is her rightful due. He said that the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education popularly known as the Sargent Scheme could well be taken as a starting point.

The late Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, better known as Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, would have completed 62 years in November. He was selected Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1922, led the India Delegation to the British Empire University Congress in 1931, and was Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University from 1930 to 1934. In 1939 he was appointed adviser to the Secretary of State for India and after retiring from that position he was returned to the Central Legislative Assembly in the last general elections.

The late H. G. Wells: one of the great literary iconoclasts of our day, prophet, propagandist, scientist, and literateur has left his impress on contemporary thoughts, influencing in different ways the mental habit of at least three generations of the English-speaking world. His distinctive contributions lay in allying imagination with industry and, drawing on his encyclopædic resources, he sought simultaneously to enlarge the frontiers of men's minds and to influence their outlook. He freely gave vent to his

fiercely individualistic social and political ideas in his writings. Many of his literary works, which are naturally the reflections of his mind, foreshadowed the scientific shape of things to come. Dogmatic by nature, and rebellious by temperament, his writings had an intensity which gripped his readers attention. Some of his important writings are "The World of William Clissold," "Outline of History", "The Science of Life", and "The Man in the Moon."

C. R. Gerrard : Mr. Charles R. Gerrard, who succeeded Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon in 1937 as the Director of the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, the biggest institution of its kind in the east, retired on July 3, 1946. He will be remembered as an artist of progressive outlook and for the strong vocational bias he imparted to Art education in India in the past 10 years, and for enhancing the prestige of the school as a premier institution of its type in the country. He transformed art from a purely (luxury) profession into one of practical work. Mr. Gerrard organised many interesting exhibitions in the School of Arts. His works were exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, New York, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver and were highly appreciated, and several of them were purchased by the prominent Art Galleries for their Collections.

S. C. Roy : A unique addition to the Faculty of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is the blind professor Mr. S. C. Roy who became totally blind at the age of 8, but relied on his other senses, usually the tactful sense in acquiring knowledge and skill. After a unformaly brilliant academic career in the Calcutta University, which awarded him a fellowship, Mr. Roy left for America where he took the M.A. degree from the University of Columbia. He also obtained a Diploma of the National Institute for he Blind in London. He was a lecturer at the Calcutta University and the author of a book entitled "The Blind in India and Abroad". The blind professor who will be instructing students on the problems of the handicapped maintains that a visually handicapped person can function very much like a sighted person if proper facilities are given.

Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla : One of the India's delegates to the UNO was called to the bar in 1922, and at the comparatively young age of 41 was appointed an Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court. He is well known for his forensic ability and aptitude for lucid argument. His "able advocacy" of India's case in the Steering Committee of the UNO resulted in the approval by the Committee of the proposal of the United States that a recommendation be made to the General Assembly of the United Nations that the Indian issue should go to the Political and Legal Committees. He said: "India is a member of the United Nations." It would be a serious incursion on the rights and authorities of the General

Assembly if the General Committee decided whether to include the item on the agenda. I do earnestly ask the Committee not to decide on this point. It may be a minor matter for South Africa, but it is a major matter for my country."

Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier of Madras, addressing the new Graduates of the Madras University, at the Convocation said: "There are many distressing problems that confront us to-day in the field of education, as they do in every other field, but the thing to do is to face the problems and hold our heads high. Of all the evils that harm us the most distressing is communalism, and communalism is raising its ugly head in the sanctuaries of learning. It is true, that no man has greater right than another to be educated, but higher University education and technical education must be regarded as the privilege of only those who have proved themselves specially fit. Merit, irrespective of community, should decide the privilege." Earlier in his address, Mr. Prakasam emphasized that until there was a full and final re-orientation of the aims and ideals of education, and until the barriers between the educated and the uneducated, between the village and the town, were broken, we could not be proud of our system of education.

Professor Pithawala : Professor M. B. Pitawalla has been selected a Senior Research Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India. The National Institute has now reached the Status, the Royal Society of London enjoys and its Research Fellowship entails an intensive research work of a national character for India. It carries with it an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 per year. The subject chosen by Dr. Pithawalla to fulfil his obligation is "a Physiographic Analysis of the Whole Indian Landmass as the Basis of National Planning in India" and might take some years to complete. Professor Pithawalla has just finished his survey of the Karachi area and published two Parts of a Monograph on Karachi and its Neighbourhood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MANAGEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sir,

May I draw your attention to the following statement that appears on page 84 of the August 1946 issue of the *Bulletin*?

"The Government have now decided to take upon themselves the management of the Primary Schools in the Province."

To my knowledge, the Government have not so far decided upon any line of action—much less upon taking over the management of Primary Schools in the Province.

Yours, etc.

C. D. BAREFIVALA,

Member, Provincial Board of
Primary Education.

Bombay,
September 7, 1946.

NOTE—On enquiry, the Director of Information informs us that the question of taking over the management of the Primary Schools is at present under the consideration of the Government of Bombay.—EDITOR.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT BRAHMAPURI

Sir,

Please forgive me in pointing out an error and omission appearing in the August 1946 issue of the *Bulletin*, on page 72. There in the para on the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, it is said that "Under the leadership of Dr. H. D. Sankalia, a Prehistoric Expedition was arranged at Brahmapuri and important excavation work was done for a period of four months."

If the facts are to be stated briefly but correctly, they would be as follows. "Dr. H. D. Sankalia, assisted by Dr. M. G. Dikshit, guided archaeological excavations, on behalf of the Kolhapur State, at Brahmapuri, Kolhapur, at the site where in 1944-45, Professor K. G. Kundangar, Director, Archaeological Department, Kolhapur, had conducted small but very fruitful excavations. The work lasted for over four months. As a result, it is now known that the site was occupied at least five times from about 300 B.C. After 1500 A.D. a severe flood had submerged most of the mound. It was later inhabited by people who had built walls of rubble. The excavations have also produced stratified sequence of pottery, beads and bangles, and some unique Terra-Cotta figures. The expedition had nothing to do with prehistory."

Yours, etc.

H. D. SANKALIA,

Deccan College Post-Graduate and
Research Institute.

Poona, 1,
September 16, 1946.

TIME THAT SCOUTING IS ABOLISHED !

Sir,

As one who has devoted nearly quarter of a century in popularising the exhilarating virtues of Scouting to the individual and to the community, I deem it my duty to declare now that Scouting, born in South Africa, nurtured in Great Britain for training colonials to run the Empire, has no place in independent free India. As it was fostered in India for inculcating in Indian youths loyalty to the Empire, the Seva Samiti and the Hindustan Scout Association had to be organised to counteract and nullify the baneful effects of imperialistic scouting. Now that the political goal of Dominion Status has receded altogether from the background, it is intrinsically and morally wrong on the part of the present Congress Governments to patronise Scouting, whether of the B.P., Seva Samiti or Hindustan type, in preference to, and to the detriment of the indigenous citizen-building movements, e.g., Balkan-ji-Bari.

Educationally, our schools have passed through the period of tutelage in Scouting ; and the modern secondary schools have incorporated in their programme of work the essentials of Scout training. The movement has not shown elasticity of adaptation to include more than a segregated community of about thirty Scouts in a school community of hundreds of pupils.

Scouting should not be thrust upon schools as a compulsory activity to be supervised by inspecting officers and outside organisations. Headmasters should have the freedom to organise activities that will make students happy, healthy and useful citizens. As the late Dr. G. S. Arundale pointed out, paradoxical as it may seem, Scouting attains its fulfilment when it ceases to exist in schools, and has been completely incorporated in school activities. Scouting can exist only as a voluntary movement for youths in their teens outside schools, as suggested by the Sargent Committee Report.

Indian Scouting has had a history of its own, and has now fulfilled its mission. It is high time that the Scout movement is liquidated, so far at least as schools are concerned, with the liquidation of Imperialism now on the anvil. National honour and self-respect demand immediate vindication.

Peelamedri, Coimbatore,
September 8, 1946.

Yours, etc.
R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Headmaster, Sarva Jana High School.

STUDENTS FOR FEDERAL WORLD GOVERNMENT

Sir,

In the United States there is a growing movement among the youth in Colleges and Universities in support of a Federal World Government. We are firmly convinced that there must never be another war !

We feel that there can be no peace without justice, no justice without law, and no law without a government to make, interpret and enforce that law. A Federal World Government would be the only government which could make, interpret and enforce law among the sovereign national states of the world today, thereby establishing peace.

This Federal World Government, however, can be attained only by hard work. It isn't easy. It will mean certain sacrifices on the part of us all, but we must prepare to make sacrifices if we are to live at all. We must now think until it hurts. We must act wisely and swiftly.

Our work of spreading the word of Federal World Government into the Colleges and Universities in the United States is rapidly growing. We have already contracted many University groups in the United States who have and are organising activity in their own campuses.

We urge the students of the entire world to unite behind this cause. . . . the cause of peace—the cause of life. We are writing this to extend an invitation to the Students of your University to join this movement among the youth—Students For Federal World Government.

Evanton, Illinois,
June 15, 1943.

Yours, etc.,
R. L. WHITEHOUSE,
Chairman,
Students for Federal World Government.

OPEN PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Essays for the following Medals and Prizes should be sent in to the Registrar, University of Bombay, on or before the second Monday in August 1947, except for the Ashburner Prize for 1948, Essays for which should be sent on or before the second Monday in August 1948.

Essays should be typewritten or written in a neat legible hand and must not exceed 100 pages, foolscap size, in Gujarati for the Narayan Mahadeo Parmanand Prize, 1947, only, and in English for all the other Competitions.

Each Essay should be designated by a Motto, instead of the writer's name, and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition. The writer of the Essay must not reveal his identity in any other way.

The name of the Medal or the Prize, the year of the Competition, the subject of the Essay and the writer's Motto should be superscribed on the cover of the Essay as also on the sealed cover accompanying the Essay, in each case.

The writer of each Essay must give authorities for statements made where the statements are not his own, and a list of all the books consulted or referred to in the Essay, and specific references for all statements which demand verification. Disregard of this rule will be taken into account in adjudging the Essays.

I. The Ashburner Prize, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"Importance of Forestry in the Industrial Development of a Country."

Value of the Prize : Rs. 240 in cash or books (at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the *date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"Narmada Valley Civilization."

Value of the Medal : about Rs. 175. The winner will receive in addition a Prize of Rs. 425 in cash or books at his option.

Competitors should be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than five years' standing from the *date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

III. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"Literature as interpreting the contemporary life of a people."

Value of the Prize : Rs. 600 (Rs. 300 in books and balance in cash or books at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

IV. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"The Influence of Science on Social Values."

Value of the Prize : Rs 275 (Rs. 150 in books and the balance in cash or books at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

V. The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"The Growth of Democratic Institutions in India."

Value of the Prize : Rs. 400 (Rs. 250 in books and the balance in cash or books at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the *date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

VI. The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

"The Dramas of Bhasa."

Value of the Medal : about Rs. 175. The winner will receive in addition a Prize of Rs. 225 in cash or books at his option.

Competitors should be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than ten years' standing from the *date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

VII. The Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

“The Palæography of Muslim Epigraphs in India.”

Value of the Medal : about Rs. 175. The Winner will receive in addition a Prize of Rs. 225 in cash or books at his option.

Competitors should be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than fifteen years' standing from the *date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

VIII. The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize, 1947

Subject for Competitive Essays in Gujarati :

“The Influence of Modern Gujarati Literature (Literature during the last 100 years) on Social Reform.”

Value of the Prize : Rs. 200 in cash or books (at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates or any persons who have passed any of the Examinations of the University of Bombay.

IX. The Ashburner Prize, 1948

Subject for Competitive Essays in English :

“The Importance of Sheep-breeding in India.”

Value of the Prize : Rs. 240 in cash or books (at the winner's option).

Competitors should be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the *date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

The Navinam Ramanujacharya Sanskrit Prize

A Prize of the value of Rs. 360 founded by Dharmaprabavatha Dharmadhikari Navinam Ramanujacharya will be awarded by the Mysore University Council for the best Essays in Sanskrit on the following subject :—

“The Nayas of Purva Mimamsa as Aids to the Interpretation of Dharma Sastra Texts.

The Essay should have a motto instead of the writer's name and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing his name and information regarding the year in which he took his first Degree and full particulars regarding his academic course, post office address and a declaration that the Essay submitted by him is his own *bona fide* composition.

Graduates of any Indian University who have taken the B.A. Degree not earlier than 1937 are eligible to compete for the Prize but no one who has already won it may compete again. The Essay should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore, so that it may reach him on or before 30th June 1947.

Colonial Research Fellowships

The Secretary of State, on the advice of the Colonial Research Committee, has instituted a number of Colonial Research Fellowships to encourage qualified Scientists to give special attention to Colonial problems and to enable them to pursue research work in the British Colonial Empire. Provision has been made for twenty-five such Fellowships within the period 1944-1949, but is hoped the interest promoted by the scheme will ultimately justify its becoming a permanent institution.

The Fellowships will normally be reserved for University Graduates in the Natural or Social Sciences under thirty-five years of age from any part of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Candidates must already have had experience of research and must give evidence that they have the ability to plan and prosecute investigations of a high quality without close and constant supervision. In choosing the subject the candidate should bear in mind its relevance to Colonial development and whether or not the facilities required do, in fact, exist in the region chosen. The Fellowships will be tenable for a period of two years.

The Fellowships carry remuneration at the rate of £400 per annum which may be increased to a sum not exceeding £750 per annum if the Fellow is married or in any other appropriate circumstances. Travelling expenses and the cost of any apparatus or material required for the Fellow's research will also be provided. Where a Fellow is a member of a superannuation scheme in which his employer pays part of the contributions, the Secretary of State will, if necessary, also accept responsibility for the payment of the employer's contributions for the duration of the Fellowship.

Application forms can be obtained from and should be addressed in the first instance to the Secretary, Colonial Research Committee, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W. 1.

* By the term "date of graduation" is to be understood the date of a candidate's first receiving any Degree.

The Editor of the "Bulletin" or the Registrar, University of Bombay, will not entertain any correspondence in connection with these Scholarships.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper, July—September 1946, Vol. XI, Nos. 7—9. Illustrated Monthly Journal, Annual Subscription Rs. 3, inclusive of postage. Editors: Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery and Miss Nooru R. Peermahomed. Published under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, by Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

Hindustan Scout, May—July 1946, Vol. VIII, Nos. 10—12. Edited and Published by Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, 12A, Pheroze-shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay—1.

Current Science, July—September 1946, Vol. XV, Nos. 7—9. Published by Dr. M. A. Govinda Rau, for the Current Science Association, Bangalore.

Alexandrian, 1946, Vol. III. Edited and Published by Miss M Benjamin, Alexandra Girls' English Institution, 31, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Roshni, April 1946, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2. Published by Mr. Kishinchand T. Shahani, Secretary, N. H. Academy Miscellany Committee, Hyderabad, Sind.

Law College Magazine, Special 90 years Issue, April 1946, Vol. XV, No. 2. Edited by Professors S. G. Chitale and S. S. Kavalekar, Government Law College, Bombay.

Young Lawyer, April 1946, Vol. VII, No. 1. Edited by Mr. K. H. Sajnani, and Published by Mr. A. M. Hingorani, S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi.

Annual Reports, of the Memon Educational and Welfare Society, 1944-45; of the Calcutta University, 1945; of the Indian Chemical Society, 1945; of the All-India Women's Conference, 1945; of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1945-46.

PUBLIC NOTICES OF VACANCIES

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

H. E. the Nizam Professor of Inorganic and Mineral Chemistry. Scale—Rs. 1,000—50—1, 250 per mensem with an overseas allowance of Rs. 250 per month in the case of candidates of non- Asiatic domicile. *Qualifications*—High academic qualifications in Inorganic and Mineral Chemistry and have research and teaching experience. *Duties*—Will have to guide research scholars and deliver courses of lectures to senior students. On probation for a period of 2 years and may be required to enter into a contract to serve the Institute for a period not exceeding 10 years; the period of service will not extend in any case beyond 30th June following the date of the candidate's attaining the age of 60. In case a house is available in the grounds of the Institute, the selected candidate will be required to reside in it paying rent therefor in accordance with the By-Laws of the Institute. The candidate shall join the Provident Fund. *Last date* for the receipt of six copies of applications accompanied by testimonials and two sets of published papers by the Registrar, Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram P. O., Bangalore—January 31, 1947, who will also supply further information if required. Candidates from abroad should send their application to The High Commissioner for India, Aldwych, London, before January 7, 1947.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Province. Pay—Rs. 170—500 for men and Rs. 170—350 for women, plus war allowance and compensatory local allowance. Higher starting pay admissible. *Qualifications*—(i) A University degree, (ii) Degree in or diploma of education, (iii) teaching and lecturing experience, (iv) knowledge of Marathi and at least one other regional language of Bombay Province, (v) knowledge of photography and mechanism and working of magic lantern and cinema projectors and (vi) ability to tour throughout the province with heavy kit. Requirements mentioned in (i) and (ii) may be waived in the case of war service candidates if otherwise suitable. *Age*—Not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-2 1947. Upper age limit not applicable to Government servants and may be relaxed in case of other well qualified candidates.

Application forms supplied on receipt of large addressed envelop with 3½ annas postage stamps and on payment of Rupee One for each, either in cash in the office of the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission or by an uncrossed Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, who will supply full details on request.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

One Secretary to the Federal Public Service Commission. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Appointment on contract for 5 years. *Pay*—For a new entrant Rs. 1500—50—1700 plus £ 30 Overseas Pay, if admissible; for a permanent Government servant; Grade pay plus Rs. 400 Special Pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 excluding Overseas Pay. *Age*—35-45. *Qualifications*—Essential—(a) 1st Class Honours or M. A. degree of an Indian University or at least 2nd Class Honours degree of a British University; (b) At least 5 years' administrative experience in a responsible post. Experience in the Educational field and/or qualifications in Law will be an advantage. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—November 30, 1946.

One Permanent Post of an Accounts Officer, Air Transport Branch, Civil Aviation Directorate. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 400—25—600. *Age*—25-35. Three years relaxation for Scheduled Caste. *Qualifications*: Essential: (a) Graduates, preferably in Commerce; (b) Cost Accounts either Registered Accountants or with Government diploma in accountancy; (c) experienced statisticians. Desirable—Knowledge and experience of costing and commercial principles and methods as applied to Air Transport. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—November 30, 1946.

Twenty Temporary Posts of Assistant Directors of Employment, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Department of Labour. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Six posts reserved for Muslims, two for Scheduled Castes and one for other minorities. *Pay*—Rs. 850—30—1,000. *Age*—Preferably below 45 years. *Qualifications*—*Essential*—(a) Considerable administrative experience in a higher grade appointment under Government or a reputable industrial or commercial concern, (b) practical experience in the management of personnel or large scale organisation of labour in an industrial or commercial organisation. *Desirable*—Sound general education. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—November 30, 1946.

Twenty-One Permanent Posts of Assistant Geologist, Geological Survey of India. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. Five posts are reserved for Muslims, two for other minority communities and five for Scheduled Castes. War service candidates with suitable qualifications will be preferred. *Pay*—For direct recruits: Rs. 200—15—500. For persons in Government service since 15th July, 1931 Rs. 250—20—650. *Qualifications*—For "War service" candidates; A degree in Geology. For others M. Sc. in Geology or B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Geology at Universities where three years are allotted to the course, or diploma of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. For two posts, candidates with a degree or Diploma in Mining will be preferred, and for two posts, candidates who have taken biological subjects in addition to geology will be preferred. *Age*—(i) for "War Service" candidates there is no age limit, but men below the age of 25 will be preferred, (ii) For others, maximum age limit 24 years; relaxable for persons possessing experience in Geological mapping. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 7, 1946.

Permanent Posts for the Labour Bureau under the Labour Department: (a) *Statistical*; (b) *Labour Intelligence Officer*; and (c) *Chief Research Officer*. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. *Initial Pay*—For (a) between Rs. 750/- and Rs. 900; (b) and (c) between Rs. 600 and Rs. 720. Scales of pay to be fixed after the Pay Commission has reported. *Age*—45 years. *Qualifications*—For (a) (i) 1st Class degree in Statistics or Mathematics, (ii) Training in Statistical theory and methods and research work on some socio-economic subjects, (iii) Experience of office work and preferably of conducting social investigations: For (b) (i) Graduate preferably holding 1st or 2nd class Honours or Post-graduate degree, in Economics or one of the Social sciences, (ii) Some experience in office work. Experience in Journalism will be considered an additional qualification: For (c) *Essential*—(i) 1st Class Honours, or Post-graduate degree in Economics, (ii) Training in research work, (iii) Some experience of office work and of conducting independent investigations into socio-economic problems: *Desirable*—Research work in labour problems. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 7, 1946.

One Permanent Soil Survey Officer, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Initial pay provisionally fixed at Rs. 600 in such time scale of pay as may be settled as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Higher initial pay for a specially well qualified candidate. *Age*—maximum 45 years, relaxable for specially well qualified persons and Government servants. *Qualifications*—*Essential*—(i) M.Sc. in Chemistry with specialization in physical Chemistry or a Doctorate in a subject related to Soil Science, (ii) Training in research methods on soil problems and soil classification in an Agricultural Research Institute, (iii) Acquaintance with characteristics of Indian soils and experience of Soil Survey, (iv) Good record of research for at least 10 years in Soil Science with evidence of capacity to initiate new lines of research. *Desirable*—Knowledge of French or German. *Last date* of receipt of applications—December 14, 1946.

One Superintending Engineer, Health Services, Delhi. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Post sanctioned till 1949 but likely to be made permanent. *Pay*—For an Officer of the Indian Service of Engineers—(i) Rs. 1,750—100—2,150,

Overseas pay £ 13-6-8 if admissible, (iii) Motor car allowance of Rs. 165 p. m., Allowance of Rs. 200 p. m. as Secretary-Engineer of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board. For a Provincial service officer or direct recruit; Rs. 1,500—50— plus allowances as mentioned in (iii) and (iv) above. *Age*—no limit. *Qualifications*—(a) candidates must (1) have passed Sections A and B of Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that Institution exempting from Sections A and B, or (2) possess an Engineering degree of a recognised University, or (3) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington), or (4) have obtained a diploma of Faraday House, London, or (5) have passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering, (b) At least 12 years' experience in the design, execution and maintenance of large water supply, drainage and sewage schemes. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 7, 1946.

Two Temporary Assistant, Architect, Central Public Works Department. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. One post reserved for Muslims and the other for Scheduled Castes. *Pay*—Rs. 250—25—450. *Age*—30—40, may be relaxed for Government servants. *Qualifications*—(a) A. R. I. B. A. or Associateship of the Indian Institute of Architects, or G. D. A. Examination from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, (b) Five years' experience in an Architects's office. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 14, 1946.

One Superintendent, Orphananj Market, Kidderpore, Calcutta. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 250—275. Probation—350—25—400. E.B. Rs. 450/2-500. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 500 may be given to a specially well qualified candidate. *Age*—30—40. *Qualifications*—Graduate in Law of not less than 8 years standing. A candidate who has acquired knowledge and experience of estate and collection work, preferably with an Official Receiver or a Manager, Court of Wards, may be preferred. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 14, 1946.

One Quasi-permanent Research Officer (Bacteriology), Pathology and Bacteriology Section, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 275—300—325—25—650 (E. B.)—35-1,000. Higher initial pay for a direct recruit in view of his age, qualifications and experience. *Age*—No limits. *Qualifications*—(i) M. R. C. V. S. or other recognised Veterinary Diploma, (ii) Post-graduate training in bacteriology and immunology, with some experience of original research. "War Service" candidates may apply for this post and will compete with the person recruited in 1942 on equal terms. *Last date* for the receipt of application—December 21, 1946.

Two Temporary Posts of Translator (1 Urdu and 1 Hindi) Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Labour Department. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 250—10—300. *Age*—Preferably below 45 years. *Qualifications*—(i) 1st or 2nd Class B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. degree, (ii) experience as a translator in Urdu/Hindi in a Government Department, or in a reputable newspaper office, or in a publishing firm, (iii) experience in write-ups. Knowledge of Roman Script will be additional qualification.—*Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 21, 1946.

Two Temporary Assistant Works Managers, Indian Ordinance Factories. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—For a direct recruit, Rs. 500—25—625 For persons in continuous Government service since 15th July, 1931, Rs. 600—50—800. Sterling overseas pay if admissible. *Age*—24—30. *Qualifications*—(a) Honours degree in Chemistry or Associateship or Fellowship of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, (b) Three years' subsequent experience in industry with considerable experience in handling or manufacturing explosives or ammunition, (c) Ability to control labour. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 28, 1946.

One Permanent Geologist, Geological Survey of India. War service candidates only. British Subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—For a direct recruit. Rs. 350—25—600—40—800—50—950. Probationers: Rs. 300 for the first year and Rs. 325 for the second year. For a person already in continuous Government Service since 15th July, 1931: Rs. 400—50—1,200. —maximum 35 years. *Qualifications*—Essential—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in geology at a University where three years are allotted to that course, or M.Sc. degree in geology, or Diploma in geology at a recognised technical institute, (b) at least five years field mapping experience. Desirable—Ability to read French or German. Preference may be given to one, among candidates who are not Government servants with foreign qualifications. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 28, 1946.

One Temporary Director of Employment, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 2,000—100—2,400. *Age*—Preferably below 55. *Qualifications*—Essential—(i) At least ten years' administrative experience in a higher-grade appointment under Government or a reputable industrial or commercial concern, (ii) At least ten years' practical experience in the management of personnel or large-scale organisation of labour in an industrial or commercial organisation. Desirable—Sound general education. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 28, 1946.

Permanent (a) Virologist, (b) Biochemist, (c) Agronomist, and (d) Physical Chemist Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Initial pay provisionally fixed at Rs. 600 in such time scale of pay as may be settled as the result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. *Age*—Maximum 40, relaxable for specially well qualified candidates. *Qualifications*—For (a)—(i) M.Sc. in Botany or Doctorate in Plant Pathology with special reference to Plant Viruses, (ii) Knowledge of biochemical and physical techniques used in the study of viruses, (iii) Good record of research for at least 10 years in problems relating to virus diseases with evidence of capacity to initiate new lines of research. For (b)—(i) M.Sc. in Chemistry with specialisation in either Organic or Physical Chemistry, or Medical degree with specialisation in biochemical research, or Doctorate in a subject related to Biochemistry, (ii) Knowledge of modern methods of investigations into problems of Animal Nutrition inculcating technique of experiments with animals, (iii) Good record of research for at least 10 years in subjects related to Biochemistry, particularly Animal and Plant Nutrition, with evidence of capacity to initiate new lines of research. For (c)—(i) M.Sc. in Agriculture, Botany or Chemistry followed by training in Agronomy and Field Experimentation, (ii) Good record of research for at least 10 years in agronomical work. For (d)—(i) M.Sc. in Chemistry with Physical Chemistry as special subject, or Doctorate in a subject related to Soil Science, (ii) Knowledge of modern methods of X-ray, spectral analytical and electro-chemical techniques applied to agricultural Chemistry and soil science, (iii) Good record of research for at least 10 years in subjects related to Soil Science with evidence of capacity to initiate new lines of research. Knowledge of French or German an additional qualification for all posts. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 28, 1946.

One Permanent Junior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation Directorate. British subjects of Indian domicile, or descent, and Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 400—25—600. *Age*—between 25 and 32, relaxable in special cases. *Qualifications*—(a) Degree in Aeronautical Engineering, or the Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, or the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, (b) three years' practical experience in an aircraft factory, preferably in drafting and detailed design. Research experience will be considered an additional qualification. Women not eligible. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—December 28, 1946.

One Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi Province. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. Women ineligible. *Pay*—For direct recruits, Rs. 1,000—50—1,250. For persons already in permanent Government service

Grade pay in regular service plus Rs. 150 as a special pay. Overseas pay if admissible, Rs. 100 p.m. motor car allowance additional in all cases. *Age*—Preferably below 45. *Qualifications*—Degree, preferably in social service or economic subjects, (b) experience in handling of labour subjects, and in conciliation or arbitration work, (c) knowledge of Trade Disputes Act. *Last date for the receipt of applications*—January, 4, 1947.

One Temporary post of Marine Superintendent, South India Railway. British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States. Women ineligible. *Pay*—Rs. 1,000. *Age*—25—40. No age limit for Government servants. *Qualifications*—(a) Good general education with specialisation in Marine Engineering, (b) Wide workshop training and practical experience of repairs and overhaul of ships and engines besides sea-going experience and in the running and handling of ships. *Last date for the receipt of applications*—January 5, 1947.

One Permanent Assistant Virologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Initial pay provisionally fixed at Rs. 350 in such time scale of pay as may be settled on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. Higher initial pay for a specially well-qualified and experienced person. *Age*—Maximum 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. *Qualifications*—Essential—(i) M.Sc. in Botany, or Diploma of I.A.R.I., or Doctorate in Plant Pathology, (ii) Training in research on Plant Viruses, (iii) at least five years' good record of research work with evidence of capacity to undertake new lines of research. Knowledge of French or German will be regarded as additional qualification. *Last date for the receipt of applications*—January 11, 1947.

Applications accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 7-8-0 (Rs. 1-14-0 from Scheduled Caste candidates), may be forwarded to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla who will also supply full details on request.

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One Temporary Assistant Town Planner, Punjab. British subjects, domiciled in Punjab or Delhi or subjects of notified Punjab States, members of the notified Agricultural tribes preferred. *Pay*—Rs. 250—25—550/25—750. Initial pay according to age qualifications and experience. *Age*—Below 35 years on 25-11-46, unless already in Government service. *Qualifications*—Preferably diploma in Town Planning recognized by the Town Planning Institute for Associate Membership of that body, or a Degree or Diploma in Civil Engineering recognized for the P.S.E., Buildings and Roads Branch, or a Degree or Diploma in Architecture recognized by the Royal Institute of British Architects for Associateship of that body; practical training in Town Planning, Civil Engineering and Architecture, in addition to theoretical, training and practical experience in a salaried post in Town Planning, Civil Engineering or Architecture. Government servants eligible. War service candidates who have already applied to the Federal Public Service Commission, Simla for 'reserved' posts can apply. *Last date for the receipt of applications*—November 25, 1946.

(1) Thirteen Temporary Assistant Engineers and (2) Two (one permanent and other temporary but likely to be made permanent) Shift Engineers in the Punjab Service of Engineers, Electricity Branch. British Indian Subjects or subjects of notified Punjab States or natives of Baluch Tribal territory—Punjabies and Zamindars preferred. *Pay*—Rs. 250—25—550/25—750. *Age*—Below 35 years on 29-11-46, for No. 1, and below 40 years for No. 2. *Qualifications*—For No. 1. Recognized degree in Engineering or other qualifications as specified in Appendix 'A' to the Punjab Service of Engineers (Electricity Branch) (Recruitment) Rules, 1939 or (ii) Corporate Membership of either the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or of Electrical Engineers, London or (iii) a pass in parts A and B of Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India), or (iv) a pass in Graduateship Examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London), (v) Training in some Electrical firm of repute and experience in the operation, Maintenance and construction of H.T. and L.T. Distribution lines.

and Sub-stations preferred. For No. 2 as for No. 1 except item (v) above, candidate with thorough workshop training and practical experience in responsible Charge of Hydro Electric power Station plant for at least 2 years will be preferred. Last date for the receipt of applications—November 29, 1946.

Two Permanent Deputy Provincial Public Analysts. British subjects and subjects of notified Punjab States or natives of Baluch Tribal Territory (Muslims, Sikhs, persons with War service, Punjabies and Zamindars preferred). Pay—Rs. 250—25—550/25—750. Age—Preferably not more than 35 years on 1-10-46. Qualifications—B.Sc. (Honours) in Chemistry or an equivalent degree, with at least 5 years' practical experience in general analytical work, preferably in connection with Food Chemistry. Last date for the receipt of applications—December 6, 1946.

One Permanent Cereal Botanist, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, in the Punjab Agricultural Service Class I. British Subjects or subjects of notified Punjab States or natives of Baluch Tribal Territory. Pay—Rs. 350—1,200/ with a selection grade of Rs. 1,250—1,500/ plus overseas pay for non-asiatic persons. Initial pay according to qualifications and experience. Passage in accordance with Punjab Passage Rules. Age :—23—35. Relaxable in accordance with Punjab Government Service War Amendment Rules, 1943 and in special case. Qualifications—(i) Degree in Agriculture or Botany and postgraduate training in plantbreeding with special reference to cereals, (ii) Adequate practical experience in breeding cereals (wheat, rice, barley, maize, etc.) and pulses, (iii) Experience of Planning and directing research and of supervising research of post-graduate students, in the above mentioned crops, (iv) Ability to interpret and present results of investigations conducted, (v) Preference will be given to candidates who have received their post-graduate training in some foreign universities. Last date for the receipt of applications—December 6, 1946.

One Permanent Anaesthetist in the Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore. British subjects or subjects of notified Punjab states or natives of Baluch Tribal Territory, Samindars and Punjabies preferred. Women eligible. Pay—Rs. 250—20—430/20—550. Age—Not exceeding 35 on 1-10-46, relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications—(i) Medical Graduate of a recognised University, (ii) Diploma in Anaesthesia and experience in responsible position in a teaching institution preferred. War service Candidates preferred. Last date for the receipt of applications—December 11, 1946.

One Assistant Director Rural Reconstruction, Punjab. British subjects domiciled in Punjab or Delhi, or subjects of notified Punjab states (war service candidates preferred). Pay—Rs. 250—25—550/25—750. Rs. 200 during probation, but higher pay in time scale may be allowed to a candidate with special qualifications and long experience. Age—Not exceeding 35 on 20-11-46, relaxable in favour of war service candidates in accordance with Punjab Government Services (War) Amendment Rules. Qualifications—(i) Degree of M.A. or M.Sc., or LL.B. or B.Sc. (Agri.) or B.V.Sc., or B.A., not lower than the second division of a recognized university or an Honours Degree not below second class of a foreign university of recognized standing (relaxable in the case of a candidate who has other qualifications either of education or experience specially suited to the post), (ii) Ability to carry on propaganda in connection with Rural Reconstruction and to do publicity work and organize shows, dramas, etc. with a view to ameliorate the conditions of rural masses, (iii) Ability to write in English and Urdu with knowledge and interest in subject of rural reconstruction essential. Government servants eligible. Last date for the receipt of applications—November 20, 1946.

Particulars and the prescribed form (obtainable free) are available from the Secretary, Punjab and N.W.F.P. Joint Public Service Commission, Lahore, to whom applications accompanied by Treasury or M.O. Receipt for Rs. 5, should be addressed.

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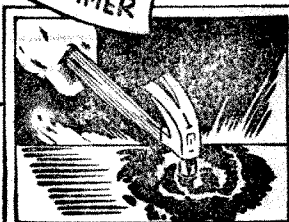
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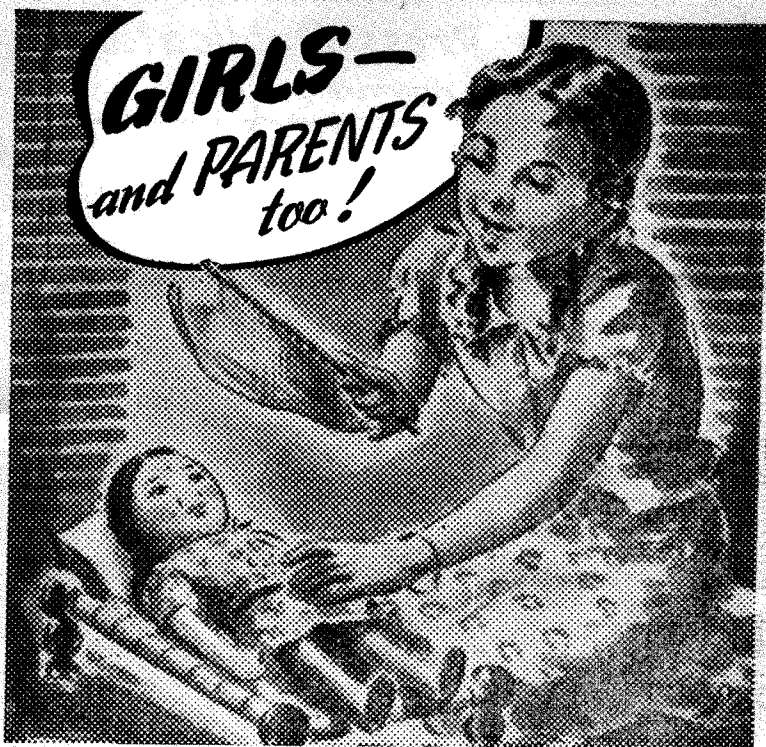
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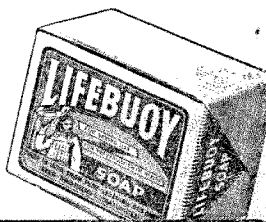


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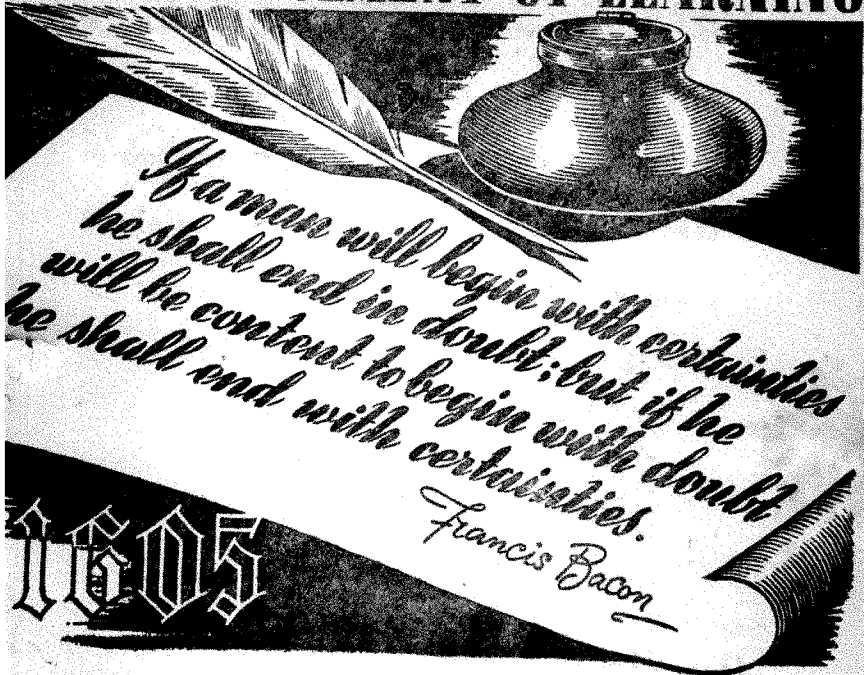
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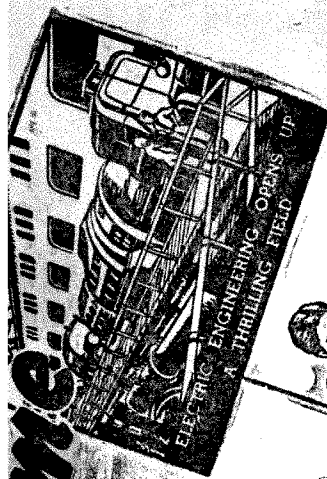
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CONTENTS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Editorial Notes	1
2.	Obituary	27
3.	University News	28
4.	Changes in the Rules Relating to the Conduct of Examinations	46
5.	Elections, Appointments and Vacancies	85
6.	Recognised University Teachers	88
7.	Degrees by Theses	89
8.	Award of Grants	94
9.	University Library	96
10.	Points from Convocation Addresses	101
11.	Technical Education	106
12.	Professional Examinations	117
13.	Around the Recognised Schools	120
14.	Around the Affiliated Colleges	125
15.	Around Other Universities	138
16.	News of General Interest	150
17.	Prominent Personalities	164
18.	Open Scholarships and Prize Awards	180
19.	Acknowledgments	189
20.	Public Notices of Vacancies	191

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The Bombay University Bulletin



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Editor : SHEWAK BHOJRAJ

[MARCH 1947]

EDITORIAL NOTES

Homage to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

All morning newspapers in this country, issued on November 13, contained the shocking news of the passing away of the venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benares, on November 12, at 4-10 p.m., and describing his end as peaceful. The news flashed through the city of Benares rapidly on that day, the report said, and within an hour, more than two thousand students and citizens were on the road opposite his bungalow. They were permitted to have the Pandit's *darshan* in two queues, one of women and the other of men.

Pandit Malaviya embodied the traditions of India in a remarkable manner. He represented, as few others have done, the true type of integrated personality. In the Benares Hindu University, he has a monument which will last for generations to come. He realised at an early date that those who want to take to Politics and uplift of the country, must devote the whole of their time and energy. Malaviyaji gave up his lucrative practice and courted poverty so that he might devote his whole attention to the country's cause in its multifarious aspects. His has been a life of selfless dedication to the service of the Motherland.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya began his career as a School Teacher, and thereafter spent many years of his early life in journalism. He joined the *Hindustan* in 1887, and after ably conducting it for nearly three years, became the Editor of the *Indian Union*, followed later on by the Hindi weekly *Abhyudaya*. He gave up active journalism after he joined the Allahabad High Court as an Advocate in 1893, but one part of his life remained tied up with this first love.

The *Leader* of Allahabad came into being mainly through his efforts, and until a few years back, he was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi. Ultimately, he left off the Lawyer's profession for attending to public work solely, and being endowed with many gifts, naturally, he stood for limitless activities.

Malaviyaji's internal life was purity exemplified. He was a repository of kindness and gentleness. He was deeply interested in social and philanthropic work, and was never happier than when engaged in relieving human misery. He was an ardent advocate of the Swadeshi Movement. As far back as 1881, he was one of the promoters of the Deshi Tijarat Company at Allahabad, took an active part in the Indian Industrial Conference held at Benares in 1905, and was a member of the Indian Industrial Commission appointed by the Government of India in May 1916. He was President of the Seva Samiti since 1914, and Chief Scout of the Samiti's Boy Scouts' Association for a number of years.

Pandit Malaviya's connection with the Indian National Congress started with its second session, which was held at Calcutta in 1886, under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji. This connection with the Congress remained active for sixty years, being terminated only by his death. On several occasions he was constrained to go against the accepted policy of the Congress, since he was a person who could not subordinate his conscience and reason to the dictates of popular emotion ; but withal he was always a stalwart upholder of the Congress cause, as he proved more than once by his open defiance of the Government's orders. He was elected President of the Congress in 1909, 1918, 1932 and 1933, the last two sessions being initiated by him as a challenge to the Government.

But though the Pandit's political services to the cause of Indian freedom were great, his name will be better remembered and his place in history will be more secure as the Founder of the Benares Hindu University. In building up this great seat of learning, he had many collaborators, but the conception was his own, and without the great appeal of his name and the untiring efforts he put forth to popularise the cause of this Institution, it would not have seen the light of day. As Founder and as Vice-Chancellor, he had opportunity of developing this University from a rather humble beginning to its present stature. After he relinquished the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, which he held for twenty years, he was appointed its Vice-Patron and Rector for life.

The Benares Hindu University came into existence in 1915. Spread over a campus of 1,300 acres, and adjacent to the holy *Kashi* of immemorial and hoary traditions, this was the first teaching and residential University in this country, "established to preserve and popularise all that was good and great in the ancient civilisation

of India and, at the same time, to impart instruction along lines of the best of modern Universities." Pandit Malaviya (in the late Dr. Annie Besant's words, the University's "very heart and soul") did not neglect in his plans what modern education had to offer. Chemical, Industrial, Engineering and Mining studies have been fostered along with Philosophy and other lines more closely related to the Indian tradition, but the University stands as an upholder of Indian values and the Indian way of life. Here, more than anywhere else in the country, will abide for ever in imperishable memory, the spirit of this *Rishi* and maker of modern India.

The end of an extremely fruitful life, full of endeavour and strenuous all-out devotion to the cause of the uplift of the masses of India, came almost on the threshold of his eighty-sixth year. "Malaviyaji, the adored of Bharatvarsha, is dead: Long live, Malaviyaji." His unremitting toil from his early youth to ripe old age has made him immortal. His services were many, but the Benares Hindu University, styled in Hindi as Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya must, for all time, be counted as his greatest and best creation"—wrote Mahatma Gandhi in the *Haryan*, under the caption 'Immortal Malaviyaji.' He had been ailing for some time, and the news of the Noakhali outrages gave a mortal shock to him, from which he could not recover. Thus ended a gifted life, truly noble in its absolute self-devotion, transparent sincerity, ascetic simplicity, and austere and Brahminic disregard for personal gain.

Prominent persons from all classes and communities in India have issued an appeal inviting generous contributions to the "Malaviyaji Memorial Fund." The moneys collected will be settled on a Trust, with the object of extending and developing the activities of the Benares Hindu University, and carrying out such other objects as the Committee may determine. "No target figure," says the appeal, "is being fixed for this Fund, as it is hoped that the public response will be commensurate with the greatness of the undertaking." The signatories include the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Nawab of Bhopal, Members of the Central Government, Premiers of Provinces, Dewans of States, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, leading industrialists, and others. It is in the fitness of things that a Memorial should be raised to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and we are sanguine that our country-men will respond to the appeal large-heartedly.

Jamia Millia Islamia Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, was celebrated on November 17, in a huge shamiana, built on the spot where is to be erected the third wing of the main Jamia building. The Nawab of Bhopal presided, and an audience of over 2,000 was present. Among those seated on the dais were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Asaf Ali, Sardar

Abdur Rab Nishtar, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Shuiab Quereshi, Nawab Hasan Nawaz Jung and Syed Sulaiman Nadvi. The leaders were loudly cheered as they entered the pandal.

The Nawab of Bhopal paid a tribute to the perseverance of the Jamia Workers whose struggle for over a quarter of a century for the ideal of free national education had at last succeeded in the building up of an independent University. The Jamia Millia, he said, had won the admiration of educationists all over the world. Referring to teachers, he said, "In the life of a community the teacher fulfils a high and difficult function. He lays the foundations on which the statesmen build." Messages of Greetings to the Jamia from various Universities and Academies in the U. S. A., European countries, Turkey, China, Iran, Iraq and Australia, were read. Similar messages from the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities and the Premiers and Education Ministers of Provinces and States were also read on the occasion.

Speaking on behalf of the Jamia, its Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Zakir Hussain, made a brief survey of the Jamia's activities during the last twenty-five years and plans for its future development. "The most significant aspect in this period," he said, "was that the Jamia strictly adhered to the principle that it would not be subject to Government influence and that it owned no allegiance to any Political Party. The principle of the freedom and independence of educational and cultural activity, and freedom from the ups and downs of Politics and of subordinating temporary aims to undertakings of lasting value has become fixed in our mind. This has caused many misunderstandings, but without depriving our critics of their valuable right to criticise, we have with our steadfastness, convinced them that our dissociation from Politics arises not out of cowardice or dishonesty but as a natural and logical demand of the constructive task that calls for patience and endurance."

Dr. Zakir Hussain made a moving appeal for communal unity, and turning to the political leaders who were seated on the dais, said : "In the firmament of our political life you shine like stars. You live in the hearts of not thousands, but millions. May I take advantage of your presence here to say with great pain and suffering of heart a few words on behalf of those who are working for the cause of Education ? Considering the flames of mutual hatred that envelop this country to-day, our attempt to adorn the cultural life of this land seems to be foolish and futile. These flames are destroying human dignity and civilisation. How can we at the same time hope to create balanced personalities : How can we hope to nurture human values which have sunk lower than the level of animals and wild beasts ?"

Continuing, he said : "How can we save men's honour in a world of brutes ? These seem hard words, but I believe these are not hard enough in the present situation. We who in our daily

work, learn to live and respect children, how do you think we feel when we hear that even innocent children have not been spared in this mad orgy of bestiality? In heaven's name I beg you to get together and to extinguish these flames. This is not the time to inquire who set the first spark or how. It is enough to know that the country is aflame. Please put out this fire. It is not a question as to whether this or that group of human beings will serve this fire. The choice before us is the choice between a civilised human existence and the way of the brute and the beast."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Member in charge of Education and Arts, in the course of a brief speech, made the welcome announcement that the Government of India were making a grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Jamia buildings and four and a half lakhs more as a token of appreciation of the great work done by it. Rajaji's announcement was followed by other announcements : five lakhs grant from the Government of Hyderabad ; the Nawab of Bhopal gave one lakh and a huge slice of land adjacent to the present Jamia properties costing another lakh ; the Nawabs of Rampur and Bahawalpur made a gift of one lakh each ; and a number of lesser donations also were announced. Mr. Jinnah in a brief speech congratulated Dr. Zakir Hussein and his colleagues on their achievement. Sports, dramatic performance, a Mushaira and other side functions and activities kept the guests busy and interested. The occasion was also celebrated as a day of "reunion" by old students. Throughout the camp touching scenes were witnessed.

The Jamia Millia was founded in 1920, at a moment of great emotional exaltation. That was not a time to ponder over purely educational matters ; it could only be laid down that in policy and method, the Jamia would always keep in view the economy, the cultural character and the emotional structure of a free and independent India. In 1928, the Society for National Education, consisting of members who had undertaken to serve for twenty years, was formed, and it became the Governing Body of the Jamia. Ever since then the Jamia has been a completely autonomous institution, preferring the hardships of an honourable independence to the enervating security of a Government grant that would frustrate its ambitions. The Jamia has sought to attain self-sufficiency as well as autonomy. It provides for education from the Pre-Primary to the highest Degree Classes, though in the Higher Classes only a limited number of subjects is taught. As a necessary part of its educational work, it has set up a Public Library and Reading Room, and a Department known as the Urdu Academy, which organises public lectures, and suggests and supervises the preparation of books on the Arts and Sciences. It also publishes two magazines—one academic, another mainly for children. The publication and sale of books is entrusted to the Maktaba, which works on its own initiative and is a business enterprise on an almost independent footing.

The office of the Hamdardane Jamia (Supporters of the Jamia) issues a Monthly Bulletin regarding the progress of its work, and the Maktaba another on the books of the month. There is, further, a Printing Press conducted on similar lines as the Maktaba.

The Jamia has now two Primary Schools, a High School and a College. The number of students is still not very large, as numbers go in India, but all institutions which comprise the Jamia are filled to their utmost capacity. The idea of founding an Educational Colony at Okhla, six miles outside Delhi, may yet take long to materialise, but a beginning has already been made with two Hostels and an Institute for the training of teachers. As buildings, these have been much admired and may serve to propagate their species. Things that are natural or reasonable seldom strike the eye, and at first sight only little in the activities and methods of the Jamia will appear novel or remarkable; but soon will be found a new spirit at work—respect for humanity, belief in spontaneity and freedom, and emphasis on activities that make the acquisition of knowledge the strong and instinctive impulses which it in reality ought to be. The School will be found to be a lively place, the children unconstrained and natural in their behaviour. They are responsible for discipline, they organise and conduct meetings held on the completion of their projects, and they have their own Monitors and Associations and a weekly *Panchayat* (or Court) to deal with delinquencies. The teacher is there, but not too much; the children do their work because they desire to do it.

The instruction is based very largely but not entirely on the Project Method: At present there are three to four Projects in which the whole School co-operates, and a few which are confined to certain Classes. In the Shop and Bank Projects, only the boys of the Fifth and Sixth (or Final) Classes participate. Plants and Birds, Health and Gardening are projects in which all Classes have their appropriate share. Apart from the regular projects, which involve varied forms of activity, there are projects or enterprises suggested by some occasion, and they, too, help to stimulate activity and interest. For instance, there was the suggestion of a 'Restaurant Project': Everyone had his fill of tea, cakes, sweets, fresh and dried fruits; a large number got practical lessons in mathematics, management, salesmanship and a little cooking. The Shop made enormous profits, and the Bank recovered all the money it had paid out. Now that the Secondary School has also moved to Okhla, a 'Children's Fair' is organised almost every year and has a large number of visitors.

As regards Secondary Education, attempts have been made to introduce the Individual Method, but the total absence of necessary literature has been an insurmountable difficulty, except in two subjects, the mother-tongue and mathematics. Lack of resources has prevented manual activity from getting its due share in the

curriculum, although drawing, carpentry and book-binding are taught, and instruction in science has been made to centre round productive activity, constituting a department by itself known as the Jamia Chemical Industries. The Jamia, then, has a small College, where all subjects are taught in the mother-tongue. The students assimilate fully whatever they learn, and do not merely acquire a thin veneer of alien culture that wears off as soon as the final examination is passed. The usual question, "What can your students do after they have finished their studies?"—is not at all considered pertinent or deserving of an answer from the Jamia, because the insinuation is that Government service being out of their reach, they can do nothing to earn their bread. The Jamia thinks it has done its duty if its students go out into the world able-bodied, self-reliant young men, with a capacity to fulfil the responsibilities of any task and a heart for any endeavour. Indeed, it is difficult for anyone who looks upon employment primarily as a form of social service to be idle, and in India there is far more to be done than in any other country. We take this belated opportunity to offer our felicitation to the Jamia, and to wish it a greater success than ever in all its undertakings!

A Plea for Cultivation of the Technique of Happiness

The Central Advisory Board of Education met in Bombay, on January 9, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Member for Education, Government of India. After the address of welcome by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, His Excellency Sir John Colville, Chancellor of the University of Bombay, inaugurated the session, which lasted for three days.

Welcoming the members of the Board, Mr. B. G. Kher said that a very bitter and sharp challenge confronted all those nations today, the life and Government of whose people were based on essentially democratic values. If they were to meet this challenge, a challenge to the whole civilisation, they must meet it with all the energy at their command, and the only way to meet this challenge was so to fashion the social and national institutions, including the educational system, that they created those cultural values on the realisation of which they had all set their heart. This could be done only if those concerned with education in this country, as in others, faced the task with knowledge, faith and will. The educational system must provide for the development and utilisation of all the latent energy in the children and the young people of this country.

Sir John Colville, inaugurating the meeting, laid stress on the objective of the Central Board, which he said, must be the education of the whole man. Education was the very foundation of national development in all directions. The Indian Science Congress which had just held its meeting, and was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was dealing with problems related to the scientific development and research work in that field. Other branches were busy

-with their own development. It was the pre-eminent function of the Central Advisory Board to co-ordinate the activities in all individual spheres, and maintain a proper balance between them.

It was not proper that scientific and technical subjects, which had not hitherto received due attention in India, should take their rightful place in the modern world. Humanities and Social Sciences, however, must continue to receive proper attention.

Emphasising that quality must not be sacrificed to quantity and the foundation should be firm, he said that eradication of illiteracy was a paramount need, but to be merely literate was no target to set. Therefore, he suggested that though wider Primary Education was the immediate and crying need of this country,—and figures could readily be produced to show that of the present literate population a very high proportion went on to Universities,—he urged that the standard and quality of Secondary and Higher Education should not be sacrificed.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, delivering his presidential address, felt sure that if the money earmarked for education was properly spent, it would yield good results, and it was the responsibility of the Central Advisory Board to see that its advice was tendered from time to time in this "adventure," and all the Provincial Authorities were adequately assisted to fulfil the task. "Education is the basic industry of the country," he continued. "Industries depend on the quality of men that we give them, and the quality of men depends on the education that we give them, either in the family or in the school or college. If, therefore, the smelting of steel is the basis of other industries, in the same manner and even in a truer sense, education is the basis of the fabric that we all have our dreams to build up in this country in the near future. So the importance of education is not different from that of other industries. Education is really a part of the scheme of industrialisation which most enlightened people have in their minds just now."

Referring to the Sargent Plan, which he said had been accepted by the Central and Provincial Governments and the press and the people without controversy, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the more difficult task of execution had commenced. After all, he said, plans were only definitely formulated aspirations. Execution was the trouble. Altogether they had now fairly concrete acceptance on the part of all the Provincial Authorities who were responsible in the main for the carrying out of this Plan. It was a heavy responsibility which the Provincial Authorities had accepted, and he hoped they would be able to command all the facilities required in fulfilling it. The Central Government, too, had prepared concrete corollary plans to supplement and fill up the gaps in the Provincial responsibilities.

"I know the difficulty of the task before us. It does not consist in merely raising salaries. We will have to get the right type of teacher before we can achieve anything," said Mr. Rajagopalachari.

"Education is the most important part of our planning, and in education the teacher is the most important link in the chain. The inspectorate, the control, the finance—all these are secondary things, most of them negative in character. The main positive link in the chain is the teacher." He feared that the responsibility of the work in this respect had not yet been fully appraised and realised. Nothing could be done in accordance with this Plan unless they had a very superior type of teachers. "We have to begin with the teachers' teacher," he observed : "We have to get the right type of teachers for the Training Colleges."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that it was wrong to burden a child's mind with symbols from a very tender age. People were too anxious, he said, to make the child learn to read and write arithmetical and alphabetical symbols as early as possible, and then to educate him through the use of these symbols instead of allowing the child to learn through realities. He said he sometimes felt that it would be far better if the child's mind were allowed to develop through actual sense perception of realities for a good length of time and delay till about six, seven or even eight years of age, reading and writing.

He pleaded also for the cultivation of sociability and the technique of happiness. "We should teach people," he said, "how to enjoy life, for instance, how to react to music, to dance, etc. Unfortunately, the process of our educational system has been such that we regard anything other than the mere acquiring of knowledge as unessential. We should give music both to boys and girls, and the imparting of the technique of happiness must be part of our work in the Schools. They must know how to help one another in the process of being happy. That will take us out of our habit of controversy and jealousy. This should be worked into the curricula of our Schools."

A proposal to establish a National Cultural Trust for India, with substantial endowment, to stimulate and co-ordinate the cultural activities in the country, was adopted by the Board at its resumed meeting on January 10. The Cultural Trust, according to the Board, should be an autonomous body with a preponderant non-official element, and should operate through appropriate Academies and Committees. The activities of the Trust, which will be composed of fifty Trustees, are proposed to be carried on through Academies of which there will be three in the first instance, namely, the Academy of Letters, the Academy of Arts (including the Graphic, Plastic and Applied Arts) and Architecture, and the Academy of Music, Drama and Dancing. The Trust should be substantially endowed by the Central, Provincial and State Governments.

The main functions of the Trust, as recommended, will be :
(1) to encourage cultural education and research with particular reference to the preservation and development of traditional Indian

culture in relation to such subjects as literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, dramatic art and dancing ; (2) to acquire for the State sites, monuments, manuscripts, pictures or other objects of importance from the point of view of Indian culture ; (3) to advise the Government of India and the Provincial Governments with regard to cultural matters ; (4) to co-operate with Indian Universities in the development of activities in the purely cultural fields ; (5) to co-operate with the learned societies of India in order to encourage and expand the cultural side of the work now performed by them ; (6) to publish suitable popular literature on cultural matters ; (7) to maintain close touch with all parts of India (including the States) by holding periodical conferences ; and (8) to organise archaeological and other cultural missions to foreign countries, and generally to develop and extend cultural contacts between Indian and other countries.

The Board also adopted a proposal to establish a Secondary Schools Examination Council with a view to bringing examinations up to a common standard. The Council would not be an examining body, and would, for the present, be endowed with advisory functions only. The Board accepted a recommendation for the appointment of a Commission, on the lines of the Sadler Commission, to report on Indian University Education, and to suggest any changes and improvements that might be deemed desirable to meet the requirements of the country. The terms of reference to the Commission will be as wide as possible. The Board also decided to set up a Committee to go into the question of forming a National Commission for India. This Commission would be the National Co-operative Body for India in relation to UNESCO.

On January 11, the Board adopted a recommendation that Provincial Governments should assume full administrative and financial responsibility of all School Education. (In the absence of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. B. G. Kher was in the chair). The question was dealt with by the Administration Committee of the Board appointed in 1944, and its report was adopted by the Board. The Administration Committee had, *inter alia*, recommended as above. Powers thus assumed by the Provincial Governments might be re-delegated by them either at once or at an early date to those local bodies whose efficiency could be depended upon, or to *ad hoc* Committees that might be set up for this purpose. The Board also noted with satisfaction that certain Provincial Governments like the North-West Frontier Province, Assam and Sind had already implemented the recommendations of the Board and taken over the entire responsibility in regard to Primary and Middle Education.

"I hope the Government of India and the Universities will give a charter for experiment to all responsible earnest men and women in the field of education," said Mr. Rajagopalachari, in a farewell message, prior to leaving Bombay. He added : "That is the only

way by trial and error and actual experiment, that this great task of education can be achieved in our country. The method of imposing one uniform method from above, and refusing to encourage any variation will not do hereafter, and our requirements will not be met in that manner."

On the Board are representatives of the Provinces and Indian States and eminent educationists. Among those who attended the session were Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam, Mr. Mohamed Yahya Khan, Minister for Education, North-West Frontier Province, Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar, Minister for Education, Madras, Lady Thackersey, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Sir Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. G. L. Mehta. The next Annual Meeting of the Board will be held in Travancore.

Need for the Highest Priority for Education

A wide range of subjects relating to India's education was dealt with by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education, Government of India, at a Press Conference in New Delhi, on February 18, when he outlined the steps that his Department proposed taking in the near future. Some of the main items under the Central Government's educational programme, he said, were the setting up of a National Museum, better provision for fundamental research work, preparation of a guide for teachers for the new scheme of education, preparation of a generalised curriculum, grants to educational experimental institutions, development of archaeological studies, and the fullest utilisation of new media of mass education such as broadcasting and the films.

Surveying the present system of education, he agreed that it had been shaped by non-nationals in non-national interests, and that it had not led to the development of a national mind. Nevertheless, he added, the services which the existing system of education had rendered to the Indian people need not be denied. "It opened a new world of science and modern technology to the Indian people," he observed. "It inculcated a progressive spirit and brought Indian educational standards into line with standards obtaining elsewhere."

Maulana Azad stated: "It is universally recognised today that a system of national education is one of the fundamental tasks which faces any National Government. Not only is the existing condition of society determined by the quality of individuals composing it, but its future as well. Nothing has a more important bearing on the quality of the individual than the type of education imparted. A truly liberal and humanitarian education may transform the outlook of the people and set it on the path of progress and prosperity; while an ill-conceived or unscientific system might destroy all the hopes which have been cherished by generations of pioneers in the cause of national freedom."

The Education Member revealed that the two Committees appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education had submitted contrary reports on the question of Religious Instruction in Schools, and that the Government would have to give proper weight to both the reports before coming to a decision. "If the Government decide that Religious Instruction should be included in education, it seems imperative that the Religious Instruction offered should be of the best type. The Religious Instruction often imparted in India in private Institutions is of a kind which instead of broadening the outlook and inculcating a spirit of toleration and goodwill to all men produces exactly the opposite results," he said.

Acknowledging the valuable work done by Missionary Societies in spreading modern education, and in contributing to the development of Indian languages, Maulana Azad referred to the vexed question of conversions—specially conversions *en masse*—carried on by these Societies, and said : "Responsible Missionaries have themselves come to recognise that mass conversions are in reality no conversions at all. If all Missionary Societies adopt this enlightened outlook, there is no reason why independent India should in any way hesitate to accept the services which it is theirs to offer."

Referring to the different Provincial languages, he admitted that they were not sufficiently developed to serve as a medium of instruction, but there could be no doubt that a National Government would have taken these languages in hand and gradually developed them to serve the purpose. In any case, to-day they had attained a stage of serving as medium of instruction up to the highest standards. The experiment of imparting instruction in the mother-tongue up to the Matriculation Class had been already tried with success, and the time had come, he remarked, when the process must be extended further, and all education in the land made accessible to the people in their own language.

Pointing out the advantages of the use of Roman as a supplementary script, in addition to Devnagari and Urdu, Maulana Azad said this was, however, a question which ought to be considered by educationists all over the land. He opined that every Indian should learn both Devnagari and Urdu scripts, but since that would take time, he suggested that the use of Roman script in addition to Devnagari and Urdu, in central educational publications, may be considered as a temporary expedient.

Maulana Azad emphasised the need for producing literature in Roman Hindustani for the benefit of nearly two million soldiers who were made literate by the Army through the use of Roman script. "If these men, who have been made literate during their service in the Army, are not to lapse into illiteracy, we must provide them with suitable literature in Roman Hindustani," he said. "There is great demand for such literature, and the Department is considering how to meet this demand."

All educational developments, he observed, pre-supposed a sound system of basic education. The whole edifice of education and culture ultimately rested upon the teaching imparted in the early stages. In India this had been unfortunately neglected in a way which could not be too strongly condemned. In the past the status of the teacher in Indian society had been an exalted one. At present, unfortunately, the teacher, specially in the primary stages, was considered as hardly better than an inferior servant. Any programme for reconstruction of education must, therefore, place at its forefront an improvement in the status and condition of teachers ; and he was confident that the new National Government of India would recognise this as one of their first and foremost tasks.

Then, there should be provision for fundamental research work, Maulana Azad said, covering not only the Scientific subjects but also the Humanities, including Philosophy, Social Sciences, Anthropology, etc., and that for this purpose the Government would allocate definite sums every year. The Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet had approved in principle, of a grant of Rs. 7,500,000 for research work in the next five years. The Government also had under consideration the questions of giving grants to educational experimental institutions and preparing some kind of generalised curriculum.

“Education should have the highest priority in our national budget, and should take its place immediately after food and clothing. In fact, a proper system of education is necessary in order to tackle satisfactorily even these problems,” he concluded; “I have every hope that we shall be able to make up our leeway by a determined and concerted effort, and place education in India on a par with education in other civilised countries of the world.”

Charter of the Indian Children's Rights

In unanimously adopting a Charter of the Indian Children's Rights, writes the *Aryan Path*, the Child Welfare Conference held at Bombay, on December 30, under the auspices of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, made social history. The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, Government of Bombay, who in his speech, emphasised the need for planning the education of children so that they would grow into good citizens capable of administering the affairs of the new India they wished to create. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, who presided over the Conference, spoke on the contribution of the family to the welfare of children, and emphasised that this subject deserved greater consideration of the Balkan-ji-Bari, whose work in trying to fill up the gaps in home and school education, he appreciated a great deal.

The following resolution also was passed on the occasion :
 "This Conference records its conviction that the congestion in the cities of India and the dearth of open spaces and play-grounds are inimical to child life, stifling his growth and undermining his health. It, therefore, approaches the Municipal and Government authorities concerned, demanding in the name of every child of the country, to take all immediate and effective steps to provide adequate spaces and play-grounds within reasonable distance of all residential areas. This Conference earnestly begs of them to pay special heed to the child in the slums. Till effective town-planning brings play-grounds to his door, the child shall have the freedom of safe play in the streets. For this purpose, certain streets and lanes must be reserved for them at certain hours, and closed to vehicular traffic. Further, it requests the different Municipalities and Provincial Governments to provide adequate and regular transport facilities for children for week-end trips and excursions."

The Children's Charter was prepared by and first approved at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Meeting, held at Borivli, a Suburb of Bombay, on December 28. This meeting was inaugurated by the President of the Association, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who in his speech, emphasised the importance of the initial psychology of a child. To bring up a child in a proper manner and to give him the right type of education so that he may develop a co-operative spirit, he observed, the child should be made conscious of his qualities and intelligence. That is the work which the Balkan-ji-Bari had been endeavouring to carry on, he said, and if twenty-five years ago someone had thought of calling such a gathering as the present one, to ponder over the problems of children's welfare, it would have appeared very strange and uncalled for, because in those days it was a general practice to treat children in an orthodox and strict manner. If a workable constitution were drawn up at the meeting, he expressed, the Association would receive all Government support possible.

"Play, recreation and leisure should be considered as part and parcel of children's education," declared Mr. B. G. Kher. "Children should be afforded opportunities," he continued, "to play and mix with each other. The Balkan-ji-Bari was established to create an appealing and attractive atmosphere for them, and children belonging to all communities, creeds and provinces, and without the distinctions of economic or social status, were encouraged and entertained by the Association." If the children of today were handled and educated on proper lines, they would bring important changes in the India of to-morrow, he said, and concluded : "I attach great importance to the efforts of the Balkan-ji-Bari, because as the Education Minister and President of the Association, I wish to see children educated in the right way. The vital object of unity among all communities can only be achieved by bringing all children together into one fold, as the Association was trying to do. The good that

can be done by the Balkan-ji-Bari will be much more than the good that can be done by legislation or force."

The following is the Charter, referred to above, declaring that every child in India should have these rights which would help in his proper development and protection :—

(1) The child shall live in a free land, in a free atmosphere and in a free environment ; every opportunity for his all round development shall be available to him, unhampered by any limitations of caste or creed.

(2) The child shall be provided with a happy home environment, free from fear and chastisement; he shall be adequately fed and clothed and brought up with love and understanding.

(3) The child and his mother shall be assured proper ante-natal, natal and post-natal care.

(4) The child shall receive at all stages of his growth up to adolescence adequate medical aid ; his health and well-being shall be the prime concern of his parents or guardians and of the State.

(5) The child shall receive the best education to which his talent entitles him, and education that is both liberal and useful, and that prepares for good citizenship and service ; his education shall be a first charge on the revenues of the State.

(6) The child has a right to play and recreation, and sufficient facilities for the purpose must be provided for him by the Schools and the Local Authorities.

(7) The child shall be protected by legislation from exploitation in any form for the benefit of parents or guardians.

(8) The child who is backward or defective shall be provided with special institutions for his care and education.

(9) The child in the village shall have the same privileges and facilities that are assured to the city child.

Commenting on the Charter, the *Evening News of India* wrote : "Approval of the suggestions put forward in the Charter is only too easy. What must now be done is to attempt to realise them. While common sense may well regard the goal as impossible, these very circumstances emphasise the country's need and primary obligation to tackle the job with every resource that can be devoted to it on a national scale.....All State aid—the contribution of Governments and Municipalities—is incidental and necessary to the family's part in the welfare and upbringing of children. Provision for such aid must be comprehensive, and in that respect the Charter deserves the full attention of the Central and Provincial administrations, as well as of Municipalities and Local Bodies. With all these Authorities—nationalised as they are, and will continue to be—there is ample assurance that the problem will receive the

necessary attention." And the *Aryan Path* wrote: "To recognise how great the distance is between the present condition and these goals is not to discredit the goals as Utopian, but to admit the grave defects of our social and economic structure."

UNESCO Conference

The first General Conference of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation was held in Paris on November 19, and lasted for about a month. The Conference was the first major international meeting, having for its avowed object the elimination of war and promotion of fraternal co-operation among peoples and Governments by planned dissemination of knowledge. About 2,000 delegates from most of the United Nations attended. Unfortunately, Soviet Russia did not send any representatives to the Conference, which fact was regretted by the General Secretary.

The Indian Delegation was headed by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, and included, besides him, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. K. G. Saiyadain and Sir John Sargent. The Secretariat of the Delegation consisted of Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Miss Dorothy Bose, Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. M. Ashraf, Public Relations Officer, and Mr. R. N. Chakravarti, Art Officer. Fifty Indian paintings, including those by the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. Jamini Roy and Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman Chughtai, as well as by Indian School Children, and sixteen documentary films produced by I. F. I. were exhibited during the Conference. This Indian Section of UNESCO's International Art Exhibition was opened by Professor Grousset, Member of the French Academy, and proved very popular.

Addressing the session, Sir S. Radhakrishnan observed that the one ray of light in all the darkness, the one feature of hope in this world of gloom was the UNO, the great idea born of the blood-stained earth. "We must see to it," he said, "that the new-born baby is not strangled by the cynicism of Politicians." He regretted that the Organisation was not yet universal in its membership, and he welcomed the statement of the Secretary that as soon as the Peace Treaties were concluded, the defeated Nations would join the UNESCO. The Secretary had referred to the conflicting ideologies between East and West, between Communism and Individualism, which were competing for the mastery of the world at the present time. Sir Radhakrishnan drew attention to the UNO Charter which laid down that all its signatories believed in the fundamental rights of human beings, in the equality of race and nations, large and small. All that was necessary to bring the two groups nearer each other, he remarked, was a more loyal discharge of the obligations and ideas which the Charter imposed on the signatory Nations. The Western Democracies would have to work for economic justice and abolition of race inequalities, and Soviet Russia would have to

place greater emphasis on the dignity and freedom of the human spirit than she had been accustomed to do : Economic justice made freedom possible, but did not create freedom.

"We in India believe," Sir Radhakrishnan said, "that if peace is to be achieved, it should be achieved not negatively by the imposition of disciplinary measures or the use of sanctions, but by the fostering of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world. The political organs of the UNO are engaged in the negative task of preventing acts of aggression. We are assigned the positive function of building peace in the minds of men through Science, Education and Culture. During the progress of the war, we called upon millions to suffer and lay down their lives in order that the inheritance of civilisation may be preserved, that a Commonwealth of Free Nations be built. Millions died and more millions bore suffering of an inconceivable character that humanity may live in peace. They have bequeathed to us a legacy, and we are the trustees for them. How are we carrying on the trust?"

He continued : "The world is scared, terribly scared. We are afraid of ourselves, we are afraid of the atom bomb, we are afraid of we know not what. When we look at the way in which the embittered Politicians talk to each other, talk at each other, we sometimes feel that we are in 1939, and not in 1946. The play goes on, only the actors change. The UNESCO stands not merely for a new set of adjustments but for a new way of life, a new outlook, a new philosophy which will inspire humanity. We in our country believe that such a philosophy must be devoted to spiritual values Now-a-days we find many who do not believe in God, who do not believe in metaphysics, but if anyone should say to us we are untruthful or unloving, we will feel offended. Truth and Love are the teachings of every Religion. Truth asks us to respect the individual who is the bearer and carrier of values, and Love asks us to respect humanity. The individual and humanity are the two poles of the world, and other groupings are only intermediate stages."

Regarding the relief and rehabilitation programme, Sir Radhakrishnan hoped that areas devastated by allied bombing, areas in the East which had been affected by the war, would also be kept in view. The Secretary, in his report, had referred to countries which were educationally backward on account of the accidents of history. Our country was one such, he said. In India sixteen per cent of men and four per cent of women were literate. They were, therefore, immensely interested in the anti-illiteracy campaign of the UNESCO. Again, even in normal conditions, millions of Indians lived at starvation level, and many more had perhaps enough to eat, but not enough to keep away disease. The establishment of an international institute for nutrition in India would therefore be much appreciated, he concluded.

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, speaking at Bombay, on January 11, expressed the hope that India with her great cultural traditions and her ideals of Universal Brotherhood would extend her whole-hearted co-operation to the UNESCO in creating a lasting peace. She said that only by better appreciation among Nations of each other's culture could world peace be achieved. Present day education, she observed, was done in the wrong way, and bad education was largely responsible for misunderstanding among peoples. Through good films, text-books and speakers, she suggested, India should explain her great culture to the world. The interest shown by other countries in India at the UNESCO Conference was amazing, Raj Kumari remarked, and equally amazing was the ignorance about Indian affairs shown by many Delegates.

Sir John Sargent, speaking at the same meeting, said that the most outstanding problem today in the educational field was the teacher. "Howsoever well planners may plan, nothing that they do will achieve their purpose unless the teacher was efficient," he added. To provide the children of this country with the minimum amount of education which would make them good citizens, he pointed out, it would require nearly 225 lakhs of teachers. Referring to the need for improving the children's physical condition, Sir John remarked that unless the child was healthy, the efforts of the teacher would be in vain.

Mr. K. G. Saiyadain, in the course of a statement to the Press, said : The first Conference of the United Nations Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation, at Paris, was in some ways a great success. It was generally agreed at the Conference that the urgency and value of all the projects submitted for consideration should be judged on the criterion of how intimately and significantly they were related to the main objective of promoting international understanding, and 'building the defence of peace' in the hearts and minds of men and women all over the world. A second, closely connected consideration, should be how far are these projects likely to bring about an equalisation of cultural opportunities and resources as between the 'advanced' and 'backward' regions of the world, and between classes which enjoy the gracious fruits of Science and Culture and those that were deprived of them ?

With these two important criteria in mind, the statement continues, the Delegates laboured for about three weeks in the various commissions—the Education Commission, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the Natural Sciences Commission, the Social Sciences and Humanities Commission and the Mass Media Commission, and selected certain projects, both long-range and short-range, which in their opinion are likely to further the objects in view. Of these, special mention must be made of projects like those of Fundamental Education, Summer School for Adult Educational Workers, establishment of a Study Centre for International Relations, exchange of Teachers and Students, Nutritional Research

Units, Combined Radio, Press and Film Features centering round important themes of world interest, and the World University of the Air. A survey of the World's School Text-Books to purge them of statements and attitudes likely to cause misunderstanding between peoples, was a part of the programme considered at the Conference.

India has been listed to assume 3·75 per cent of the UNESCO's expenses for this year. United States Delegation sources said that the figure of nearly half the proposed total for the United States could not be accepted. The list calls for the other countries to assume as follows—United Kingdom 10·5 per cent of the budget, France 5·5 per cent, Canada 3·1 per cent, Argentina 1·2 per cent, Brazil 1·2 per cent, China 2·75 per cent, and Australia 1·8 per cent. Russia is not a member, but in anticipation of her joining she has been listed for 6 per cent with White Russia and the Ukraine taking an additional 1 per cent if they join. India is to be invited also to contribute to the fund which UNESCO plans to raise for relief work to aid education in distressed countries. A statement issued by its Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission states that a fund of 100,000,000 dollars will be aimed at, and that among the countries selected for benefits are China and Burma. A budget of 6,000,000 dollars has been allotted for projects during the coming year by the Standing Committee of the UNESCO's Executive Board. The money will be allocated to lay main emphasis on educational reconstruction in the devastated countries of Europe and Asia, fundamental education and promotion of international understanding.

M. Leon Blum (France) has been elected permanent President of UNESCO ; Dr. Julian Huxley (England), Director General ; Dr. Walter Lanes (U. S. A.), Deputy Director General ; Sir S. Radhakrishnan (India), Chairman of the Executive Council ; and Dr. H. J. Bhabha (India), Chairman of the Natural Sciences Committee. The next year's General Conference is proposed to be held in Mexico City.

Education in Britain To-day

It is now more than two years since the Education Act of 1944 became law for England and Wales, and nineteen months since the bulk of the Act came into operation, writes Mr. H. C. Dent, Editor of *The Times*, Educational Supplement, and Author of *Education in Transition*, *British Education* and other works. What progress has been made towards 'making the Act an actuality ?'

It has been largely a matter of laying foundations. The President of the Board of Education, limited to 'superintendence of certain matters relating to education,' has been replaced by a Minister charged with the responsibility of creating and executing a national policy in education, and having power to control and

direct the local Education Authorities. The Board has become a Ministry, the change of title signifying a change in function from advice and criticism to construction and guidance.

The structure of both the central department and the system of local administration has been modified to accord with the new organisation of the statutory system of public education in three progressive stages—Primary, Secondary, and Further Education. Four new administrative branches—the Schools Branch, Further Education Branch, Teachers' Branch, and the Branch of Information and External Relations—have been created at the Ministry; and the Inspectorate has been reorganised and is in progress of being largely expanded.

The Minister having decided that the first priorities in implementing the 1944 Act are the raising of the compulsory School age to 15 on April 1, 1947, and the provision of a nation-wide service of midday meals at School, the practical problems bulking most largely at the moment are the securing of additional teachers and accommodation. An emergency scheme for the training of teachers was begun in 1944 with an experimental class at Nottingham University College, and on a considerable scale in the Autumn of 1945, when several Colleges, designed and staffed to give a twelve months' intensive training course to ex-Service and other recruits of maturer years, were opened.

The emergency scheme has attracted a very large number of men and women of the required calibre. By November 1946, some 80,000 applications had been received and over 30,000 candidates accepted for training. But the prevailing shortages of building labour and materials have delayed the opening of many of the emergency Colleges. It had been hoped to have at least 10,000 students in training by the end of 1946, and it is conceivable, though perhaps hardly likely, that this target may be reached early in 1947. But figures given in Parliament in late October showed only 5,372 students undergoing training in twenty-five Colleges, in addition to 502 who had completed training. Side by side with the emergency Colleges, the permanent Training Colleges, and University Training Departments are being expanded to the utmost degree.

Practically no permanent building to increase and improve School accommodation has yet been possible. To ensure that there will be sufficient School places available to raise the compulsory School age this April, the Ministry of Works is providing and erecting chiefly in the play-grounds of existing Schools, single-storey prefabricated huts. This Ministry is similarly putting up huts for School Canteens and Kitchens, at the rate of well over 1,000 a year. Over two-thirds of the Primary and Secondary Schools now have dining facilities, and about two million children receive a midday meal at School.

In addition to these and other immediate pre-occupations, which include the provision wherever possible of additional accommodation and staff for Technical Education, the local Education Authorities have, since April 1945, been engaged upon the gigantic task of preparing their 'development plans' for the reorganisation of Primary and Secondary Education ; a task the like of which has never been undertaken in the history of English Education. The 1944 Act required that these plans should be submitted to the Minister by April 1, 1946. This time schedule proved impossible, and in March, the Minister allowed applications for extension of time. Some sixty Local Authorities, out of one hundred forty-five, have submitted complete plans, and another twenty or so instalments. The magnitude and the unprecedented nature of these plans may be imagined from the authoritative estimate that altogether they will involve capital expenditure amounting to £700 million or £800 million.

Nursery Education on a scale never previously contemplated, separate Primary and Secondary Schools, including Boarding Schools and special Day and Boarding Schools, for children handicapped by physical or mental defects, are all to be provided ; and all Schools must measure up to the Ministry's exacting Building Regulations issued in 1945. A most interesting feature of the plans is the variety of approach by the Local Authorities to the complex, and hitherto barely explored, problem of providing appropriate Secondary Education for every one of the Nation's children. Let it be said at this point that Secondary Teachers in many Districts have shown a most welcome disposition to get together to discuss common problems, and to plan co-operative experiments. Those who know how almost uncrossable was the gulf that formerly separated the Secondary Teacher from the Elementary, will appreciate the significance of this movement.

There has been similarly a profoundly important and widespread rapprochement during the past three years or so between Industry and Education. The Local Education Authorities are to be asked to begin to prepare their development plans for further education, including compulsory part-time education in County Colleges for young employees under 18 years of age. Meanwhile numerous industries and individual firms have been developing part-time schemes, either on works premises or in education authority establishments. This is not wholly due to the 1944 Act, but is certainly an anticipation of its requirements. To advise on general Adult Education outside the Universities a National Foundation for Adult Education has been set up, representative of statutory and voluntary bodies.

The Universities, being autonomous bodies, are not directly affected by the Education Act, but it is significant of the general attitude towards education to-day that they are crowded beyond

capacity, with many thousands of applicants unable to obtain places, 90 per cent of which, for men, are reserved for ex-Service students. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had in 1946 almost quadrupled the annual grant of public money to the Universities (£9,000,000 in place of £2,500,000), and virtually promised to meet all reasonable requests for capital expenditure.

Public education in Scotland is regulated by separate Acts of Parliament. The Education (Scotland) Act, 1945, applied the British Government's general policy for educational reform to Scotland, and faced the Scottish Education Department and Local Education Authorities with roughly the same problems as their English counterparts in respect of teachers and accommodation, medical and meals services. In September 1946, the Government of Northern Ireland introduced an Education Bill into the Provincial Parliament, and in October, this was given a second reading. The Bill is very similar in its main structure to the Education Act, 1944, except that it makes no provision for compulsory part-time continued education.

It may be claimed, I think, Mr. Dent concludes, that in view of the immense difficulties and handicaps experienced in Britain during the past two years, the above represents no mean achievement. But the most striking phenomenon of all is the change of attitude towards education. As Sir Fred Clarke, an eminent Education authority, and former Professor of Education at McGill University, Montreal, said to me recently, "Before the war it was like flogging a dead horse; now the horse is almost bolting."

Indian Students in Britain

A report from London in November said :

One of the greatest disappointments to Indian students in Britain is the fact that they cannot arrange to be accepted as paying guests with English families, owing to the acute shortage of housing in this country. This is the outstanding conclusion reached after an inquiry into the living conditions of Indian students in Britain, following certain reports that some of them were living in tents at Croydon. A batch of nearly two hundred Indian students arrived here in October, and many of them had failed to notify the Indian Education Authorities here of their plans. The Government of India Educational Advisers did their best to house the new-comers, and the overflow had to be billeted in a marquee.

That Indian students had to sleep in tents at Croydon, erected by the Directors of the International Language Club, was revealed at a Press Conference, at the Student Movement House International Club for University Students in London, to launch an appeal for £150,000 to be raised in the next five years for extension of its work and premises. Miss Marie Trevelyan, Warden of the Student

Movement House, described the lodgings problem as the "gravest problem students had to face in London at the present time." Landladies were taking full advantage, she said, of the acute shortage of accommodation. The Government of India Educational Advisers also conformed that the greedy British landladies were greatly handicapping students who were unable to pay high charges. A special deputation of the London Majlis waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to London in December, and raised this question of accommodation and also of the working of the Educational Department at the India House.

A resolution condemning the "growing incompetence, lethargy and red-tape methods of the Educational Department of the India House, London," was passed at the Annual Meeting of the Majlis on January 11. This was a culmination of students' dissatisfaction with arrangements made for their accommodation in London and Provincial University cities. The resolution continued, "Scores of Indian students are experiencing physical torture because of lack of accommodation and the strain of living in tents and camps under severe weather conditions. Queries are not properly answered, and officials make students wait for hours before granting them interviews."

"There is no arrangement at the India House for giving proper information to students," the resolution alleged, adding, "the little information that is given is often meagre and out of date. When Pandit Nehru was in London, he was most sympathetic to our needs. He asked the High Commissioner (Sir Samuel Rungana-dhan) to look into the matter immediately. Still chaotic conditions continue, and even our request for a room at the India House as a central meeting place of Indian students has been cold-shouldered. We resent this step-motherly attitude towards us, specially when we see the way other Foreign Embassies treat their students. The Majlis demand that a Commission of non-official Indian educationists should investigate the conditions under which Indian students in Britain are living; this investigation should be held immediately and on the spot." The resolution concluded, "We are firmly of the opinion that unless the Educational Department of the India House is completely overhauled and recast and manned by officials more in touch with the thoughts, feelings and ideals of Indian youth, Indian students in Britain will remain neglected and forsaken."

Commenting on this, the *Bombay Chronicle* wrote: "We trust the Interim Government will give immediate attention to the grievances strongly voiced by the Annual Meeting of London Majlis. The India House authorities can exert themselves more vigorously than they have done so far, in providing facilities to Indian students in the same way as these are provided to other foreign students by their respective Embassies, and they should, at least, be more prompt-

and more considerate in listening to the grievances of the Indian students. The London Meeting may have been less than just to the India House in demanding the complete rehauling and recasting of its Educational Department and manning it by 'officials more in touch with the thoughts, feelings and ideals of Indian Students.' However, the demands made by it deserve the prompt attention of the Government of India."

Then came the following news from New Delhi :

To meet the difficulties of Indian students in the U. K. and the U. S. A., the Government of India are considering three proposals—

1. Expansion of the existing Educational Section of the India House with the addition of men from the Education Department of the Government or those who have had the most recent experience of Indian educational demands. This Section will deal with admissions of Indian students to Universities and Technical Institutions, including such organisations as the B. B. C. for specialised training.
2. The establishment of a sizeable Welfare Section of the India House. This will concern itself firstly with the problem of finding suitable accommodation for students. In addition, this Section will try and see that Indian students get every opportunity of meeting people who are interested in foreign students and also that they get advice as to the best ways of spending their vacations.
3. The setting up of Student Advisory Bureaus by Provinces in all Universities.

Again followed a report from London in February, saying that a few Indian students in Britain, unable to stand the severe cold, had returned home. "They are private students and not students sponsored by the Central or Provincial Governments," a spokesman of India House told *Reuter*. The factors which influenced the students to make the decision to return home included—in addition to the cold—the stringency of present-day life in Britain. "Similar incidents have happened in the past," the spokesman added. These problems were once again discussed during the final session of the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Europe, in London recently. The Conference strongly criticised the "red-tape" policy of the India House in the matter of improving their conditions of life. An appeal to the Government of India to send a Commission to investigate "the inefficiency of the authorities" has been made by the Federation.

Why Need Indian Students Go Abroad ?

Mahatma Gandhi wrote the following note in a recent issue of the *Harijan* :

An Indian Doctor went to America in order to learn Neuro-surgery, so that he might return and serve his people here. He has

with difficulty secured a seat in the Columbia University, and is working as a House Surgeon.

He writes to ask me to influence students not to go abroad for the following reasons—

(a) The amount our poor country spends on sending and training ten students abroad could be better utilised by securing the services of a first rate Professor who could train forty students as well as equip a Laboratory.

(b) Students who come here acquire basic knowledge in research but do not know how to equip a Laboratory on their return home.

(c) They have no chance of continued work.

(d) If we have experts brought out, our Laboratories will also get perfected.

I have never been an advocate of our students going abroad,—continues Mahatma Gandhi.—My experience tells me that such, on return, find themselves to be square pegs in round holes. That experience is the richest and contributes most to growth which springs from the soil. But today the craze for going abroad has gripped students. May the extract quoted serve as a warning !

The following note, by Mrs. Ellen Watumall, Chairman, Distribution Committee, Watumall Foundation, Los Angeles, U. S. A., appeared in the *Bombay Chronicle* :

After watching the trickle of Indian students studying abroad grow into a river with signs of becoming a torrent, many of us who are deeply concerned with education, are beginning to do some very serious thinking about it. In this period of India's adjustment to a new era, politically, economically and socially, it is necessary to stop and think, what of the Future in Education ?

For some years to come it may be important that a number of young men and women go to England and the United States, for Graduate study in many Technological and Scientific fields, in order that India's conversion to an industrial era be accelerated, but, at the same time, thought must be given to the development of India's Universities, Colleges, Technological and Scientific Schools. Because India must take her rightful place in the scientific world to which her great past lighted the way, it is absolutely essential that the standards of her Universities be raised until it is on a par with those of the West.

Now let us think : It costs from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 to educate one young person in the United States,—a slightly smaller amount in England. Multiply this by six hundred, approximately the number of Indian students in the United States, and

you have a very impressive sum, Rs. 18,000,000 spent every two or three years in the United States alone. Why not send half the number of students, or even less than that number abroad, and spend the rest of the money in developing Indian Universities? If Rs. 7,500,000 were divided every two years among the Universities now existing, in ten years the whole sum would be about Rs. 37,50,000—a really staggering figure !

An electron microscope costs about 8,500 dollars or about Rs. 25,000, that is the cost of higher education abroad of one Indian student for two years. And what a blessing it would be to have such a microscope in every Medical School and Technological Institute, for it will enable science and industry to do undreamed of things. Similarly, Laboratory facilities will enable India's Scientists to do research second to none in the world. India's Scientists are as able as any in the world, but they lack facilities to make the great experiments and discoveries of which they are capable. They must not be denied the opportunity for lack of funds due to huge expenditure on students abroad, many of whom may not make any contribution to India's advancement on their return.

If India is to develop to her greatest heights, then her life must be truly Indian and not a copy of Western life ; but she can take what is valuable in Western civilisation and adapt it to her needs. However, this cannot be done by young people who are not fully trained in Indian culture, and have not the best background in India before going abroad. Therefore, only those who truly can add to India's development should go for studies to foreign countries.

OBITUARY

The late Mr. Ramanlal C. Banker

Mr. R. C. Banker was elected a member of the Senate by the Constituency of the District Local Boards in the Gujerat Group in January 1945. He was a member of the Faculty of Arts. He passed away on November 23, at Ankleshwar, as a result of the injurious attack made on him by an unknown person.

The late Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson was a Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. He was for some time a member of the Senate and also of the Syndicate.

The late Dr. H. M. Gurbaxani

Dr. H. M. Gurbaxani was the Principal of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, for the last five years. He was its Vice-Principal for about fifteen years. He was a great scholar of Persian and Sindhi, did considerable research work on Sind's premier poet, Shah Abdul Latif, and produced four volumes of commentary on that poet. He was elected a Fellow from the Teachers' Constituency in August 1929, and was assigned to the Faculty of Arts, and he continued to be a member of the Senate and the Faculty till his death. He was a member of the Boards of Studies in English and Persian and Arabic, and was Chairman of the Sindhi Board. He was elected a member of the Academic Council in December 1944, and was its member till his death.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Special Convocation for Conferring Degrees

A Special Convocation for conferring Degrees on qualified candidates was held at the University Convocation Hall on February 15, under the presidentship of Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor. The total number of candidates admitted to the different Degrees was 985.

The number of candidates who took the different Degrees were : Bachelor of Arts, 309 ; Bachelor of Commerce, 64 ; Bachelor of Teaching, 40 ; Master of Arts (by Papers), 29—(by Theses), 1 ; Master of Education, 1 ; Doctor of Letters, 1 ; Bachelor of Science, 147 ; Master of Science (by Papers), 10—(by Theses), 24 ; Bachelor of Science (Agri.), 5 ; Bachelor of Engineering (Civil), 17—(Mechanical), 1—(Electrical), 1 ; Bachelor of Science (Tech.), 10 ; Master of Science (Agri.), 1 ; Bachelor of Laws, 230 ; Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, 71 ; M.D., 10 ; M.S., 3 ; Ph.D. (Arts), 5—(Science), 2—(Technology), 2 ; D.Sc., 1.

Senate Meetings

The Annual Meeting of the Senate was held on February 15, and a Special Meeting on March 15.

At the Annual Meeting, the following important items, among others, were considered and disposed of—

(i) Certain lapsed and supplementary Grants were sanctioned.

(ii) Proposals to amend Statutes 112 and 204 were carried.

(iii) The Ordinances and Regulations passed respectively by the Syndicate and the Academic Council (*vide* Pamphlets 4, 5 and 6, and Regulations relating to the Seth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Prizes and the Seth Rao Bahadur Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawala Gold Medal, in Part IV of the Handbook) were considered, and all of them, except the following, were approved : Regulation 233A and Ordinance 154B in Pamphlet 4, Ordinance 233M in Pamphlet 5, and Ordinances 72AA, 27BA, and 72AH and 72BH, and Regulation 6C in Pamphlet 6. These Regulations were referred back to the Academic Council, and the Ordinances to the Syndicate, for re-consideration.

(iv) The Annual Report of the Syndicate and the Audited Accounts of the University for the year 1945-46 were approved and passed, subject to the following remark, namely, that the Senate felt that the action of the Syndicate in releasing Dr.

T. N. Mehta, Reader in Plastics, Paints and Varnishes, from the obligation to the University to serve them for a period of three years from the date of his return from study leave, or in the alternative reimburse the University in the sums spent by them on his behalf, in accordance with the study leave rules adopted by the Syndicate, after serving the University for a period less than three years, was not in the best interests of University, especially when the University had a deficit budget ; the excess of expenditure over the Revised Estimates was sanctioned ; and the Report of the Board of Accounts on the University Accounts for the same year was adopted.

(v) The payment of Rs. 700 per month, the maximum of his grade, to Professor J. J. Anjaria, (School of Economics and Sociology), was sanctioned with effect from June 1, 1946.

(vi) Offers of four endowments (specified below) were accepted.

(vii) Under Section 37 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, Dr. G. T. Balankhe was granted permission to appear for the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations of the University, without keeping regular terms or intervals between the several Examinations prescribed by the Ordinances and Regulations.

(viii) The proposal requesting the Government of Bombay to transfer the Junior and Senior B.Sc. Classes from the Royal Institute of Science to the Elphinstone College, in order to fulfil their original aim, and to hand over the Institute to the University for being conducted as a Post-Graduate Institute for training and research in Science (Pure and Applied), and to give an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the University for the purpose, was referred back to the Syndicate.

(ix) It was recommended to the University Syndicate, in view of the urgent needs of the country, to approach the Chancellor for the approval of the following Diplomas, already instituted by the Senate in their meeting of August 18, 1932, viz., 1. Hygiene, Public Health and Home Nursing ; 2. Cotton Spinning and Weaving ; 3. Soap Making ; 4. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ; 5. Colour Chemistry, Dyeing and Printing ; 6. Electrical Engineering ; 7. Pharmaceutical Chemistry ; 8. Agriculture ; and 9. Social Welfare.

At the Special Meeting, affiliation, continuation, or extension of affiliation of a number of Colleges was recommended (particulars have been given on page 125), and the Ordinances and Regulations passed respectively by the Syndicate and the Academic Council (vide Pamphlet 7) were approved.

New Endowments

The following offers have been accepted with thanks by the University—

(1) Rs. 30,000, by the Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for the purchase of a Solvent Extraction Unit for the Oils, Fats and Soaps Section of the Department of Chemical Technology.

(2) Rs. 12,000, by Dr. C. C. Shah, President, Sir Robert Allan Memorial Committee, for founding a Gold Medal, to be called "The Sir Robert Allan Gold Medal," to be awarded to a candidate securing the highest aggregate total of marks at the University Examinations after Matriculation, leading to the B.Sc. (Agri.) Degree.

(3) Rs. 10,000, by Mr. C. F. Borges, for founding a Scholarship or Prize, to be called "The Louis Borges Scholarship (or Prize)," to be awarded to a candidate passing the First M.B., B.S. Examination with the highest number of marks.

(4) Rs. 10,000, by Mr. B. S. Dabke, for founding a Scholarship to be called "The Yamuna Vaman Textile Scholarship," to be awarded to a candidate securing the highest aggregate number of marks in all subjects of the Second Year Examination in Textiles.

A Government Grant

The Government of Bombay sanctioned, as a special case during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 to the University, towards its expenses on war and dearness allowances to its employees.

University Employees' Union

The Syndicate have recognised the University Employees' Union, formed recently, subject to their making a slight modification in the rules of membership.

Public Lectures

Professor V. C. Volgin, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Professor E. N. Pavlovsky, Head of the Academy of Science in the Republic of Tugiks, delivered public lectures under the presidentship of Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, on January 18, at the University Convocation Hall; and Professor Oscar Riddle, an eminent Scientist from the United States of America, delivered three lectures on: (1) "Physiological Actions of Prolectins," under the presidentship of Col. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, (2) "The Relation of Thorronces to Bodily Constitution," under the presidentship of

Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, and (3) "Some Actions of Esterogenic Hormones on Blood Chemistry and Bones," under the presidentship of Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, on February, 14, 17, and 18 respectively, the first one at the Royal Institute of Science, and the last two at the Seth G. S. Medical College.

Indian History and Philosophical Congresses

This University has invited the Tenth Session of the Indian History Congress to be held at Bombay in December 1947, and the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress, in December 1948.

Scholarships and Research Studentships

The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Scholarship for Avesta and Pahlavi at the Intermediate Arts Examination, 1946, has been awarded to Mr. Behram Edulji Panthaki, Bombay.

A Research Studentship has been granted to Mr. Natesan Ramanathan for carrying on research under Dr. N. R. Tawde, Royal Institute of Science, on the problem "Controlled Excitation of Spectra."

Research Studentships in Sanskrit have been granted to—Miss Gulab V. Davne, for research on "Nominal Composition in the Middle Indo-Aryan," and to Mr. Prabodh B. Pandit, for research on "A Critical Study of the Fables as found in Ancient Sanskrit and Sanskrit Literature."

The Research Studentships granted to Mr. V. T. Gune in History, and to Mr. S. V. Sahasrabuddhe in Marathi, have been continued for the second year. The tenure of the Research Studentship granted to Mr. S. P. Adarkar has been extended for six months.

Students Debarred from Appearing at Examinations

The undermentioned candidates, who were found guilty of having practised unfair means at the Examinations, held in the year 1946, have been declared to have failed at those Examinations, and they have further been debarred from appearing at any University or College Examination before January 1, of the year mentioned against their respective names. Further, they have forfeited their claim to exemption or exemptions, if any, earned by them either this year or in previous years—

Intermediate Science Examination : Manvantrai Amichand Parekh, No. 2087, Fergusson College, Poona—1948 ; *B.A. Examination* : Chāndrakant Shankarlal Trivedi, No. 460, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad—1948 ; *First LL.B. Examination* : Kandula Sreeman-narayana, No. 305, Raja Lakhamagouda Law College, Belgaum—1949.

On an enquiry from the Principal of a College, the Syndicate made it clear that there is nothing in the rules of the University which obliges a Principal to expel students for an offence of a political nature.

Publication of Memoirs in Zoology and Botany

The University has decided to publish every year one memoir of Zoological interest. It has also been decided to publish this year as an experimental measure, one memoir of special work done in Botany. The Principals of affiliated Science Colleges and the Heads of recognised Post-Graduate Institutions are requested to forward to the Registrar's Office for consideration, on or before May 15, any memoirs in Zoology and/or Botany that may be ready for publication in their respective Institutions. The monographs to be submitted for consideration must contain work done within the territorial jurisdiction of the University. Memoirs not selected for publication will be returned.

Hindi-Urdu Courses

With reference to the following resolution of the Inter-University Board of India, on the proposal for a course of Urdu to be made compulsory for students taking up Hindi as a subject, and in the same way, a course of Hindi to be made compulsory for students taking up Urdu as a subject, as the Board considered it desirable that a candidate offering an Honours or Post-Graduate course in Hindi or Urdu should have a knowledge of the other language, this University has opined that it is not in favour of the suggestions contained in the said resolution of the Board.

Admission of Students to Colleges

The affiliated Colleges have been asked by the University to restrict the admission of students to a class or a section of a class to 150 maximum.

Reserve Fund Conditions for the Colleges Seeking Affiliation

The policy of the Academic Council with regard to the imposing of conditions as to the Reserve Fund for the Colleges seeking affiliation to this University, has been fixed as under—

1. Every College applying for affiliation should have a Reserve Fund, and there should be no distinction between Arts and Science Colleges on the one hand or Vocational Colleges on the other. Similarly, there should be no distinction between a College applying for affiliation up to the Intermediate Examination and a College applying for a full Degree Course.

2. No exception should be made in the case of Societies' Colleges, Government Colleges or State Colleges, but one uniform rule be applied.

3. The Reserve Fund of Rupees One lakh should be accumulated within a period of five years in instalments of Rs. 20,000 per annum. This Fund has absolutely no connection with the Fund that may have to be set apart to cover deficits, if any.

4. After Rupees One lakh are accumulated, the College may be permitted to withdraw a part of the amount, which shall in no case exceed Rs. 50,000, for purposes of capital expenditure approved by and with the sanction of the Syndicate, on condition that the amount so withdrawn is restored to the Reserve Fund within a period to be determined by the Syndicate which, in no case, should exceed three years.

5. The Reserve Fund should be set apart by a duly executed Trust Deed whether in favour of the Official Trustee or of other nominated Trustees, such Trust Deed to be approved by the Syndicate. The Syndicate should not insist on the amount being deposited only with the Official Trustees.

6. One of the conditions of the Trust Deed whether executed in favour of the Official Trustee or of any other nominated Trustees should provide for the withdrawal or withdrawals as contemplated in No. 4 above.

7. It should be open to the Colleges which have to pay further instalments to adopt the policy of investments as enunciated above.

Rules for the Guidance of the Managements of the Schools in the Matter of Appointment of Teachers

The University has requested the Heads of Schools, recognised under Statutes 190A and 190B, to follow generally the following rules in the matter of appointment of Teachers on their staff—

(1) The Schools should lay down general rules regarding the terms of appointment and the conditions of service in regard to their staff.

(2) In case of every appointment, a letter of appointment should be given (to the Teachers concerned), in which the terms of service, salary, scale and conditions of the termination of appointment are mentioned.

(3) A letter of acceptance should invariably be obtained from a Teacher accepting the appointment, stating that he agrees to abide by the terms and conditions of employment.

(4) No Teacher employed temporarily for a specified period shall leave service or shall be relieved without giving

at least a calendar month's notice or foregoing a month's salary ; whereas in case of permanent Teachers, a School term's notice or a School term's salary will be considered valid unless a shorter notice is agreed upon by mutual consent in writing.

(5) In case of permanent Teachers, a regular contract of service should be entered into :

(i) All Teachers with a service of two complete years will be deemed to be permanent for all purposes, including those of leave, notice of discharge, and admission to the Provident Fund for similar benefits.

(ii) In case of a Teacher appointed on probation, the maximum period of probation should not be more than two years.

(iii) If a Teacher has served for the major part (*i.e.*, more than half) of the term, he shall be entitled to the vacation pay at the end of the term. If the temporary appointment is in a post which is not clearly vacant, and some other Teacher is drawing pay for the vacation period, the question of pay during the vacation for the temporary hand will not arise.

(iv) Services of a permanent Teacher should not be dispensed with without at least a School term's notice, except in case of grave insubordination or misconduct of such a nature that immediate action is necessary. In all such cases, the person so charged shall be given an opportunity to defend himself in writing, and this shall be kept on the records of the School with connected papers for inspection by the University.

(v) Reasonable scales of salaries in distinct categories for Graduates and non-Graduates, trained as well as untrained, and other special Teachers, should be fixed and given to permanent Teachers. There should be provision in every School budget for the grant of increments due under the scales to the Teachers. These increments should be regularly given to all the persons concerned, if entitled to them.

(vi) Where there is no provision for pension, a scheme of Provident Fund should be introduced on the lines suggested hereunder.

(vii) Due provision should be made in the rules of service for different kinds of leave for the employees of the Institution on the lines suggested below, *viz.*, (a) *Casual*—20 days in a year on full pay ; (b) *Sick*—15 days on full pay or 30 days on half average pay for every year of service on production of a proper Medical Certificate : This leave should be allowed to accumulate up to three months ; (c) *Privilege*—Privilege leave may be given at the discretion of the Institution to Teachers of long service, or Teachers who have to do over-time work in term.

time or special work in vacations, etc., and this leave may be granted upto 1/11th of the total period of service in the School.

(viii) Private Tutions : Every School should have a set of rules governing private tutions done by Teachers working in the School, and the Head of the Institution should keep a record of the same showing the names of the students together with the names of the standard and the Institution in which they are studying and the subjects taught and the time devoted every day by the Teacher along with other relevant information. (It is suggested that Teachers working in the School should not be allowed to do the work of coaching up pupils privately for more than two hours per day).

Rules Regulating the Provident Fund for Teachers in Non-Pensionable Service in Schools

(1) Every Teacher, except one whose services have been lent, appointed in the School, drawing a salary of Rs. 30 or upwards per mensem, shall, as a condition of his service, become a subscriber to "The School Provident Fund."

(2) Every Teacher, should, on joining the Fund, sign a certificate in token of his acceptance of the rules regulating the Provident Fund for Teachers of the School. He shall also communicate to the Management the name of a nominee or nominees, together with information about relationship existing between him and the nominee or nominees.

(3) A Teacher temporarily appointed in the first instance, and subsequently confirmed in the same appointment, may with the permission of the Management of the School, be admitted to the benefits of the Provident Fund from the date of his temporary appointment, provided there is no break or interval from the date of his first appointment.

(4) Teacher's Subscription : (i) The amount of a Teacher's subscription shall be not less than One Anna for each complete Rupee of the Teacher's monthly pay, including special or personal allowances not of a temporary nature, if any—A Teacher may subscribe during leave with pay, but a Teacher on leave without pay shall not be permitted to subscribe during the period of such leave ; (ii) Recovery of subscriptions on account of pay and of advances, if any, should be made by the Management from the monthly salary, and net salary after deducting such subscription, should be paid to the Teacher.

(5) Contribution by the Management of the School : The Management's contribution to the Fund shall be equal to the subscriber's subscription, and should be conveniently made monthly or alternatively half yearly or yearly, at the end of the term or the School year.

(6) Payment of the Fund : Subject to any deductions, the amount payable to a Teacher should be determined by the following rules—(i) Should a Teacher be dismissed or removed from service, or should he quit it without due notice or before completing five years' service, he should be entitled to receive only the sum which he himself subscribed and the interest thereon. If a Teacher is disabled or becomes invalid through no fault of his own, or his services are dispensed with for no fault of his own before completing five years' service, he shall receive the total of the deposits to his credit, and the contribution made by the Management with the interest accrued thereon. (ii) Should he leave the School after due notice, and after a completed service of not less than five years, he will be entitled to receive the sum which he had himself subscribed and the interest thereon. He will also be entitled to receive the contribution made by the Management.

(7) Payment from the Fund : Subject to any deductions, the amount standing in the Fund to the credit of the subscriber shall become payable (a) on the death of the subscriber before quitting the service, or (b) on the subscriber's ceasing to be in the service of the School.

(8) Advances from the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber, on account of his own subscription, may at the discretion of the Management of the School, be granted to him in the case of illness of the subscriber, or of the members of his family, or for any other reason deemed sufficient by the Management, provided that the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber shall not be reduced below Rs. 3,000, and provided it is repaid at a rate of interest and in a number of instalments to be fixed by the Management.

(9) The amount of the subscriptions realised from each Teacher, and the contributions made by the Management of the School, shall be invested in proper approved investments, such as Fixed Deposits or Post Office Savings Bank, etc., either in the name of individual Teachers or jointly in the name of the Management, the interest accruing from the Fund being credited every year to the account of each subscriber.

(10) A regular account of the Fund shall be maintained in the records of the School.

(11) Due provision shall be made in the rules for deciding disputes arising in respect of the Fund, between the contracting parties, and the decision so taken in case of dispute shall be binding on both the parties.

School of Economics and Sociology

Professor C. N. Vakil, Director of the School, returned from his visit to the U. S. A. in February, and took over charge from Professor G. S. Ghurye, who acted as Director in his absence.

While in the U. S. A., Professor Vakil studied the working of the Research Organisations in the Universities and various other special Economic Research Institutions in that country, for which the University awarded to him a grant of 1,000 dollars.

Dr. W. E. Deming, Sampling Adviser, Bureau of the Budget, Washington (U. S. A.), delivered a public lecture on "Sample Surveys," under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute in the Lecture Hall of the School, on January 28.

The D. N. Sirur Trophy Inter-Collegiate Debate was held at the University Convocation Hall, on February 1, under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati. The proposition was : "That in the opinion of this House, the Constituent Assembly is the Best Solution of Indian Political Problems." Nearly twenty-eight students from different Colleges of Bombay and Suburbs participated in the debate.

The Annual Social Gathering of the School was held on February 8, when Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, was the Chief Guest, who in his speech observed that Industrialisation in India had a great future ahead, and it was up to young men and women to equip themselves in the Economic and Social branches of Science to enable them to fit into the new pattern of life as useful citizens. He pointed out that India was making great strides in industrial progress and the country could not do without the qualified Economists, and expressed the hope that the School would play a great part in this venture by turning out able Economists. A Variety Entertainment Programme was arranged by the students on the occasion. The Silver Jubilee of the School is proposed to be celebrated in September.

The fee per term for Post-Graduate students in the School has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 from the commencement of June. The Syndicate desire that in the interest of uniformity, the fee per term for Post-Graduate students in any of the Groups A to E of the M.A. Examination in History and Economics, in the affiliated Institutions in Bombay and its Suburbs, should be similarly increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

Department of Chemical Technology

Dr. K. Venkataraman, Director of the Department, returned on November 26, after a study of the Dyestuff Industry in Germany, England and America, on behalf of the Government of India and of Tata Sons, and took over charge from Dr. G. P. Kane, who acted as Director during his absence, on November 27. While in Germany, he visited the I. G. Farben Factories at Höchst, near Frankfurt, and at Ludwigschafen, and obtained data likely to be useful to India.

In an interview to the *Associated Press of India*, on January 13, Dr. Venkataraman said that the scheme for the manufacture of dyestuffs in India was progressing as rapidly as could be expected, considering the vastness and complexity of the project. He hoped that the Indian Dyestuff Industry would actively encourage research, and from that point of view as well as the programme of teaching and research in the Department of Chemical Technology, he visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and various University Laboratories and Research Institutions.

Explaining the scheme for the manufacture of dyestuffs in India, Dr. Venkataraman said that the industry would be so organised that it not only made dyes, but constituted a comprehensive chemical industry which would stimulate the growth of the entire organic chemical industry in India. All aspects of the new industry, such as the priority to be given to individual dyes and intermediates, the use of engineering facilities available in India for the fabrication of plant, the choice of a suitable site and the training of Indian personnel, he said, were being studied.

The Annual Gathering of the Department was held on February 12, when Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, was the Chief Guest. In his speech on the occasion, Sir John Sargent emphasised the need for Technicians and Technological Experts to be men of vision. The Technical Expert in the words of Aristotle, he said, must be a "four-square man," and added that Scientists and Technologists in the future must be men who, while realising the practical value of their knowledge, must have a grasp of the problems of the world, and not merely those of industry and the laboratory.

Development of Science and Technology was essential, and this would put into the hands of the people tremendous power which could be utilised for the benefit of humanity or for causing suffering to them. Another point he urged was that an expert Technician must also be a good salesman and a good designer. He must combine Commerce with Art, and he must be useful to the community. The Technical Expert should have regard to the effect of his work on the community in which he lived. A Technician who became a Director of a large industrial concern must give his attention to this aspect, and his effort must be to make people live a fuller and happier life. There was also a chance of the knowledge gained being utilised for exploitation, but it must be avoided.

Despite the present troubles in the world, Sir John saw great opportunities in the development of Sciences and Technical Knowledge for this country and the world in general. One of the great problems they were up against at the moment was the shortage of man-power and brain power. In this connection Sir John referred to the Government Scholarship Scheme under which students had been sent abroad for Technical Training. Despite the criticisms levelled against it, he considered that, on the whole,

the Scheme was a good one, and within the next two or three years a number of First Class Technicians would return to this country with their experience and education, and would bring to Indian Industries and Colleges the increased knowledge and vitality which they needed.

As far as the All-India Council of Technical Education was concerned, Sir John observed that they had taken a sympathetic attitude towards this Institute, which was giving sound training and which Government were prepared to help. Referring to the students of the Department, he said that they would bear comparison with such students in other countries. He was glad that the Institution was receiving the co-operation of Industrial concerns. Looking from the educational point of view, Sir John emphasised that research work should not be isolated or divorced from practical life.

Dr. K. Venkataraman, Director of the Department, welcomed the guests. Mrs. M. P. Kanga distributed the Prizes to the successful candidates in the sports events. Dr. G. M. Nabar proposed a vote of thanks to the Chief Guest.

Department of Military Studies

Seventeen students sat for the Diploma Examination in October. Three passed with distinction, ten passed, and four failed in one subject only. In the middle of January, nineteen sat for A Part I, at which all were successful. Four more students presented themselves before the Services Selection Board of whom one, who had only attended half the course, was rejected, one was deferred until next August, and two were accepted for permanent Commissions.

Another Junior Wing of the Department will be formed next June, and its prospectus will be circulated to Schools before the vacation. According to the present arrangement, this will constitute the last course of the Department, and it is sincerely hoped that the requisite number of candidates will present themselves for admission.

U. O. T. C. Annual Camp

An informal visit of inspection was paid to the University Officers' Training Corps Annual Camp at Madh, off Versova, by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, on December 31. He was impressed with the fine performance, high sense of discipline and devotion to duty shown by the men of the Corps.

Mr. Desai expressed the view that a loyal, well-trained and efficient body of men was an asset in any walk of life, and it was especially so in the case of an Army which was the backbone of a modern State. Although India had adopted the non-violent way, it would be sometime before she could convince other Nations of the superiority of the Gandhian ideology.

The Issue of Certificates

It has been brought to the notice of the University that Principals of affiliated Colleges insist on a student who has joined the College after passing the Matriculation Examination, producing the Matriculation Certificate at a very early date, which he cannot do, as it is evident that in view of the annual rise in the number of successful candidates, it is not possible for the University Authorities to prepare and issue all Certificates through the Heads of Schools within so short a period. Such insistence causes unnecessary anxiety among students and inconvenience to the Heads of recognised Schools, the public and the office. To alleviate this distress, Principals of affiliated Colleges have been requested, by direction of the Syndicate, not to insist on a student producing the Matriculation Certificate till February 1, of the year following that in which he has passed the Matriculation Examination.

According to Ordinances 82 and 82A, printed on pages 56 and 57 of the University Handbook, Part II, for 1946, the production of a Certificate of Eligibility, whether final or provisional, is a condition precedent to the admission of a student to any Institution controlled by or affiliated to this University, so that if a student is admitted without such a Certificate (final or provisional), the attendance kept by him/her at the Institution cannot be counted for the purpose of the terms required to be kept by students for any course of study.

In the past, there have been instances of students coming from other Universities/Boards who have been admitted to affiliated Institutions, in spite of the fact that they did not produce any Certificate of Eligibility from the University Office, and in several cases it eventually turned out that the student was not eligible for admission, for one reason or another. The fees paid by the students and the time spent by them in the Institutions were thus of no avail, and complaints were received that the attention of these students had not been drawn in time to the fact that they were not eligible for admission.

Whenever a student from other University/Board applies to an Institution for admission, he should be told immediately to apply to this University for an Eligibility Certificate. His special attention is drawn to the *N. B.* printed on the prescribed form of application, to avoid delay in issuing a provisional Eligibility Certificate. Students who have passed the S. L. C. Examination of the Government of Bombay through any of the Vocational Schools, have also to obtain Eligibility Certificate from this University before joining a College.

As regards Transference Certificates, issued by the affiliated Colleges, an ex-student coming up for a University Examination, besides fulfilling other requirements, must submit with his application a signed declaration that, since his last appearance at the University Examination in which he proposes to re-appear, he has

not joined any Institution other than the one from which he originally appeared for pursuing the course of study leading to the said Examination.

Principals of the Arts and Science Colleges have been permitted in 1948 to certify under the old course for admission to the Intermediate Arts or Science Class as the case may be, students who have failed this year or in a previous year to obtain a Certificate under the said course.

Examination Results

The following statement shows the total number of students who appeared at and passed the various Examinations held during the second half of the year 1946 :—

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Per Cen %</i>
Bachelor of Arts (Pass only)	495	355	71.71
Bachelor of Commerce	270	100	36.36
Bachelor of Science (Subsidiary only)	482	334	69.08
Bachelor of Engineering (Civil)	52	27	51.92
Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)	13	9	69.23
Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical)	6	2	33.33
First Bachelor of Laws	473	196	41.43
Second Bachelor of Laws	556	286	51.18
First M. B., B. S.	141	100	70.92
Second M. B., B. S.	103	90	87.38
Third M. B., B. S.	201	96	35.58
Doctor of Medicine	37	11	29.72
Master of Surgery	16	6	37.50
Diploma in Ophthalmology	1	1	100.00
D. L. O.	1	...	...
D. Ped.	2	...	...
Master of Science (Translation Test)	112	77	68.75

Sports Section

The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports were held at the Cooperage on December 11, 12 and 14. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder presided over the finals, and Mrs. Gilder gave away the Prizes. The following are the results—Men's Events : Cross Country Run—1. C. F. Furtado (St. X.), 2. E. Soares (St. X.), 3. M. Alvares (St. X.) ; Time 18 min. 10 secs. 15,000 Metres Walk—1. F. Shroff (St. X.), 2. G. Monteiro (St. X.), 3. R. M. Kalyaniwalla (Law) ; Time—1 hr. 37 min. 9.7 secs. 5,000 Metres Road Race—1. C. F. Furtado (St. X.), 2. M. Alvares (St. X.), 3. E. Soares (St. X.) ; Time—17 min. 12.6 secs. 100 Metres Run—1. K. P. Tata (E. C. & R. I. Sc.), 2. L. J. Creed (St. X.), 3. O. Pinto (St. X.) ; Time—11.3 secs. 200 Metres Run—1. K. P. Tata (E. C. & R. I. Sc.), 2. O. Pinto (St. X.), 3. L. J. Creed (St. X.) ; Time 23 secs. (New Record). 400 Metres Run—1. O. Pinto (St. X.), 2. M. Kaunds (St. X.), 3. A. Fernandes (St. X.) ; Time 54.2 secs. 800 Metres Run—1. M. Kaunds (St. X.), 2. C. F. Furtado (St. X.), 3. E.

Soares (St. X.) ; Time 2 min. 7 secs. (New Record). 1,500 Metres Run—1. C. F. Furtado (St. X.), 2. E. Soares (St. X.), 3. Jaisingh (Podar) ; Time 4 min. 25 secs. 110 Metres High Hurdles—1. A. Sampeys (St. X.), 2. M. Kaunds (St. X.), 3. G. Fernandes (Law) ; Time 17.8 secs. Putting the Shot—1. Himmat Singh (St. X.), 2. S. R. Panthaky (Siddharth), 3. Q. Z. Pathan (E. C. & R. I. Sc.) ; Dist. 30 ft. Discus Throw—1. A. J. Rebello (G.S.M.), 2. R. G. Balooch (G. M. C.), 3. S. R. Panthaky (Siddharth) ; Dist. 78 ft. 2 in. Javelin Throw—1. R. V. Divecha (E. C. & R. I. Sc.), 2. J. P. Chinoy (St. X.), 3. M. Kaunds (St. X.) ; Dist. 147 ft. Running Broad Jump—1. T. LeFebour (St. X.), 2. E. D'Souza (St. X.), 3. G. Fernandes (Law) ; Dist. 20 ft. 7 in. Running High Jump—1. R. Donald (St. X.), 2. M. Kaunds (St. X.), 3. A. A. Patankar (Ruia) ; Height 5 ft. 3½ in. Hop-Step and Jump—1. T. LeFebour (St. X.), 2. E. D'Souza (St. X.), 3. G. Fernandes (Law) ; Dist. 42 ft. 6½ in. Pole Vault—1. M. Kaunds (St. X.), 2. B. G. Curzai (St. X.), 3. A. B. Dias (St. X.) ; Height 9 ft. 5½ in. 3,000 Metres Cycle Race—1. D. S. Mistry (St. X.), 2. M. W. Lakdawalla (St. X.), 3. F. D. Oliaji (Ruia) ; Time 6 min. 47.1 secs. 4,000 Metres Team Pursuit Cycle Race—1. E. C. & R. I. Sc., 2. St. Xavier's, Caught in the 11th lap. 400 Metres Relay—1. St. Xavier's, 2. E. C. & R. I. Sc., 3. Ruia ; Time 46.3 secs. 1,600 Metres Relay (4 x 400)—1. St. Xavier's, 2. Sydenham ; Time 3 min. 44.5 secs. Tug-O'-War—Winner St. Xavier's. Runner-up Khalsa. Women's Events : 50 Metres Run—1. Miss P. Mendonca (Sophia), 2. Miss B. Gazdar (St. X.), 3. Miss Y. Carvalho (Sophia) ; Time 6.9 secs. (New Record). 100 Metres Run—1. Miss B. Gazdar (St. X.), 2. Miss P. Mendonca (Sophia), 3. Miss Y. Carvalho (Sophia) ; Time 13.4 secs. (New Record). Putting the Shot—1. Miss L. Shirgaokar (Sophia), 2. Miss V. Ward (Sophia), 3. Miss M. B. Yodh (E. C. & R. I. Sc.) ; Dist. 25 ft. 2½ ins. Running Broad Jump—1. Miss P. Mendonca (Sophia), 2. Miss B. Gazdar (St. X.), 3. Miss C. Braganza (St. X.) ; Dist. 14½ ft. 11 ins. (New Record). 1500 Metres Cycle Race—1. Miss R. Rowjee (E. C. & R. I. Sc.), 2. Miss B. Gazdar (St. X.), 3. Miss J. N. Thakkar (Wilson) ; Time 3 min. 24.5 secs. 400 Metres Relay—1. Sophia, 2. St. Xavier's, 3. Wilson ; Time 57 secs. (New Record). Team Championship—1. St. Xavier's with 153 points, 2. Elphinstone and R. I. Sc. with 31 points ; Women's Championship—Sophia with 33 points, 2. St. Xavier's with 20 points ; Individual Championships : Men's—1. M. Kaunds (St. X.) with 20 points, 2. C. F. Furtado (St. X.) with 18 points ; Women's—1. Miss B. Gazdar (St. X.) with 14 points, 2. Miss P. Mendonca (Sophia) with 13 points. The Governor's Cup awarded to Mr. K. P. Tata of E. C. & R. I. Sc.

The Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament : Eleven Colleges participated in the Tournament, and its Finals were played on the St. Xavier's College Courts on December 13. E. C. & R. I. Sc. won the General Championship and St. Xavier's was the Runner-

up. Mr. J. M. Mehta presided and gave away the Prizes. The following are the results : Men's Singles—Winner : Ramesh Desai (E.C. & R.I. Sc.), Runner-up : M. E. Ghaswala (Sydenham) ; Doubles—Winners : R. Desai and R. Parikh (E. C. & R. I. Sc.), Runners-up : H. Perumal and D. M. Khatau (St. X.) ; Women's Singles—Winner : Miss F. Chinoy (St. X.), Runner-up : Miss N. H. Gopaldas (G. S. M.) ; Doubles—Winners : Miss N. H. Gopaldas and Miss R. N. Motiwalla (G.S.M.), Runners-up : Miss F. Chinoy and Miss D. Coyajee (St. X.) ; Mixed Doubles—Winners : R. D. Kothare and Miss K. Rajyadhaksha (Law), Runners-up : H. Perumal and Miss F. Chinoy (St. X.).

The Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament : The honours of contesting for the Northcote Cricket Shield and the Rahimtoola Cup fell this year to the Bombay Group. Eleven Colleges participated and St. Xavier's and Elphinstone and R. I. Sc. qualified for the Final which was played at the Brabourne Stadium from January 7, onwards. Elphinstone & R. I. Sc. scored a convincing victory over St. Xavier's by six wickets, thereby avenging the defeat they suffered last year at the hands of St. Xavier's College. Mr. M. S. Duleepsinhji, Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, presided and presented the Shield and the Cup to the Winners.

The Inter-Collegiate Minor Games Tournaments in Volley Ball, Hu-Tu-Tu and Tenikoit (Men's and Women's Doubles) : Nine Colleges participated in Volley Ball, eight in Hu-Tu-Tu, and seven in Tenikoit. Ramnarain Ruia College won the Championship in Volley Ball and Tenikoit. Siddharth was the Champion College in Hu-Tu-Tu.

The Inter-Collegiate Boxing Tournament : The St. Xavier's College was the Champion College, winning the Sir Leslie Wilson Championship Trophy. The Rev. J. Kellock, Principal of the Wilson College, presided and distributed the Prizes. The following are the results : *Juniors*—Class 'B'—7st. 11 and under—Winner : A. D. Tripathi (Podar), Runner-up : M. M. Dhunjishaw (Wilson) ; 8st. 7 and under—Winner : R. F. Irani (Siddharth), Runner-up : G. R. Shivdasani (Sydenham) ; 9st. and under—Winner : G. Vander Gutch (St. X.), Runner-up : R. Dave (Podar) ; *Seniors*—Fly Weight—Winner : T. M. Marolia (Podar), Runner-up : R. M. Irani (Siddharth) ; Bantam Weight—Winner : S. Shirazi (Podar), Runner-up : W. A. D'Souza (St. X.) ; Feather Weight—Winner : H. Haladwalla (Podar), Runner-up : T. De Sa (St. X.) ; Light Weight—Winner : B. B. Godiwalla (St. X.), Runner-up : C. Sequira (St. X.) ; Welter Weight—Winner : D. F. Irani (Siddharth), Runner-up : R. G. Balooch (G. M. C.) ; Middle Weight—Winner : M. M. Pagdiwalla (St. X.), Runner-up : C. McCann (St. X.).

The Inter-Collegiate Hockey Tournament : Nine Colleges participated in the Tournament. St. Xavier's and G.S. Medical Colleges qualified for the Final which was played on January 24. St. Xavier's won the Championship, by defeating G. S. Medical College by

4 goals to 1. Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, Principal of the Ramnarain Ruia College, presided and distributed the Prizes.

The Inter-Group Athletic Sports and Tournament : Owing to the disturbed conditions in Bombay, these were conducted by the Karnatak Group. The Poona Group won the General Championship and the Bombay Group the Athletic Championship. The following are the results : 100 Metres Run—1. K. P. Tata (Bombay), 2. L. J. Creed (Bombay), 3. S. G. Dalal (Poona) ; Time 11.1 secs. 200 Metres Run—1. K. P. Tata (Bombay), 2. O. Pinto (Bombay), 3. S. G. Dalal (Poona) ; Time 23.2 secs. 400 Metres Run—1. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 2. O. Pinto (Bombay), 3. N. Fonseca (Gujarat) ; Time 53.4 secs. 800 Metres Run—1. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 2. M. H. Ghatardyal (Karnatak), 3. C. F. Furtado (Bombay) ; Time 2 min. 5.8 secs. (New Record). 1,500 Metres Run—1. M. H. Ghatardyal (Karnatak), 2. C. F. Furtado (Bombay), 3. N. L. Jadhav (Karnatak) ; Time 4 min. 23.8 secs. (New Record). 110 Metres Hurdles—1. J. H. Shodhan (Gujarat), 2. P. Varkey (Poona), 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona) ; Time 16.2 secs. Putting the Shot—1. S. C. Bahadurji (Poona), 2. H. Bohariwalla (Poona), 3. M. Kaunds (Bombay) ; Dist. 35 ft. 2½ in. (New Record). Discus Throw—1. J. G. Pendharkar (Bombay), 2. R. M. Haridas (Karnatak), 3. H. Bohariwalla (Poona) ; Dist. 99 ft. 5 in. (New Record). Javelin Throw—1. N. S. Cheema (Poona), 2. J. G. Pendharkar (Poona), 3. R. C. Chinoy (Gujarat) ; Dist. 144 ft. 1 in. Running High Jump—1. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 2. Gokhale (Poona), 3. R. Donald (Bombay) ; Height 5 ft. 4½ ins. Running Broad Jump—1. S. G. Dalal (Poona), 2. E. D'Souza (Bombay), 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona) ; Dist. 20 ft. 4 ins. Pole Vault—1. S. C. Bahadurji (Poona), 2. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 3. J. S. Nene (Karnatak) ; Height 10 ft. 8½ ins. (New Record). Hop-Step and Jump—1. E. D'Souza (Bombay), 2. S. G. Dalal (Poona), 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona) ; Dist. 42 ft. 4 ins. ; 1,600 Metres Medley Relay—1. Bombay, 2. Karnatak, 3. Poona ; Time 3 min. 50 secs. (New Record). Swimming : 100 Metres Free Style—1. I. Mansoor (Bombay), 2. D. Sopher (Poona), 3. A. Mehta (Bombay) ; Time 1 min. 26 secs. 200 Metres Free Style—1. I. Mansoor (Bombay), 2. D. Sopher (Poona), 3. Nalavade (Karnatak) ; Time 3 min. 40 secs. Tennis—Winner : Poona, Runner-up : Karnatak. Wrestling : Bantam Weight—1. Winner : S. M. Mane (Karnatak), Runner-up : S. R. Patil (Poona). Feather Weight—Winner : S. B. Patil (Karnatak), Runner-up : P. D. Jadhav (Poona). Light Weight—Winner : P. Sutar (Poona), Runner-up : T. P. Bhosle (Karnatak). Welter Weight—Winner : V. G. Shinde (Poona), Runner-up : V. A. Savkar (Gujarat).

Inter-University Cricket Tournament : This University was again entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the South Zone and the Finals of the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India. Our University by beating Madras by an innings and

7 runs in the South Zone Final, qualified for the Finals to meet the Aligarh University, which were played at the Brabourne Stadium from January 31, onwards, and resulted in a win for us by an innings and 222 runs, thereby retaining the Rohinton Baria Trophy for the third successive year. The scores registered during the match were as under—Aligarh University: First Innings—119 runs; Second Innings—224 runs; Bombay: First Innings—565 runs for 6 wickets (R. S. Modi 175, P. R. Umrigar 114). Mr. M. S. Duleepsinhji, Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, presided over the Finals and presented the Rohinton Baria Championship Trophy.

The Inter-University Athletic Sports: Nine Universities competed this year in the Sports which were held at Aligarh. Punjab won the Championship with 62 points, Aligarh was second with 42 points, and Bombay third with 36 points. The following are the results: 100 Metres Run—1. Anis Ahmed (Aligarh), 2. M. Abid (Aligarh), 3. L. J. Creed (Bombay); Time 10.8 secs. (New Record). 200 Metres Run—1. M. Abid (Aligarh), 2. K. P. Tata (Bombay), 3. Adhikari (Allahabad); Time 23.1 secs. 400 Metres Run—1. Krishna Bhatia (Punjab), 2. Mohd. Karim (Punjab), 3. Aftab Ahmed (Aligarh); Time 52 secs. 800 Metres Run—1. Barkat Ali (Punjab), 2. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 3. Dasandra Singh (Punjab); Time 2 min. 5.6 secs. 1,500 Metres Run—1. M. H. Ghatardyal (Bombay), 2. Bahadur Singh (Punjab), 3. C. F. Furtado (Bombay); Time 4 min. 25 secs. 5,000 Metres Run—1. M. H. Ghatardyal (Bombay), 2. C. F. Furtado (Bombay), 3. Mohd. Younis (Punjab); Time 17 min. 15 secs. 110 Metres Hurdles—1. Ranvir Singh (Lucknow), 2. Mazhar Ali Khan (Aligarh), 3. A. Thomas (Madras); Time 17 secs. 400 Metres Hurdles—1. Mazhar Ali Khan (Aligarh), 2. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 3. Fasla Mazir (Punjab); Time 1 min. 2 secs. Running High Jump—1. Karan Chand (Punjab), 2. Abdur Rehman (Punjab), 3. Subash Roy (Patna); Height 5 ft. 11½ ins. Running Broad Jump—1. Iqbal Kabir (Allahabad), 2. Anis Ahmed (Aligarh), 3. H. Rebello (Madras); Dist. 21 ft. 4½ ins. Hop-Step and Jump—1. H. Rebello (Madras), 2. Karan Chand (Punjab), 3. Iqbal Kabir (Allahabad); Dist. 45 ft. 5 ins. (New Record). Pole Vault—1. M. Kaunds (Bombay), 2. Dhan Deo Singh (Punjab), 3. Ranvir Singh (Lucknow); Height 10 ft. 3 ins. Putting the Shot—1. Ashraf (Punjab), 2. Dalbir Singh (Punjab), 3. S. C. Bahadurji (Bombay); Dist. 37 ft. 6½ ins. Discus Throw—1. Karan Singh (Punjab), 2. H. S. Kabri (Aligarh), 3. Dalbir Singh (Punjab); Dist. 110 ft. 11 in. Javelin Throw—1. AgharEjazAhmed (Aligarh), 2. Brij Mohan (Punjab), 3. Gulam Abass (Punjab); Dist. 168 ft. (New Record). Hammer Throw—1. Jogindar Singh (Punjab), 2. Sanjit Singh (Punjab), 3. H. S. Kabri (Aligarh); Dist. 126 ft. 3½ in (New Record). 4×100 Metres Relay—1. Bombay, 2. Aligarh, 3. Punjab; Time 45.4 secs. 4×400 Metres Relay—1. Punjab, 2. Aligarh, 3. Bombay.

CHANGES IN THE RULES RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

First Year Examination

The following is the new First Year Course leading up to the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations. It will come in force from June 1947, and supersedes the courses for the First Year Arts and the First Year Science Examinations, printed on pages 96-101 and 186-192 of the University Handbook, Part II, 1946.

O. 196. During the first year, there shall be no University Examination for a candidate proceeding to a Degree in Arts (except Teaching and Commerce), Science or Agriculture. A candidate for being permitted at the end of the First Year to enter on a course for the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science or the First Year Examination in Agriculture shall have to produce a certificate from the Principal of a College showing that (i) he has kept two terms at a College or Colleges affiliated to the University and has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in accordance with O. 196A, and that (ii) he has satisfactorily gone through the course of Physical Training prescribed by the Syndicate, from time to time, unless exempted on the ground that he is medically unfit to undergo such exercise, or that he is a member of the University Training Corps, or that he has been regularly taking part as a member of the College Team in the recognised fixtures of the major games. In order to go through a course of Physical Training satisfactorily, the student shall have attended the Physical Training Class of his College, for at least three-fourths of the possible number of periods.

O. 196A. The subjects of the First Year Course have been grouped as shown in R.6, and the eligibility of candidates to enter upon the courses for the Intermediate Arts, the Intermediate Science or the First Year Examination in Agriculture shall be determined in accordance with the subjects in which they satisfy the Principal of a College, as under :—

(i) Candidates with subjects of *Group A* or *Group C* shall be eligible for entering upon the course for the Intermediate Arts.

(ii) Candidates with subjects of *Group B* or *Group C* shall be eligible for entering upon the course for the Intermediate Science Examination or the First Year Examination in Agriculture.

O. 197. Heads of Colleges are empowered to charge for each candidate who applies to be examined a fee of not more than Rs. 10. The Head of each College shall also collect and forward to the Registrar of the University a fee of Rs. 10 for each candidate who has been certified, and shall submit the names of all the candidates who have been certified in accordance with Ordinance 196, and the names of such candidates shall be registered by the University.

R. 6. The following are the subjects appointed by the University for the first two terms, and candidates are free to take them in any one of the three Groups—A, B, C,—mentioned below :

GROUP A

Compulsory Subjects—

- I. English Prose and Poetry (texts) ... 150 marks... 3 hours.
- II. Composition in English with texts ... 50 marks... 2 hours.
- III. Modern Indian Language with texts or an additional section in English with texts 50 marks ... 2 hours.

Note : A book shall be recommended as an aid to the art of writing. No questions with reference to the context will be asked.

The following shall be the optional subjects out of which the candidate will be required to take No. 1 and such other subjects from the following as carry 300 marks.

1. Classical Language or a Modern European Language other than English with texts ... One Paper ... 100 marks ... 3 hours.
2. Indian Administration, One Paper...75 marks...3 hours.
SECTION I: Growth and Development of the Constitution.
SECTION II : Present Constitution.
3. Civics ... One Paper 75 marks ... 3 hours.
4. Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Culture One Paper 75 marks ... 3 hours.
5. Geography One Paper 75 marks ... 3 hours.
6. Mathematics Two Papers, each of 75 marks and of 3 hours' duration.

GROUP B

Compulsory Subjects—

- I. English Prose and Composition with texts 100 marks ... 3 hours.
- II. Modern Indian Language with texts or an additional section in English with texts..... 50 marks ... 2 hours.

Note : A book shall be recommended as an aid to the art of writing. No questions with reference to the context will be asked.

1. Physics ... One Paper ... 100 marks ... 3 hours ... 50 marks for Practical.
2. Chemistry ... One Paper ... 100 marks ... 3 hours ... 50 marks for Practical.
3. Biology ... One Paper ... 100 marks ... 3 hours ... 50 marks for Practical.
4. Mathematics ... Two Papers, each of 75 marks and of 3 hours' duration.

GROUP C

Compulsory Subjects—

- I. English Prose and Poetry (texts)...150 marks...3 hours.
- II. Composition in English with texts ... 50 marks ... 2 hours.
- III. Modern Indian Language with texts or an additional section in English with texts 50 marks....2 hours.

Note : A book shall be recommended as an aid to the art of writing. No questions with reference to the context will be asked.

In addition to Mathematics (Two Papers of 75 marks each), and either Physics or Chemistry, (100 marks Theory and 50 marks Practical), candidates will be required to take two other subjects carrying 150 marks in the aggregate from the following—

1. Classical Language or a Modern European Language other than English, with texts ... One Paper ... 75 marks ... 3 hours.
2. Indian Administration...One Paper...75 marks...3 hours.
3. Civics ... One Paper ... 75 marks ... 3 hours.
4. Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Culture ... One Paper ... 75 marks ... 3 hours.
5. Geography ... One Paper ... 75 marks ... 3 hours.

Note : The syllabuses in the various subjects, excepting the subjects of (i) Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Culture, and (ii) Geography, are yet to be laid down. They will be announced later.

The syllabuses in (i) Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Culture and (ii) Geography are as follows—

OUTLINES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PART I. *Ancient History* :

The period to be covered is from the Ancient Times to 1000 A.D., and is to be studied in broad outline only.

Books recommended :

1. Early History of India, by Vincent A. Smith.
2. Shorter History of India, by G. S. Dodwell.
3. Relevant portions from Cambridge History of India.

PART II. *Ancient Culture* :

A general broad outline and development of Culture in Pre-Vedic, Vedic and Post-Vedic Times covering the following topics—

1. General, Social and Economic life, food, clothing, amusements, etc.
2. Religious and Philosophic institutions and ideas.
3. Art and Architecture :

There is not a single book covering this course. The following books may be consulted—

1. Barnett : Antiquities of India.
2. Rapson : Ancient India.
3. Mackay : Indus Civilisation.
4. Macdonell : India's Past.
5. A. C. Das : Rigvedic Culture.

GEOGRAPHY

The Earth as a planet ; its motions ; the seasons ; the measurement of time ; calendars and the principle of intercalation.

Latitude and Longitude.

Map reading and easy map-making from data supplied.

Rocks and their chief types, their influence on soil and vegetation.

Land Forms.

Climate. Vegetation regions as influenced by climate.

Animal Kingdoms as influenced by climate and vegetation.

Man in relation to his environment.

Geographical Region.

The above topics shall be studied with special reference to one of the following regions—1. Deccan and the Konkan.

2. Karnatak. 3. Gujerat and Kathiawar. 4. Sind.

A general study, in broad outline, of India and her neighbours.

Books recommended :

1. H. L. Kaji : Principles of General Geography.

2. Cyril S. Fox : Physical Geography for Indian Students.

3. H. L. Kaji : Land Beyond the Borders.

4. Dudley Stamp : The Indian Empire.

The Principals of all affiliated Colleges in Arts and Science, have been permitted in 1948, to certify, under the Old Course, for admission to the Intermediate Arts or Science Class, as the case may be, students who have failed this year or in a previous year to obtain a Certificate under the said Course.

First Year Arts Examination

The following clause has been added at the end of the first paragraph of Ordinance 196 : Where a candidate has kept two terms at a College or Colleges affiliated to the University, but has not been certified to have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts, and has joined another College, the Principal of the new College may issue to him the Certificate contemplated by the Ordinance, provided that the candidate has kept at least one term in his College, and has satisfied him that he has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed for the first two terms.

First Year Science Examination

The following clause has been added at the end of the first paragraph of Ordinance 216A : Where a candidate has kept two terms at a College or Colleges affiliated to the University, but has not been certified to have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Science, and has joined another College, the Principal of the new College may issue to him the Certificate contemplated by the Ordinance, provided that the candidate has kept at least one term in his College, and has satisfied him that he has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed for the first two terms.

Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations

The schemes for the (i) Intermediate Arts Examination and (ii) Intermediate Science Examination which will be introduced in June 1948 are as follows, and amendments of the Ordinances and Regulations consequent upon such introduction will be announced hereafter.

Intermediate Arts Examination

- I. English Prose and Poetry (texts) ... 150 marks ... 3 hours.
- II. Composition in English with texts ... 50 marks ... 2 hours.
- III. Modern Indian Language with texts or an additional section in English with texts ... 50 marks ... 2 hours.

Note : A book shall be recommended as an aid to the art of writing. No questions with reference to the context will be asked.

- IV. Classical Language or a Modern European Language other than English with texts ... 100 marks ... 3 hours.

- V. World History ... 100 marks ... 3 hours.

- IV. Elements of Economics ... 100 marks ... 3 hours.

- VII. Mathematics ... Two Papers ... 100 marks each ... 3 hours each, or Logic...Two Papers ... 100 marks each ... 3 hours each.

Intermediate Science Examination

- I. Composition in English with texts ... 50 marks ... 2 hours.
- II. Modern Indian Language with texts or an additional section in English with texts ... 50 marks ... 2 hours.

Note : A book shall be recommended as an aid to the art of writing. No questions with reference to the context will be asked.

- III. Physics ... Two Papers of 2 hours each and carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical of 80 marks.

- IV. Chemistry ... Two Papers of 2 hours each and carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical of 80 marks.

- V. Any one of the following—

1. Mathematics...Two Papers, each of 100 marks and 3 hours.
2. Biology ... Two Papers of 2 hours each and carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical of 80 marks.
3. Geology ... Two Papers of 2 hours each and carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical of 80 marks.

French and German have been omitted from the Languages prescribed for the Intermediate Science Examination.

The Course in Modern Indian Languages for the Examination will consist of a passage for translation from English into that Language and vice-versa, and no books have been prescribed.

The admission of candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Science Examination in any of the years 1943, 1944 and 1945, and failed thereat or who were sent up for the Examination in 1946, will be regulated in accordance with the following rule—(O220 F Transitory)—The concessions given in the rules herein are limited to the Intermediate Science Examination of 1947 only—From the

year 1948 onwards, all candidates shall have to appear for both the Written and Practical Examinations irrespective of their having obtained or obtaining exemption marks in Papers or Practicals : (a) Candidates who were repeaters at the Intermediate Science (B Group) Examination of 1946, and obtained exemption marks in any of the Practicals, will be entitled at their choice to claim exemption from such Practicals only ; (b) Further, candidates who have on a previous occasion passed the Intermediate Science Examination (B Group) in Papers only, and wish to appear for the Practicals for being eligible to join the Medical Course, will be permitted to appear only for the Practical Examination ; (c) Candidates who were repeaters at the Intermediate Science Examination of 1946, and appeared for the Theory Examination only as allowed by the rules then in force, and secured exemption marks in any of the subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Geology), will be exempted from the Practicals in these subjects, at their choice at the Intermediate Science Examination to be held in 1947

B. A. Examination

New rules for Admission :

O. 200B. No candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless, after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, he shall have completed the minimum attendance at courses of instruction in the subjects offered by him during four terms in one or more Colleges each of which is recognised for the course offered, and unless he produces satisfactory testimonials in the prescribed form.

O. 201A. A student who has passed in all subjects but one at the Intermediate Arts Examination in conformity with Regulation 17 will be allowed to keep terms and appear for the B.A. Examination after keeping four terms, but will not be declared to have passed this Examination under any circumstances unless he has passed in the remaining subject of the Intermediate Examination in an Examination held either in a previous or in the same Examination season.

O. 202A. Candidates wishing to appear at the April Examination must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 20th February, accompanied by certificates of attendance during the first three terms. Certificates of attendance during the fourth term should be forwarded by Principals of Colleges on or before the 10th March. Candidates wishing to appear at the October Examination must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st September. Certificates of attendance during the fourth term should, if necessary, be forwarded by Principals of Colleges on or before the 30th September.

R. 18A. There shall be an Examination for the Degree of B.A. (General) and an Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Honours).

R. 19A. The Schemes for the B.A. General and Honours Courses are as follows :—

I—B.A. GENERAL

I. English (Compulsory) : Two Papers of three hours and one hundred marks each, of which one shall include Composition.

II. Four other (Voluntary) Subjects (with two Papers of three hours and of one hundred marks each) to be selected from the following Groups (A) to (F), provided that the candidate chooses his subjects from at least three Groups, and provided further that the candidate who takes (D) (iv) shall take (D) (i), and that the candidate who takes E (iii) shall take E (i) but not D (iv).

N.B.: Identical Subjects occurring under two separate Groups shall not be offered by candidates as two separate Subjects.

(A) LANGUAGES—

(a) *Modern European*—English, French, German, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish—Two Papers based on texts of Modern Literature, Prose, Poetry and Drama in each Language.

(b) *Modern Indian*—Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Urdu, Hindi—Two Papers : Paper I—Poetry, Paper II—Drama and Prose,—Modern Texts.

(c) *Classical—Oriental and European*—Sanskrit, Pali, Ardha-Magadhi, Arabic, Persian, Avesta-Pahlavi, Latin, Greek, Hebrew—Two Papers—Texts.

(B) PHILOSOPHY—

(i) History of Philosophy; (ii) Psychology; (iii) Moral and Social Philosophy; (iv) *Education.

(C) HISTORY—

(i) Ancient Europe; (ii) Modern Europe; (iii) Ancient and Mediæval India; (iv) Modern India; (v) Persian History; (vi) Constitutional History; (vii) Political Science; (viii) Ancient Indian Culture; (ix) Islamic Culture.

(D) ECONOMICS—

(i) Principles of Economics; (ii) Economic History; (iii) Political Science; (iv) Statistical Methods; (v) Comparative Social Institutions.

(E) MATHEMATICS—

(i) Pure Mathematics; (ii) Applied Mathematics; (iii) Statistics.

(F) SCIENCE—

(i) Physics; (ii) Chemistry; (iii) Botany; (iv) Zoology; (v) Geology; (vi) Geography; (vii) General Science.

* Detailed Syllabuses are being jointly framed by the Philosophy and Teaching Boards.

II—B.A. HONOURS

I. English (Compulsory) : Two Papers of three hours and one hundred marks each, of which one shall include Composition.

II. Four other (Voluntary) Subjects (with two Papers in each of three hours and one hundred marks), so that at least three Subjects listed in Roman numerals under any *one* Group from among the Groups (B) to (E), or three heads listed in Roman numerals under any *one* Language from among the Languages under Group (A)—Sub-Groups (a) to (d), are selected.

The Groups and Sub-Groups and Subjects are as under—

N.B.: Identical Subjects occurring under two separate Groups shall not be offered by candidates as two separate Subjects.

(A) LANGUAGES—

(a) *English* : (i) Papers I and II. The same as for the B. A. (General) ; (ii) Two Literary Forms ; Chaucer (Prologue and a Canterbury Tale), and History of the English Language ; (iii) Criticism and Prosody ; History of English Literature.

(b) *Modern European* : French, or German, or Portuguese, or Italian, or Spanish—(i) The same as for the B. A. (General) ; (ii) Translation, Essay, Grammar and Oral—Two Papers ; (iii) History of Literature from 1500 to 1800 A. D. with a few outstanding illustrative works—Two Papers.

(c) *Modern Indian* : Marathi, or Gujarati, or Kannada, or Sindhi, or Urdu, or Hindi—(i) The same as for the B.A. (General) ; (ii) Translation, Essay and Grammar—Two Papers ; (iii) History of Literature up to 1800 A. D. with a few outstanding illustrative works—Two Papers.

(d) *Classical* : Sanskrit, or Pali, or Ardha-Magadhi, or Avesta-Pahlavi, or Persian, or Arabic, or Greek, or Latin, or Hebrew—(i) The same as for the B. A. (General) ; (ii) Translation, Grammar and History of Literature—Two Papers, (iii) Old Literature according to the basic requirements of each Language —Two Papers.

(e) Ancient Indian Culture, or Islamic Culture—Two Papers.

(B) PHILOSOPHY—

(i) History of Philosophy ; (ii) Psychology ; (iii) Moral and Social Philosophy ; (iv) Education ; (v) Logic and Metaphysics ; (vi) Psychology and Philosophy of Religion ; (vii) Advanced Psychology.

(C) HISTORY—

(i) Ancient Europe ; (ii) Modern Europe ; (iii) Ancient and Mediæval India ; (iv) Modern India ; (v) Persian History ; (vi) Constitutional History ; (vii) Political Science ; (viii) Ancient Indian Culture ; (ix) Islamic Culture ; (x) Physical Anthropology ; (xi) Cultural Anthropology.

(D) ECONOMICS—

(i) Principles of Economics ; (ii) Economic History ; (iii) Political Science ; (iv) Statistical Methods ; (v) Comparative Social Institutions ; (vi) Indian Economic Problems.

[*N. B.*: Every Economics Honours candidate must offer (i) and (vi)].

(E) MATHEMATICS—

(i) Algebra and Geometry ; (ii) Analysis, including Differential Equations ; (iii) Mechanics and Astronomy ; (iv) Calculus ; (v) Statistics.

(F) SCIENCE—

(i) Physics ; (ii) Chemistry ; (iii) Botany ; (iv) Zoology ; (v) Geology ; (vi) Geography ; (vii) General Science.

R. 20. The Papers prescribed in the various Subjects under the B. A. General and Honours Scheme are as follows—

COMPULSORY ENGLISH

Paper I—Two Plays of Shakespeare for detailed study, one of which shall be a Tragedy. The Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, will change one of the Plays each year.

Paper II—Two Modern Texts, one of which shall be *either* a Drama (of the period from 1890 onwards) *or* a Book of Verse (of the period from 1798 onwards), and the other shall be *either* a Novel *or* a Book of Essays (of the period from 1890 onwards). In Paper II candidates will be asked to write an Essay (carrying 40 marks).

(*N. B.* : Marks obtained by candidates in these two compulsory Papers shall not be counted towards determining their Honours).

Voluntary Groups

(A) LANGUAGES

ENGLISH

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry and Drama—There shall be four Texts representing the following four Periods, each of these periods being represented by one Text : 1. 17th Century ; 2. Romantic Revival ; 3. Victorian ; 4. Modern.

Paper II—Prose—There shall be four Texts representing the following four Periods each of these periods being represented by one Text : 1. 18th Century ; 2. Early 19th Century ; 3. Victorian ; 4. Modern. The Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, will change half the texts each year.

(*N. B.* : Students for the B. A. General Course taking these Papers are expected to have a general knowledge of the History of English Literature, as contained in a book like Legouis : Short History of English Literature).

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same for the B.A. (General) above.

Paper III—Forms of Literature—Special Study of the following Forms of Literature : Novel, Comedy, Tragedy and Lyric.

Paper IV—Chaucer and History of the English Language—Section (a) Chaucer : Prologue and a Canterbury Tale, carrying 40 marks ; (b) History of the English Language, as in L. P. Smith : The English Language (Home University Library), carrying 40 marks.

Paper V—Criticism and Prosody—Section (a) Criticism, carrying 60 marks. Besides questions on theory, one question shall be set to test how the candidates apply, in practice, the principles of criticism to an unseen passage ; Section (b) Prosody, carrying 40 marks. The section on Prosody shall include one question on Scansion.

Paper VI—History of English Literature, as in Legouis and Cazamian : History of English Literature.

LATIN

GENERAL

Paper I—Prose Texts.

Paper II—Poetry Texts.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—(a) Unseen Translation from Latin into English, both Verse and Prose ; (b) Unseen Translation or Composition from English Prose into Latin ; (c) Questions on Grammar on the Passages set in (a).

Paper IV—History of Latin Literature, with special reference to the Augustan Age.

Paper V—Selected Texts, including Drama, Philosophy and History.

Paper VI—Selections from Epic, Lyric and Letters.

HEBREW

GENERAL

Paper I—1. Isaiah, Chapters 1-39, 2. Daniel.

Paper II—1. Mishna—Pirque Aboth ; 2. Ibn Gabirol's Poem, Kether Malkhuth (The Royal Crown) ; Stanzas 15-29 from Selected Religious Poems of R. Solomon Ibn Gabirol, by Zangwill and Davidson, London (George Routledge & Sons—1923).

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Grammar and Syntax ; Translation of Unseen Passages from English into Hebrew and Hebrew into English.

Paper IV—History of Jewish Literature (Ancient).

Paper V—Bereshith (Genesis), Chapters I-X; Targum Onkelos to Genesis I-X, with Rashi's Commentary.

Paper VI—Jehudah Ha Levi's Poems 1-15 from the selected Poems of Jehudah Ha Levi, published by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

SANSKRIT

GENERAL

Paper I—Drama and Bhagavadgītā.

Paper II—Kāvya-prakāśa, Ullāsa 1, 2, 3, 10, and a portion of Kāvya.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Translation from English into Sanskrit, 30 marks; Translation from Sanskrit into English, 30 marks; Siddhānt Kaumudi—Kāraka & Sāmāsa Prakaranas, 40 marks.

Paper IV—History of Sanskrit Literature, 75 marks; History of Textual Criticism, 25 marks.

Paper V—(a) Selections from Ṛigveda Samhitā; (b) Selections from Upanishads and Brāhmanas.

Paper VI—(a) Śāṅkara Bhāṣya—1-4 Chatuḥ-Sūtri, Smṛiti-pāda; (b) Tarka.

PALI

GENERAL

Paper I—(a) Poetry : About 200-300 Gathas to be prescribed from books such as Dhammapada, Theragāthā, Therīgāthā Buddhavaṃsa, Cariya Pitaka, etc.; (b) Prose : About 100-150 pages to be prescribed from Jātaka Collections.

Paper II—A portion of a Text comprising about 200-250 pages to be prescribed from books like Dipavaṃsa, Mahavaṃsa, Milindapaṇho, etc.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—(a) Translation into and from Pali, 60 marks; (b) Grammar, 40 marks;—E. Senart : Kaccāyana or similar work on Grammar in Pali (original) may be prescribed.

Paper IV—(a) Elements of Indo-Aryan Philology and Textual Criticism; (b) Essay. Here a general knowledge of the origin of Buddhism and basic principles of its philosophy including broad view of its history is expected.

Paper V—A Canonical Text : 200-250 pages to be prescribed from Digha-nikāya, Majjhimanikāya, Anguthanaññikāya etc.

Paper VI—A Dogmatic Text : 200-250 pages to be prescribed from Visuddhimagga, Kathavathu, Dhammasaṅgāni, Vibhanga, etc.

ARDHA-MAGADHI

GENERAL

Paper I—Drama and Poetry : A play for the study of Prākṛits only, and about 200-300 verses from Prakrit Epic or Anthology to be selected from books such as Vajjālaggam Gāthāsaptśati, Kamsa Vaho, Usānirudham Lilāvati, etc.

Paper II—(a) A portion of a Text comprising about 150 pages or 10 chapters of legendary type to be selected from the Uttarādhya-yana Sūtra; (b) A Text of about 150 pages in Jaina Mahārāshtri of narrative type to be selected from books such as Kumārapāla-prati-bodha, Kālakācārya, Kathānaka, Paumācariya, Vasudeva-hindi, Dhūrtakhyāna, Kuvalayamāla, etc.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B.A. (General) above.

Paper III—(a) Translation into and from Ardha-Māgadhi, 60 marks; (b) Grammar, 40 marks; The Prākṛita Vyākaraṇa of Hemchandra, Pāda IV (excluding Dhatvādesa) with special stress on Apabhramśa, including the illustrative verses.

Paper IV—(a) Elements of Prakṛita Philology and Textual Criticism; (b) Essay. Here a general knowledge of the origin of Jainism and basic principles of its philosophy including broad view of its history is expected.

Paper V—(a) A Canonical Text : A Text to be prescribed from books such as Sūtra Kṛtanga, Kalpasūtra Nāyādhammakahād, etc.; (b) A Dogmatic Text in Jain Māhārāshtri : A Text to be prescribed from books such as Pañcasutta, Sāvayapaṇṇatti, Vimśati-Vimsikā, etc.

Paper VI—(a) A Jain Śaurasenī Text : A Text to be prescribed from books such as Pañcāstikāya, Pravacanasāra, Kattiguyāṇupekḥhā, etc.; (b) A portion from Mahārāshtri epic : A Text of about 200 verses to be prescribed from books such as Gaudavaho, Setubandha, etc. Here the student is expected to have a general acquaintance with important Prakrit meters, alankaras, poetic conventions, etc.

AVESTA & PAHLAVI

GENERAL

Paper I—Avestā : Gathā Ahunavaith 5, 7 (Yasna 32-24).

Paper II—Pahlavi : Dinkart, by Dastur Darab Sanjana, Vol. XIII, pp. 45-66, or D. M. Madon Pahlavi Text, pp. 614-625.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Translation of Unseen Passages and Grammar.

Paper IV—Geldner's 'Avesta Literature' (Translated by Dr. D. Mackichan) in Avesta-Pahlavi, and Ancient Persian Studies in honour of Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, West's 'Pahlavi Literature' in Vol. II of the Grundriss der Iranis-Chen Philologie.

Paper V—Avesta : Ram-Yasta and Vandidat 3.

Paper VI—Pahlavi : Vandidat 3.

PERSIAN AND ARABIC

GENERAL

Paper I—(a) Poetry Texts, 50 marks; (b) Unseen Poetry passage for translation into English, 20 marks; (c) Literary History of the Period to which the Author of the prescribed text-book belongs, 30 marks

Paper II—(a) Prose Texts, 50 marks; (b) Unseen simple passage of Prose for translation into English and *vice versa*, 30 marks; (c) Literary History of the Period to which the Author of the prescribed text-book belongs, 20 marks.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—(a) Translation from the Language into English and *vice versa*, 50 marks; (b) Grammar, (c) Prosody and Verse-forms, (d) Figures of Speech, 50 marks.

Paper IV—History of Literature : (a) Questions on a period to be prescribed every year; (b) Essays to be written in the Language on the History of Literature of the Period prescribed.

Paper V—Poetry Texts.

Paper VI—Prose Texts.

Papers V & VI will contain questions on points of scholarship and literary history as arising directly out of the prescribed texts.

GERMAN

GENERAL

Paper I—(1) Schiller: 'Wilhelm Tell'; (2) Storm: 'Immensee.'

Paper II—(1) Freytag: 'Soll und Haben' abridged (Harrap); (2) Storm: 'In St. Jorgen' (Heath & Co.).

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Essay.

Paper IV—Translation, Grammar and Oral.

Paper V—History of Literature—1600 to 1800.

Paper VI—History of Literature—1801 to 1914.

FRENCH

GENERAL

Paper I—H. Bordeaux : La Maison (O. U. P.); Victor Hugo: *Hernani*.

Paper II—1. Anatole France : Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard; 2. Pailleron : Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Essay.

- Paper IV—Translation, Grammar and Oral.
 Paper V—History of Literature—1500 to 1700.
 Paper VI—History of Literature—1700 to 1900.

PORTUGUESE

GENERAL

- Paper I—Prose.
 Paper II—Poetry.

HONOURS

- Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.
 Paper III—Essay.
 Paper IV—Translation, Grammar and Oral.
 Paper V—History of Literature—1750 to 1850.
 Paper VI—History of Literature—1850 to 1920.

ITALIAN

GENERAL

- Paper I—Manzoni : *Promessi Sposi* (Vols. I. & II).
 Paper II—Carducci : *Edizione Nazionale delle Opere* (Vol. I);
 Leopardi : *Paralipomeni* (Vol. I); *N. B.* : Manzoni and Leopardi
 of the *Collezione di Classici Italiani—Seconda Serie* (Vols. XL &
 XLI) Torino.

HONOURS

- Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.
 Paper III—Essay.
 Paper IV—Translation, Grammar and Oral.
 Paper V—History of Literature—1500 to 1650.
 Paper VI—History of Literature—1650 to 1800.

SPANISH

GENERAL

- Paper I—Two Volumes of Prose : (1) *Palacio Valdes : Short Stories*, edited by A. Shapiro (Harrap and Co., Ltd., 1935); (2)
Pereda : Nubes De Estio. Ediciones Espasa-Calpe Barcelona.
 Paper II—Two volumes of Poetry : (1) *A Spanish Poetry Book*, by Allison Peers (Methuen & Co., 1924); (2) *Don Juan Tenorio*, by Zorrilla (Ediciones Espasa Calpe, Madrid).

HONOURS

- Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.
 Paper III—Essay.
 Paper IV—Translation, Grammar and Oral.
 Paper V—History of Literature—1500 to 1650.
 Paper VI—History of Literature—1650 to 1800.

MARATHI

GENERAL

- Paper I—Poetry Texts—Old and New, five texts in all—two
 old and three new.

Paper II—Prose Texts—five in all, one of them necessarily from the old period of Marathi Literature, the rest representing various forms like the Drama, the Novel, the Critical Essay and the Short Story.

Note : A fair acquaintance with the Outlines of the Modern Marathi Literature from 1874 onwards is expected and will be tested by one compulsory question carrying 15 marks in each of the papers, on poetry in the Poetry Paper, *i.e.*, Paper I, and on prose literature in the Prose Paper, *i.e.*, Paper II.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—History of Marathi Literature from the beginning up to 1874 A. D.

Paper IV—Study of two old and two modern Authors, with special reference to their typical prescribed works.

Paper V—Poetics and Literary Criticism. This Paper comprehends problems in Eastern and Western Criticism as indicated by the following list of topics. A comparative study of these topics is generally expected. The word काव्य occurring in the following list means literature (ललित वाङ्मय) in general.

(१) काव्यलक्षण (पौरस्त्य आणि पाश्चात्य); (२) काव्यप्रयोजन (काव्योद्दिष्ट—Purpose of Literature — कला-जीवन-नीतिवाद); (३) काव्यनिर्मितीची जनक कारणे (प्रतिभा, कल्पना यांचे स्वरूप व कविमनाचे अंतर्व्यापार; अभ्यास, बहुभुतता इत्यादि गौण कारणांचा विचार); (४) रसविचार (रसस्वरूप, रसनिष्पत्तिप्राप्ति, रससंख्या); (५) ध्वनिविचार (अभिधा, लक्षणा, व्यञ्जना, इत्यादि शब्दशक्ति); (६) रीतिविचार (पाश्चात्य Style च्या विचारासह); (७) काव्यानेंद्रीमांसा (पौरस्त्य व पाश्चात्य उपपत्ति); (८) अलंकार—सामान्य चर्चा (जुन्या व नव्या मराठीत सामान्यतः आढळणारे अलंकार तेवढेच); (९) पद्यविचार—सामान्य चर्चा (स्थूल प्रकार व गणमात्रालेखन यांचे ज्ञान); (१०) काव्यप्रकार—जुने आणि नवे (काव्य शब्दाचा येथे अर्थ पद्यरूप काव्य असा अभिप्रेत आहे); (११) टीकाशास्त्र—लक्षण, उद्देश आणि व्याप्ति; (१२) टीकाकारांतील संप्रदाय (Schools of Criticism), पौरस्त्य आणि पाश्चात्य; (१३) ध्येयवाद, वास्तववाद, इत्यादि, वादांची चर्चा; (१४) सुखान्तिका आणि शोकान्तिका (Comedy and Tragedy).

Paper VI—Translation, Essay, Grammar and History of the Development of the Marathi Language. Marks: Essay 25, Translation 15, Grammar 30, History of Language 30. Knowledge of the General Outlines of Grammar with a special study of two prescribed topics, such as—प्रयोगविचार, विभक्तिविचार, क्रियापदविचार, साधितशब्दविचार, समासविचार, वाक्यपृथक्करण. History of Language includes the following topics: (१) मराठीचा आरंभकाल, (२) यादवकाल, (३) शिवकाल, (४) पेशवाईकाल. There will be no oral examination.

GUJERATI

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry.

Paper II—Drama and Prose : Modern Texts.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—(a) Essay, 50 marks ; (b) Literary Criticism, 50 marks.

Paper IV—Translation, 20 marks ; Grammar, 40 marks ; Prosody, 20 marks ; Poetics, 20 marks.

Paper V—Origin of Language, 25 marks ; History of Literature from the earliest times to A. D. 1850 (Pre-Narmad Period), 75 marks.

Paper VI—History of Modern Literature—A. D. 1850 to A. D. 1945.

KANNADA

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry Texts : Five texts to be prescribed—Two books representing the Ancient Period, two books representing the Mediæval Period and one book representing the Modern Period.

Paper II—Drama and Prose : Five texts in all—One book representing the Ancient Period, one book representing the Mediæval Period and one book representing the Modern Period, and the remaining two representing Forms like the Drama, the Novel, the Critical Essay, the Short Story, etc.

Note : The candidates are expected to possess an elementary knowledge of Old Kannada Grammar, Rhetorics and Prosody, and the main Outlines of the History of Kannada Language and Literature. In order to test the candidate's knowledge of these subjects one compulsory question carrying 15 marks will be asked in each of the two Papers.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Essay, Translation and Unseens : A. Essay or Essays on cultural topics—A modern book or books on Karnataka Culture to be prescribed, 40 marks ; B. Unseens—Passages in Poetry and Prose from Old Kannada for paraphrase, 40 marks ; C. Translation—From English into Kannada, 20 marks.

Paper IV—Grammar and History of Kannada Language.

Paper V—A. History of Literature (General)—Books to be prescribed ; B. A Particular Period or Form of Literature—Representative and significant portions from the works of outstanding Authors to be prescribed from time to time.

Paper VI—Rhetoric and Literary Criticism (Old and Modern)—Books to be prescribed.

URDU

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry.

Paper II—Prose and Drama.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B.A. (General) above.

Paper III—Special study of the Literature of a Period to be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

Paper IV—Grammar; History.

Paper V—Essay and Composition.

Paper VI—A. Detailed Study of Classical Works; B. History of Literature.

HINDI

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry.

Paper II—Drama and Prose : Modern Texts.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Essay.

Paper IV—Translation, Grammar, Poetics and Oral.

Paper V—History of Literature up to 1860 A.D.

Paper VI—Special study of one old and one modern Author with special reference to the prescribed works.

SINDHI

GENERAL

Paper I—Poetry—Texts to be prescribed on the recommendation of the Board.

Paper II—Prose—Texts to be prescribed on the recommendation of the Board.

HONOURS

Papers I & II—Same as for the B. A. (General) above.

Paper III—Composition comprising Essay, Translation and Explanation of Unseen Passages.

Paper IV—Philology, Rhetoric, Grammar and Prosody.

Paper V—History of Literature up to 1900, with four illustrative texts.

Paper VI—Literary History.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

Paper I—Social Institutions, Domestic Ceremonies and Rites.

Paper II—History of Religious Thought and Sects.

ISLAMIC CULTURE

Paper I—Early Islam: (a) Life of the Prophet and the Orthodox Caliphate; (b) Umayyads and the Abbasids.

Paper II—Introduction to the Study of Islamic Civilisation.

(B) PHILOSOPHY

GENERAL

1. History of Philosophy.

Paper I—History of European Philosophy to cover a broad knowledge of the philosophical systems of the following eleven Philosophers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant.

Paper II—History of Indian Philosophy to cover a broad knowledge of the main and characteristic doctrines of the following six systems of Indian Philosophy and of their inter-relations: 1. Nyaya, 2. Vaisheshika, 3. Sankhya, 4. Yoga, 5. Purva-Mimamsa, 6. Uttar-Mimamsa. Or Paper II—History of Islamic Philosophy.

2. Psychology.

Paper I—General Psychology.

Paper II—Social Psychology.

3. Moral and Social Philosophy.

Paper I—Ethics.

Paper II—Social and Political Philosophy.

†4. Education.

HONOURS

Subjects 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the Papers under them, same as for the B. A. (General) above.

5. Logic and Metaphysics.

Paper I—Logic.

Paper II—Metaphysics.

6. Psychology and Philosophy of Religion.

Paper I—Psychology of Religion.

Paper II—Philosophy of Religion.

7. Advanced Psychology.

Paper I—Comparative Psychology to cover a broad knowledge of the general principles of (a) Physiological Psychology and (b) Animal Psychology.

Paper II—Abnormal Psychology.

(C) HISTORY

GENERAL

(i) Ancient Europe.

Paper I—History of Greece (Earliest times to the death of Alexander).

Paper II—History of Rome (Earliest times to the end of Antonines).

(ii) Modern Europe.

Paper I—1660 to 1815.

Paper II—1815 to 1939.

† The Papers and Courses under this Subject are to be framed jointly by the Boards of Studies in Philosophy and Teaching.

- (iii) Ancient and Mediæval India.
 Paper I—From Vedic times to the death of Harsha (648 A.D.).
 Paper II—648 to 1526 A. D.
- (iv) Modern India.
 Paper I—1526 to 1818.
 Paper II—1818 to 1939.
- (v) Persian History.
 Paper I—Pre-Islamic Period.
 Paper II—Post-Islamic Period.
- (vi) †Constitutional History.
 Paper I—Growth of British Constitution from 1215 down to 1935.
 Paper II—Growth of Indian Constitution from 1773 down to 1939.
- (vii) †Political Science.
 Paper I—Theory of Politics.
 Paper II—Political Institutions.
- (viii) Ancient Indian Culture.
 Paper I—Social Institutions, Domestic Ceremonies and Rites.
 Paper II—History of Religious Thought and Sects.
- (ix) Islamic Culture.
 Paper I—Early Islam : (a) Life of the Prophet and the Orthodox Caliphate; (b) Umayyads and the Abbasids.
 Paper II—Introduction to the Study of Islamic Civilisation.

HONOURS

Subjects (i) to (ix), and Papers under them, same as for the B. A. (General) above.

- (x) Physical Anthropology.
 Paper I—1. Evolution (with special reference to Evolution of Man—Body and Brain *Homo Sapiens*); 2. Elements of Genetics; 3. Palæontology.
 Paper II—1. Study of Human Bones and Muscles; 2. Anthropometry; 3. Modern Races of Man.
- (xi) Cultural Anthropology.
 Paper I—Material Culture.
 Paper II—Social and Religious Culture.

(D) ECONOMICS

GENERAL

- (i) Principles of Economics.
 Paper I—Theory of Value and Distribution; Structure of Industry; Population; Labour.
 Paper II—Monetary Theory; International Trade; Public Finance.
- (ii) Economic History.
 Paper I—Economic History of India (1750 to 1930).

† The Papers on these Subjects are subject to revision.

Paper II—Economic History of U. K., U. S. A., France, Germany and Russia (Post-Industrial Revolution Period).

(iii) *Political Science.

Paper I—Theory of Politics (including topics such as Political Rights, Sovereignty, Liberty, etc.).

Paper II—Governmental Machinery.

(iv) Statistical Methods.

Paper I—Elements of Statistical Methods.

Paper II—Indian Official Statistics (with special reference to Economic Data).

(v) Comparative Social Institutions.

Paper I—Introductory, Population, Industrial Organisation, Labour, Capital, Property, Religion.

Paper II—Regulative Organisation, Associations, Paternities, Classes, State, Government, Justice, Marriage, Family, Pleasure, Prestige—The book recommended is: The Science of Society, by Summer & Kelkar (Vol. B).

HONOURS

Subjects (i) to (v), and Papers under them, same as for the B. A. (General) above.

(vi) Indian Economic Problems.

Paper I—Agriculture, Industry, Labour, Population, Internal Trade, Transport.

Paper II—Money, Banking, Public Finance, Foreign Trade.

(E) MATHEMATICS

(GENERAL)

(i) Pure Mathematics.

Paper I—Algebra, Trigonometry, Co-ordinate Geometry of 2 and 3 Dimensions.

Algebra :

Complex Numbers. Argand Diagram. Ratio test and Comparison test. Statement (without proof) of Kummer's, Raabe's and Gauss' tests; Applications of these tests. Binomial, Exponential and Logarithmic series. Summation of simple series. Determinants. Expansion in terms of first minors. Product of two determinants of third order.

Relations between the roots and the coefficients. Transformation of equations. Application of Descartes' rule of signs. Solving Cubic and Biquadratic equations with numerical coefficients.

Trigonometry :

Properties of triangles. Trigonometric identities. Heights and distances. De Moivre's theorem for a rational index. Expansions in infinite series, in powers of x , of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. Euler's expressions for $\sin x$, $\cos x$. Hyperbolic functions. Summation of simple trigonometric series.

* The Papers on this Subject are subject to revision.

Analytical Conics :

Change of rectangular axes. Reduction of the general equation of the second degree to the simplest standard forms. Finding the co-ordinates of the foci and of the centre. Finding the equation of the Director circle and the axes of the conic given by the general equation. Polar equations of a straight line, a circle and a conic in standard forms.

Solid Geometry :

Equation of a plane, a straight line and a sphere. (Only simple examples shall be asked).

Paper II—Differential and Integral Calculus.

Differential Calculus :

Sequences ; Limits of sequences ; Cauchy's Principle of Convergence (without proof) ; Limits of functions of a continuous variable. Continuity of functions. Derivatives. Higher derivatives. Leibniz' rule. Statement of Taylor's theorem for functions of one variable and of two variables, with Cauchy's and Lagrange's forms for remainder after n terms. Partial differentiation. Rectilinear asymptotes (Cartesian co-ordinates only). Curvature. Singular points. Curve tracing.

Integral Calculus :

Integration of simple expressions. Reduction formulæ. Definite integral. Double integrals. Gamma and Beta functions.

Rectification and quadrature of simple curves given in cartesian and polar co-ordinates by simple and double integration. Intrinsic equations of curves. Volumes and areas of surfaces of revolution. Simpson's Rule for approximate integration.

(ii) Applied Mathematics.

Paper I—Statics and Hydrostatics.

(i) *Statics :*

Composition and resolution of forces in two dimensions. Moments. Couples. General conditions of equilibrium. Work. Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple machines. Principle of virtual work.

(ii) *Hydrostatics :*

Properties of fluids. Pressure at a point. Surfaces of equal pressure and density. Fluid thrusts on plane and curved surfaces. Centre of pressure. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Uniformly rotating liquids. Properties of gases ; the atmosphere. Simple machines.

The scope of the syllabus is indicated by the following articles in Lamb's *Statics* : Introduction ; Chs I, II (Omitting Secs. 16,17), III (Omitting Secs. 27,28), VI (Omitting Secs. 55—59), VII, VIII (Omitting Secs. 76—79), X, XI (Omitting Secs. 102—110), XII, XIII.

Paper II—Dynamics and Differential Equations.

(i) *Dynamics* :

(a) Kinematics. Laws of Motion. Conservation of Momentum and Energy. Units and Dimensions. (b) Dynamics of a Particle : Rectilinear motion in a plane, including simple harmonic motion. Trajectories under gravity. Impact of smooth elastic spheres. Central orbits under inverse square law. Moments and products of Inertia. Compound pendulum.

The scope of the syllabus is indicated by Ramsey's *Dynamics* : Chaps. I to IV (Omitting Secs. 4—6), V (Omitting 5·43, 5·44), VI (Omitting 6·3, 6·32) VII-XI, XII (Omitting 12·71 onwards), XIII, XIV, XV (15·5, 15·51).

(ii) *Differential Equations* :

Differential Equations of first and second orders. Linear Equations with constant co-efficients. The scope of the syllabus is indicated by Murray's *Differential Equations* : Chs. I, II (7—16, 20, 21) ; VI, VIII (76, 77, 81), IX.

(iii) *Statistics*.

There will be a written examination having 2 Papers of 3 hours each. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of standard mathematical and statistical tables, slide-rule and simple calculating machines.

50 marks will be allotted to the Laboratory note-books kept by the students showing the practical work done by them during the two years. These marks will be assigned by the External Examiner at the time of the Examination. The Laboratory note-books should be signed by the Professor from time to time, and the Professor should certify that the work in the note-books is the student's own work.

Paper I—Elements of the theory of Probability. Frequency distributions and constants. Errors of random sampling. Tests of goodness of fit, independence, and homogeneity. Co-efficient of correlation. Regression coefficients and equations. Partial and multiple correlation coefficients.

Paper II—The exact treatment of small samples. Analysis of variants and co-variants. Principles of Plot experimentation. (Statistical tables for use with the ordinary Logarithmic tables will be supplied at the time of the Examination).

Practical Work :

Each candidate should maintain a Laboratory note-book showing the work done at least on the following topics : Calculation of frequency constants and their standard errors; Fitting of a normal curve; The use of t , χ^2 and z —tables; Comparison of correlation, and regression coefficients; Simple examples of analysis of variance.

HONOURS

(i) *Algebra and Geometry*.

Paper I—Algebra, including Theory of Equations, and Trigonometry.

(i) *Algebra and Theory of Equations :*

Real Numbers. Definition of an irrational number by a Dedekind section of rationals. Sequences. Upper and lower bounds. Upper and lower limits. Limits of sequences. Cauchy's principle of convergence. Infinite series. Tests of convergence. Binomial, Exponential, Logarithmic series. Partial fractions. Summation of simple series. Complex numbers. Determinants. Theory of equations.

(ii) *Trigonometry :*

Summation of $\sum \sin (a + nb)$, $\sum \cos (a + n')$. General solution of $\sin x = \sin a$, etc. Properties of triangles. Area of a quadrilateral. De Moivre's theorem for a rational index. Expansions of $\sin nx/\sin x$ and $\cos nx$ in powers of $\cos x$; expansions in infinite series in powers of x for $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. Infinite product formulæ for $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ (without proof). Euler's expressions for $\sin x$, $\cos x$. Hyperbolic functions.

Paper II—Geometry.

(i) *Pure Geometry :*

Projection. Cross-ratios. Harmonic section. Important properties of conics derivable by methods of conical projection.

(ii) *Analytical Conics :*

Oblique axes ; change of axes. Properties of parabola, ellipse and hyperbola. General equation of the second degree. Confocal conics. Polar co-ordinates, polar equations of a straight line, a circle and a conic in standard forms.

(iii) *Solid Geometry :*

Equations referred to rectangular axes of planes, straight lines, spheres and cones, and of central conicoids referred to their principal axes. Equations to a tangent plane to a surface. Equations to a tangent line to a curve given by parametric equations.

(ii) Analysis, including Differential Equations.

Paper I—Theory of limits : infinite sequences, upper and lower bounds ; general principle of convergence. Continuous real variable ; continuity of a function of one variable ; properties of continuous functions ; uniform continuity. Derivatives and differentials. Meaning of the sign of the derivative at a point and in an interval. Rolle's theorem and its applications. Lagrange's form of the Mean Value theorem for derivatives. Cauchy's

formula
$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{\phi(a+h) - \phi(a)} = \frac{f'(a+\theta h)}{\phi'(a+\theta h)},$$
 and its applications to evaluation of indeterminate forms.

Functions of two or three variables and their continuity. Simple properties of continuous functions of two variables (without proofs). Partial derivatives and differentials. Differentiability of functions. Commutative property of the order of partial differentiations (Schwarz' theorem). Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions.

Taylor's and Maclaurin's developments with remainders after n terms in the case of functions of one or more variables. Applications to location of maxima and minima of functions of more than one variable.

Riemann's definition of a definite integral of a bounded function and its properties. Integrability of (i) continuous functions, (ii) functions with a finite number of finite discontinuities, and (iii) monotonic functions. The fundamental theorem of the Integral Calculus, connecting definite integrals with primitives. The First and Second Mean Value theorems for Integrals.

Paper II—Functions defined by proper integrals of functions involving a parameter : their continuity, differentiation and integration. Inversion of the order of integration in a repeated integral with finite limits.

Series of variable terms. Uniform convergence ; Weierstrass' M-test ; properties of uniformly convergent series re : continuity of the sum function, integration and differentiation term by term. Fundamental properties of power series re : absolute and uniform convergence, term-wise integration and term-wise differentiation, and continuity of the sum-function, including Abel's theorem.

Infinite integrals ; elementary tests of convergence. Uniform convergence : continuity ; integration (over a finite range) and differentiation of infinite integrals involving a parameter. Inversion of the order of integration in a repeated integral when the range of only one of the integrations is infinite.

Beta and Gamma functions. Evaluation of the following standard

infinite integrals $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \log \sin x dx$, $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$, $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$.
Frullani's integrals.

Formation of differential equations. Nature of their solutions and their geometrical interpretations. Standard methods of solving equations of the first order and first degree. Separable variables, homogeneous equations ; and equations reducible to the linear type. Exact equations. Simple equations of the first order and of a degree higher than the first. Singular solutions. Linear equations with constant co-efficients. Homogeneous linear equations of any order. Trajectories. Linear equations of the second order. Total differential equations.

'(iii) Mechanics and Astronomy.

Paper I—Statics and Dynamics.

Statics :

Composition and resolution of vectors : forces, moments, couples. General conditions of equilibrium. Astatic equilibrium. Analytical investigation in two dimensions. Work, Energy, Virtual work. Expressions for the centres of gravity of curves, surfaces and volumes, and their evaluation in simple cases of density distribution. Equilibrium of strings under gravity. Simple machines:

Dynamics :

Composition and resolution of vectors—displacement, velocity, acceleration. Analytical treatment in two dimensions. Laws of motion. Conservation of momentum and energy. Units and dimensions.

Dynamics of a particle : Rectilinear motion under simple laws of force, including Simple Harmonic Motion without damping. Motion in a plane. Trajectories under gravity without resistance. Central Orbits, more particularly those under the inverse square law. Impact of smooth elastic spheres.

Elementary dynamics of a rigid body or a system of particles. Moments and products of inertia. Equations of motion with simple two-dimensional problems, particularly those illustrating the principles of energy and momentum. Compound pendulum.

Paper II—Hydrostatics and Astronomy.

Hydrostatics :

Properties of fluids. Differential equation of fluid pressure under a given system of forces and its integration in simple cases. Surfaces of equal pressure and density. Fluid thrusts on plane and curved surfaces. Centre of pressure. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Metacentre. Discussion of stability in simple cases. Uniformly rotating fluids. Properties of gases. Distribution of pressure and density in the atmosphere. Simple machines.

Astronomy :

The celestial sphere and the different systems of celestial co-ordinates. Atmospheric refraction. Planetary motion and phenomena. Sidereal time, mean time, conversion of time. Equation of time. Aberration. Figure of the earth. Parallaxes of the moon and the sun and annual parallax of stars. Precession and Nutation. Elementary theory of eclipses. Twilight. Sundial.

The treatment of the subject should be with the help of Spherical Trigonometry.

(iv) Calculus.

Paper I—Limits of sequences. Limit of a function of a real variable. Continuity. Points of discontinuity. Properties of continuous functions (without proofs). Derivatives and differentials. Successive differentiation. Leibniz' rule. Rolle's theorem and the Mean Value theorem. Examples of continuous functions which have no derivative at certain isolated points.

Cauchy's formula :
$$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{\phi(a+h)-\phi(a)} = \frac{f'(a+\theta h)}{\phi'(a+\theta h)}, \text{ and}$$

L' Hospital's rules for the evaluation of indeterminate forms.

Functions of two or three variables. Partial derivatives and differentials. The differentiability of such a function at a point. The total differential of a function of two or more variables.

Small corrections. Partial derivatives of the second order. Commutative property of the order of partial differentiations. (Schwarz' theorem).

Examples to illustrate that $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ in some cases. Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions. The derivative of an implicit function.

Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems for functions of one, two or three variables with Cauchy's and Lagrange's forms of remainder. Expansion in infinite series of elementary functions. Newton's method of approximating to the roots of an equation.

Maxima and minima of functions of one or two independent variables. Use of Lagrange's undetermined multipliers for the location of maxima and minima of functions of more than two variables.

Tangents and normals to plane curves (cartesian and polar co-ordinates). Pedal equation, $\rho - \Psi$ equation and intrinsic equation of a curve given in cartesian or polar co-ordinates.

Rectilinear asymptotes of algebraic curves (given in rectangular cartesian co-ordinates). Concavity, convexity. Singular points. Multiple points. Curve tracing. Well-known curves: Cycloid, Limacon, Cardioide, Equiangular Spiral, Catenary, Tractrix.

Paper II—Curvature: Cartesian and polar formulæ for ρ ; formula suitable for pedal equations. Newton's method of finding ρ ; centre of curvature. Order of contact of two curves. Osculating circle.

Envelopes, evolutes and involutes.

Changing the independent variable from cartesian to polar co-ordinates in two dimensions.

Integration as the operation inverse to differentiation. Reduction formulæ:

Integration of rational functions, of simple irrational functions and of rational functions of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$.

Integral as the limit of a sum. The fundamental theorem of the Integral Calculus. Elementary properties of Definite Integrals.

Elementary double and triple integrals.

Fourier series. Statement of Dirichlet's conditions.

Quadrature. Simple rules of approximate integration. Planimeters. Rectification. Volumes by double and triple integration. Areas of surfaces of revolution. Centres of mass. Moments and products of inertia.

(v) Statistics.

There will be a written examination having 2 Papers of 3 hours each. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of standard mathematical and statistical tables, slide-rule and simple calculating machines.

50 marks will be allotted to the Laboratory note-books kept by the students showing the practical work done by them during

the two years. These marks will be assigned by the External Examiner at the time of the Examination. The Laboratory note-books should be signed by the Professor from time to time, and the Professor should certify that the work in the note-book is the student's own work.

This course will include the B. A. (General) Course in greater detail with the addition of the following further topics.

Paper I—Finite Differences. The sampling distributions of the mean and the standard deviation. The principle of the method of maximal likelihood in estimation. Non-linear regression. Regression with several independent variates.

Paper II—The sampling distributions of t , χ^2 and z , statistics. The factorial design in experimentation. Sampling surveys. (Statistical tables for use with ordinary Logarithmic tables will be supplied at the time of the Examination).

Practical Work :

Laboratory note-books are to be maintained by each candidate, certified as in the B.A. (General) Course. This note-book should contain the work on topics mentioned in the General Course, supplemented by the following additional topics : Tests of departure from normality; Fitting of Polynomial Regression curves; Calculation of Partial Regression coefficients and their standard errors; Analysis of variance for factorial experiments; The Analysis of Covariance.

(F) SCIENCE

GENERAL AND HONOURS

(i) Physics.

The same as for the present Intermediate Science Examination. Two Papers of two hours duration, carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical examination, carrying 80 marks.

Paper I—Heat, Light and Sound.

Paper II—General Physics, Electricity and Magnetism.

(ii) Chemistry.

The same as for the present Intermediate Science Examination. Two Papers of two hours duration, carrying 60 marks each, and one Practical examination, carrying 80 marks.

Paper I—Inorganic Chemistry.

Paper II—Theoretical and Organic Chemistry.

(iii) Botany.

The same as for the present B. A. (Pass) Examination. Two Papers, each of 75 marks, and two Practical examinations, each of 25 marks.

Paper I and Practical I—External Morphology, Classification Evolution.

Paper II and Practical II—Internal Morphology, Physiology, Ecology.

(iv) Zoology.

The same as for the present B. A. (Pass) Examination.

(v) Geology.

Two Papers, each of 75 marks, and two Practical examinations, each of 25 marks.

Paper I—Physical Geology, Dynamical Geology and Mineralogy.

The Earth as a planet ; its position in the solar system. Form, size and motions of the earth (revolution and rotation). Measurement of time. Latitude. Longitude. The moon ; its phases. Eclipses.

The atmosphere ; its composition, height, pressure, temperature, moisture. Wind systems. Storms. Precipitation of moisture. Clouds. Presence of carbon dioxide and dust. Weather. Climate.

The oceans ; their salinity and distribution. Ocean currents. Tides, Coral reefs. River systems. Glaciers. Springs. Underground water. Lakes.

The lithosphere ; its interior and crust. Phenomena connected with its internal heat ; volcanoes, earthquakes, geysers, hot springs. Elevation and depression of land. Weathering. Erosion. Denudation. Soil, subsoil and country rock. Mountain and plateau building. Different types of mountains.

Important rock-forming minerals and ores of iron, manganese, aluminium and copper. Physical and chemical properties and crystal systems of these minerals. A general knowledge of crystallography. The crystal systems and simple crystals. Crystallographic axes and axes of symmetry. Crystal forms : pyramid, prism, pinacoid. Simple twins.

Paper II—Petrology, Structural and Historical Geology and Indian Geology.

Extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks. Classification of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The origin, distribution, physical and chemical properties of these rocks. Texture and structure. Veins. Dykes. Metamorphism and alteration of rocks. Study of type rocks only.

Stratification. Joints. Dislocations. Cleavages and inclination of rocks. Strike and dip. Faults. Flexures. Folds. Overlap. Outcrop. Unconformity.

General principles of stratigraphy. Classification of the stratified rocks of the earth's crust according to time range. The general characteristics of the rocks and fossils of the Primary (Palaeozoic), Secondary (Mesozoic), Tertiary (Cainozoic) and Quarternary (Recent) formations. Conditions of entombment and preservation of organic remains. Fossilisation. Fossils ; their importance and use in the study of the historical geology. Fossils as indicative of stratigraphical and chronological order of the sedimentary rocks in which they are preserved and found. Isostasy.

The main physical features, structure, drainage system and mountain systems of India. Typical crystalline and metamorphic (pre-Cambrian) rocks of the Indian Peninsula. Formation of coal in India. The Deccan trap. Laterite. The general concept of the geological history of India. Economic minerals of India. The export trade of Indian minerals; the industrial utilisation of these minerals and prospect for further utilisation. Building stones. Coasts and the coastal plains of the Peninsula.

Practical, Laboratory and Field Work :

Practical I—The identification of specimens of common, typical minerals and rocks.

(a) Determination of the following minerals by sight and with the aid of such instruments as the lens, the hydrostatic balance and the blow-pipe : Quartz, Felspar, Plagioclase, Augite, Hornblende, Mica, Olivine, Epidote, Adnalucite (Chiastolite), Tourmaline (Schorl), Garnet (Almandine), Calcite, Gypsum, Barytes, Corundum, Talc, Serpentine, Zeolite (Stilbite).

(b) Recognition of the following rocks in hand specimens with the aid of the lens : Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite, Obsidian, Pumice, Pitchstone, Diorite, Gabbro, Dolerite, Basalt, Conglomerate, Sandstone, Shale, Limestone, Mica-schist, Biotite-gneiss, Quartzite, Marble, Slate, Coral rock.

Practical II—A General description to be entered into the Laboratory Journal.

(a) The results of the examination by the naked eye and the lens of mineral composition, structure, texture, etc., of twelve rocks.

(b) The physical properties and chemical composition as determined by the blow-pipe of six non-silicate minerals.

(c) The drawing of eight typical simple mineral forms characteristic of different crystal systems.

(d) The study and drawing of five geological maps with vertical sections of simple structures, e.g., folds (synclines and anticlines), beds (horizontal and inclined).

Field work : Local excursions to places of geological interest under the guidance of a member of the staff. Students shall keep notes with sketches of the observations made in the field.

Each candidate must produce a certificate from the Head of the Department of his College that he has completed in a satisfactory manner a Practical Course and that his Laboratory Journal has been properly kept. Every candidate must have recorded his observations directly in his Laboratory Journal and written therein a report on each exercise performed. Every Journal is to be signed periodically by a member of the laboratory staff. Candidates are to produce their Laboratory Journals and field notes at the Practical examination.

The Practical examination shall consist of an examination of the laboratory and field-work of the student and the identification of specimens of typical minerals and rocks as shown by his Journal. The Laboratory Journal and field notes will be considered in assigning marks at the time of the Practical examination.

(iv) Geography.

Two Papers of 75 marks each.

Paper I—*Physical and Economic Geography*.

Origin and evolution of the earth ; various theories. The earth as a planet.

The atmosphere ; distribution of temperature (horizontal and vertical). Isotherms and Isobars. Winds and wind systems. Climate. Precipitation. Clouds, their main types.

The oceans ; salinity ; temperature and movements. Tides. Coral reefs. Littoral, and abyssal deposits.

The lithosphere ; its interior and its crust. Continental drift. Volcanoes and vulcanicity. Earthquakes. Plateau and mountain building. Different types of mountains. Denudation and erosion, and their agents. Glaciers. Cycle of erosion. Valley forms. Drainage systems. Lakes. Springs.

Materials of the earth's crust ; different kinds of rocks and their classification. Formation of soils and their uses. Soil structure and texture. Soil types.

Plants and soil. Cultivation and tillage. Distribution of plants. The chief zones of vegetation. Forests and cultivated areas. Economic agricultural products ; their cultivation, distribution, uses and classification as foodstuffs and raw materials for industrial uses.

Distribution of animals. Dependence of animals on climate and vegetation. Migration of animals. Domestication of animals. Protective cover and colour. Animal kingdoms. Chief Animal products ; their uses and economic importance.

Minerals, rock-forming and of general economic importance ; their origin, occurrence, distribution and uses. Mining and quarrying. Ore deposits and mineral veins. Mineral deposits as bases for location and growth of towns.

Industrial development ; factors controlling production and distribution. Raw materials. Sources of industrial power—coal, oil and hydro-electricity. Labour. Transport. Market. Chief manufacturing industries. Localisation of industries and their relation to geological structure and physical environment. Origin and growth of industrial towns.

Special phases of human concentration. Distribution of population. Typical regions of non-concentration.

Paper II—*Regional and Human Geography*.

A general study of Asia and its principal regions under the following main heads : Relief and structure ; climate and climatic cycle ; vegetation and animals ; chief economic products ; neighbouring oceans and seas, and their influence on the development of countries ;

sources of power ; agricultural and manufacturing industries and their location ; towns and frontiers. Distribution of population. Trade and trade routes.

Principal regions: (A) India (to be studied in detail), (B) 1. Ceylon; Burma ; Malaya ; Indo-China ; East Indies. 2. China; Japan. 3. Asiatic Russia ; Tibet; Sinkiang; Mongolia ; Manchuria. 4. Iran; Iraq ; Syria ; Palestine ; Turkey ; Arabia.

Practical, Laboratory and Field Work :

Two Practical examinations of 25 marks each.

Practical I—

1. Study and identification of the main soil forming rocks.
2. Study of weather charts.
3. Use of the following instruments : Thermometer (C., F., maximum and minimum) ; Dry and wet bulb thermometer ; Thermograph ; Barometer (mercurial and aneroid) ; Barograph ; Seismograph ; Anemometer ; Sundial ; Rain Gauge.

Practical II—

1. Elementary Map Projectors : identification, explanation; and graphic construction.
2. Making and reading of Topographical maps.
3. Drawing of sections and of contours from given data.
4. Use of the following instruments : Prismatic compass ; Abney level ; Plane table ; Chain ; Clinometer ; Pantograph.

Field work : Excursions to any place of geographical interest. Regional study of a small suburban area or a village. Students shall keep a full Journal of the work done in the field including sketch maps of the area studied with requisite sections and diagrams. Students must record the observations made in the field directly in their field notes.

Every candidate is expected to record all the observations in the Laboratory Journal and to write therein a report of each exercise performed. Journals and field notes are to be signed by a member of the staff. Candidates have to produce their Laboratory Journals and field notes at the Practical examination.

The Practical examination will consist of an examination on the Laboratory and field work of the students, as shown by the Journals. It shall also consist of inspection by the Examiners of Journals and any other evidence of candidates' practical work in the laboratory and field. Questions may be asked on the subject dealt with in the laboratory and field during the year. The Laboratory Journal and field notes will be taken into consideration while assigning marks at the time of the Practical examination.

Standards of Passing :

R. 31A. Successful candidates at both the B. A. (General) and B. A. (Honours) Examinations will be awarded Classes as under :—

B. A. (General) : Those obtaining 35 per cent or more shall be declared to have passed the Examination. Those obtaining 45

per cent or more shall be declared to have passed in the Second Class. Those obtaining 60 per cent or more shall be declared to have passed in the First Class.

B. A. (Honours) : There shall be only two Classes, namely the Second Class and the First Class. Those obtaining 45 per cent or more shall be declared to have passed in the Second Class. Those obtaining 60 per cent or more shall be declared to have passed in the First Class. Candidates who fail to get the percentage of marks requisite for the Honours shall have the option of appearing a second time for the Honours Degree Examination in the same subjects ; but no candidates will be permitted to make more than two attempts.

Those who fail to get the percentage of marks requisite for Honours, but secure 35 per cent or more marks in their selected Subjects or Heads (eight Papers) may claim exemption in two of the Subjects or Heads from these if they desire to appear for the B. A. General Degree Examination.

[The standard of passing in the Papers in the various Subjects of the Examination as also the percentage required for exemption will be laid down hereafter].

The candidates for the Honours Examination under the revised B.A. Honours Scheme have been permitted to have in the same subject only two attempts, and these two attempts must be completed within four years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M. A. Examination

There will be no Oral examination in Persian, Arabic, French and German at the M.A. Examination to be held in 1947.

Some specific indication of the scope of each Paper for the proper study of the Course in Ancient Indian Culture has been made by prescribing suitable books for each Paper. Papers I, II and III have been adequately described in the syllabus. As regards Papers IV, V and VI and certain items grouped under Papers VII and VIII, they required to be re-worded to indicate precisely the scope of the Papers and to avoid certain overlapping. The description of the Papers and the items under Papers VII and VIII shall hereafter be as under : Paper I—Cultural History of Western Asia and Egypt, up to the Beginning of Christian Era ; Paper II—Cultural History of Europe and Mediterranean Region up to the Break-up of the Roman Empire ; Paper III—Cultural History of India up to 1000 A.D. (General Outline with special reference to Material Culture) ; Paper IV—(a) History of India up to 1000 A.D., and (b) Political Theories and Political Institutions up to 1400 A.D. ; Paper V—Hindu Social Institutions ; Paper VI—Philosophical and Religious History of India up to 1600 A.D. (Outline) ; Papers VII and VIII—1. (a) Indian Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology, and (b) Indian Art up to 1600 A.D. ; 2. Architecture, Epigraphy, Iconography and Numismatics ;

3. Literary History of India up to 1000 A.D. ; 4. The Expansion of Early Indian Culture outside India (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Cambodia, China, Tibet and Central Asia) up to 1000 A.D. ; 5. Vedic Religion and Mythology ; 6. Indo-Aryan Linguistics ; 7. Folklore and Pauranic Mythology ; 8. Dharma-Shastras ; 9. Buddhist Studies ; 10. Jain Literature ; 11. Dravidian Studies ; 12. Dravidian Linguistics.

For the Examinations for the Master's Degrees by Papers, save for the subject of Mathematics, a piece of translation in French or German on the subject matter of the Paper, extending to not more than twenty lines, and forming a compulsory question, will be set in every one of the question papers comprising the written part of the Examination. Each of these questions will carry fifteen marks. Other conditions as laid down at present remain unchanged.

Regulation 114 has been modified by the deletion of the words "at least two terms in the subjects of Mathematics and Geography and two years in the other subjects," and substitution thereof by the words "at least two terms or one calendar year in all subjects." Further, the last sentence of Clause (1) of Ordinance 215 F also has been modified thus : "The Board of Post-Graduate Studies may, in special cases, reduce the period of two years to one."

B. T. Examination

One more Examination in B. T. Part I will be held this year according to the Old Syllabus.

Commercial Examinations

Candidates appearing for the First Year and Intermediate Commerce Examinations under the Old Rules may have one additional chance to appear thereat after the New Scheme has been brought into operation, according to a transitory provision made in this connection. Similarly, for the B. Com. Examination, those appearing under the Old Rules will be given three additional chances to appear at the Examination under the Old Rules. Further, candidates registered under the Old Rules, if they choose to appear for any of the Examinations under the New Rules, will not be required to keep fresh terms, if they kept terms to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College at which they were studying under the Old Rules.

B. Com. Examination

Ordinance 208A has been revised as follows : A student who secures exemption marks in all Groups but one at the Intermediate Examination in Commerce in conformity with Regulation 54B, and fails in one subject only of the remaining Group, having however obtained exemption marks in the remaining subject or subjects of the said Group, will be allowed to keep terms and appear for the B. Com. Examination after keeping four terms, but will not be declared to have passed the B. Com. Examination under any circumstances, unless he has obtained 40 per cent of the marks in

the remaining subject of the Intermediate Examination held either in a previous or in the same Examination season.

B. Sc. Examination

Candidates who were, as the result of the Intermediate Science Examination held in the years 1943 to 1946, permitted to keep terms for the B.Sc. Course, will be required to appear only in the remaining subject of Intermediate Science in Theory or Practicals as the case may be in accordance with the Examination on the last occasion—(O223 A Transitory). This concession will hold good for the years 1947 and 1948 only. Thereafter all such candidates will have to appear both in Theory and Practicals of the subject.

M. Sc. Examination

Regulation 119 pertaining to the Course in Botany has been amended as follows : Candidates shall be examined in the four compulsory subjects in one of the special subjects (a) to (i) mentioned below. The special subjects shall be studied with particular reference to the published books on the recent advances of its various branches and papers published in well-known journals during the previous two years : *Compulsory Subjects*—(i) Morphology and Classification of Cryptogamic Plants, including Fossils ; (ii) Morphology and Classification of Seed-bearing Plants, including Fossils ; (iii) Physiology, Ecology, including Plant Geography ; (iv) Section I : Cytology, Genetics, Evolution ; Section II : Economic Botany. *Special Subjects*—(a) Algæ, (b) Fungi and Lichens (Study of Plant Diseases caused by Fungi), (c) Bryophyta, (d) Pteridophyta, (e) Gymnosperms, (f) Angiosperms, (g) Fossil Botany, (h) History of Botany, (i) Recent Advances in Botany. There will be one Paper and one Practical for each subject, whether compulsory or special. Examiners are at liberty to apply any test they think necessary, either viva voce, in writing or by experimental work, in order to obtain evidence as to the knowledge the candidate possesses. A good knowledge of the methods, instruments and apparatus used in Botanical work and a special familiarity with those used in connection with the special subject which the candidate offers will be demanded.

The classes at the M. Sc. Examination by Papers in Mathematics will be awarded on the following basis : Those obtaining 65 per cent or more—First Class; 50 per cent or more—Second Class; 40 per cent or more—Pass Class.

B. Sc. (Tech.) Examination

In Regulation 201B, the words "except for course V" appearing against Subject No. 7—Colloids, have been deleted, and the words "for Courses I, V and VII only" have been substituted against Subject No. 11—Textile Auxiliary Agents.

B. Sc. (Chemical Engineering) Examination

The following additional Regulations relating to the B. Sc. (Chem. Eng.) Degree Examination have come into force.

R. 142 CV. A candidate who has obtained 50 per cent of the total marks in any head will at his option be excused from appearing in that head provided he has obtained the minimum in the written, in the practical and in the term work of that head required by Regulation 142 CU at a subsequent Examination, and will be declared to have passed the whole Examination when he has passed in all the heads of the Examination ; provided that in the head or heads, in which he appears on the last occasion, he must obtain the minimum in the Written, the Practical and the Term work with the percentage of the total marks in that head or heads required by Regulation 142 CU. Candidates passing the Examination in this manner in compartments will not be eligible for a Class or for any Prize or Scholarship to be awarded at the Examination.

R. 142 CW. Candidates who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head and who obtain an aggregate of at least 55 per cent of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting, be declared to have passed the Examination.

Engineering Examinations

The following amended Ordinances and Regulations came into operation from January 25.

O. 241A. A candidate who secures exemption in one Group and in all the subjects but one in the other Group at the S. E. (Civil) Examination in conformity with Regulation 168A will be allowed to keep terms, and to appear for the B. E. (Civil) Examination Part I after keeping two terms and Part II after keeping three terms, but will not be declared to have passed the B. E. Examination under any circumstances, unless he has passed in the remaining subject of the S. E. (Civil) Examination held either in a previous, or in the same Examination season.

O. 245C. A candidate who secures exemption in one Group and in all subjects but one in the other Group at the S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination in conformity with Regulation 168A and fails only in one subject thereat will be allowed to keep terms, and to appear for the B. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination Part I after keeping two terms and Part II after keeping three terms, but will not be declared to have passed the B. E. Examination under any circumstances, unless he has passed in the remaining subject of the S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination held either in a previous, or in the same Examination season.

First Examination in Engineering

R. 154. To pass the Examination, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent of the full marks in *each* subject and 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable. The minimum of 33 per cent must be obtained separately in the Written examination, Term work and Practical examination.

Those of the candidates who obtain 55 per cent or more of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the Second Class.

Those of the candidates who obtain 66 per cent or more of the total marks will be placed in the First Class.

R. 155. A candidate who has passed in a subject in accordance with R. 154 and who has obtained 45 per cent of the total marks in that subject will, at his option, be excused from appearing in that subject at a subsequent Examination, and will be declared to have passed the whole Examination, when he has passed in the remaining subject of the Examination in accordance with R. 154. For purposes of deciding whether a candidate has secured 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable in the *whole* Examination, the marks of the candidate at the previous Examination in the subject or subjects in which he is exempted shall be carried over. Candidates passing the Examination in this manner will not be eligible for a Class or a Prize or a Scholarship to be awarded at the Examination.

R. 156. Candidates who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head and who obtain an aggregate of 60 per cent of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of a majority of two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting, be declared to have passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Engineering (Civil)

Standard of passing the Examination:

R. 167A. For this purpose, the subjects are divided into Groups as follows—

Group A: 1. Mathematics ; 2. Materials and Structures; 3. Hydraulics I; 8. Heat Engines II; 9. Electrical Engineering II ; 10. Testing of Materials II.

Group B : 4. Construction II ; 5. Construction II ; 6. Surveying II ; 7. Drawing and Design.

To pass the Examination, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent of the full marks in *each* subject and 40 per cent of the total marks obtainable in *each* Group and 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable. The minimum of 33 per cent must be obtained separately in the Written examination, Term work and Practical examination. Those of the candidates who obtain 55 per cent or more of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the Second Class. Those of the candidates who obtain 66 per cent or more of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

R. 168A. A candidate who has obtained 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable in any Group and passed in the Group in accordance with R. 167A will, at his option, be excused from appearing in that group at a subsequent Examination and will be declared to have passed the whole Examination when he has passed in the remaining Group of the Examination in accordance with R. 167A.

A candidate who has passed in accordance with R. 167A and obtained 50 per cent of the total marks in any subject will, at his option, be excused from appearing in that subject at a subsequent Examination and will be declared to have passed the whole Examination when he has passed in the remaining subjects in accordance with R. 167A.

For purposes of deciding whether a candidate has secured 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable in the *whole* Examination or 40 per cent of the total marks obtainable in a Group, the marks of the candidate at the previous Examination in the subject or subjects or Group in which he is exempted shall be carried over. Candidates passing the Examination in this manner will not be eligible for a Class or a Prize or a Scholarship to be awarded at the Examination.

R. 169A. Candidates who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head and who obtain an aggregate of at least 60 per cent of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting, be declared to have passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical)

Standard of passing the Examination :

R. 190A. For this purpose, the subjects are grouped as follows—

Group A: 1. Mathematics; 2. Materials and Structures; 3. Hydraulics I; 4. Heat Engines II; 5. Electrical Engineering II; 9. Testing of Materials II.

Group B: 6. Radio Communication; 7. Theory of Machines I and Machine Design; 8. Metallurgy; 10. Mechanical Technology and Practice I; 11. Foundations and Construction

The Regulations regarding the standard for pass, class and exemption are the same as for S. E. (Civil).

Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) Examination

Standard of passing the Examination:

R. 179A. For this purpose, the subjects are divided into Groups as follows—

Part I : Group A—2. Roads and Town Planning; 3. Railways and Bridges; 4. Quantity Surveying and Costing.

Group B—1. Elements of Economics; 2. Geology.

Part II: Group C—1. Theory of Structures; 2. Structural Design and Drawing.

Group D—3. Hydraulics II; 4. Irrigation and Storage.

Group E—5. Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering; 6. Construction III; 7. Drawing and Design.

To pass the Examination, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent of the full marks in *each* subject, 40 per cent of the total marks in *each* Group, and 45 per cent of the total marks for *each* Part. The minimum of 33 per cent must be obtained separately in the Written examination, Term work and Practical examination.

(a) Those of the candidates who obtain 55 per cent or more of the total marks obtainable in Parts I and II will be deemed to have passed with Second Class Honours ; (b) Candidates who pass with Honours and obtain 66 per cent or more in Parts I and II together will be deemed to have obtained First Class Honours ; (c) The names of candidates who pass with Honours and are placed in the First Class shall be arranged in order of merit. For being eligible for a Class, a candidate must pass in *each* Part at *one sitting* or in *both* Parts at *one sitting*.

R. 180A. A candidate who has passed in any Group in accordance with R. 179A will, at his option, be excused from appearing in that Group at a subsequent Examination and will be declared to have passed the whole Examination when he has passed in their remaining Groups in accordance with R. 179A.

For purposes of deciding whether a candidate has secured 40 per cent of the total marks obtainable in a Group and 45 per cent of the total marks obtainable in a Part, the marks of the candidate at the previous Examination in the subject or subjects or Group or Groups in which he is exempted shall be carried over. Candidates passing the Examination in this manner will not be eligible for a Class or a Prize or a Scholarship to be awarded at the Examination.

R. 181A. Candidates who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head and who obtain an aggregate of at least 60 per cent of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of the majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting, be declared to have passed the Examination.

Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination

Standard of passing the Examination :

R. 198J. For this purpose, the subjects are divided into Groups as follows—

Part I : As a whole as—Group A—1. Elements of Economics. Group B—2. Materials and Structures II ; 3. Heat Engines III ; 4. Mechanical Technology and Practice II. Group C—6. Electric Power—General and Transmission.

Part II : Group D—1. Theory of Machines II ; 2. Hydraulics II ; 3. Heat Engines IV ; 8. Machine Design and Drawing. Group E—4. Electrical Engineering III ; 5. Electrical Measurements, etc. ; 6. Electrical Power—Utilisation, etc. ; 7. Electrical Design and Drawing.

The Regulations regarding the standard for pass, class and exemption are the same as for B. E. (Civil).

M.B., B.S. Examination

The following has been added to Regulation 233A : Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained, the Syndicate shall have power, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, but not otherwise, to exempt a candidate from the operation of this Regulation or of any part thereof, on receipt of an application for such exemption on the ground that he or she was prevented from appearing at any Examination by circumstances beyond his or her control.

On an application from students who hold the L. C. P. S. qualification and who had already passed the First or Second M.B., B.S. Examination of this University, requesting permission to appear for the Second or the Third M.B., B. S. Examination respectively in April 1947, the request of the applicants has been granted.

The following Ordinances have been deleted, amended or added, to give increased concessions to holders of the L. C. P. S. Diploma and to extend them to those who hold the L. M. P. Diploma of the Provinces of Bombay and Sind : (i) Ordinances 257A (p. 393), 260A (p. 395) and 263C (p. 400) have been deleted ; (ii) Ordinance 255 (p. 390) has been amended by inserting the words : or L. M. P. of the Province of Bombay or of Sind ; and (iii) A fresh Ordinance 255A has been inserted reading as under—For a period of three years till April 1949, holders of the L. C. P. S. or L. M. P. Diploma of the Province of Bombay or of Sind will be permitted to appear for the First, Second and Third M.B., B.S. Examinations one after another on their producing a Certificate that they have pursued at an affiliated College, to the satisfaction of its Head, Courses especially organised thereat for such students, provided always that such students must have passed the Matriculation Examination or an Examination recognised as equivalent thereto in the following subjects: (1) English (Language or Literature) ; (2) Mathematics (Elementary or Additional) ; (3) A Language other than English ; (4) Any other Subject (except Religious Knowledge) ; and (5) the Intermediate Science Examination with Biology and Organic Chemistry ; provided also that in the case of those who have held concessions as Medical Officers in the H. M.'s Land Forces and who apply for admission to the M.B., B.S. Course within three years after demobilisation, the requirement regarding the preliminary qualifications will be waived if the preliminary examination in general education passed by them before commencing the study of Medicine for the acquisition of the qualifications entitling them to registration with the Bombay Medical Council included an examination in Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).

Ph. D. Examination

In line 4 of ordinance 215 F (Page 193, Handbook, Part II), the words "by research" have been deleted, and Clause (ii) of the said Ordinance has been deleted altogether.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND VACANCIES

Chancellor : His Excellency Sir John Colville resumed charge of the office of the Governor of Bombay on December 23.

Syndicate : Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Mr. G. I. Patel were re-elected by the Senate, and Mr. K. T. Shah elected in place of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, on February 15 ; Dr. H. D. Patel, in place of Mr. C. M. Trivedi, on March 15 ; Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday, re-elected by the Academic Council, to represent the Faculty of Law, and Dr. K. G. Naik, to represent the Faculty of Technology, on March 12.

Academic Council : Dr. G. M. Nabar was elected by the Whole-time University Teachers, in place of Dr. B. K. Vaidya, on November 18 ; Professor K. Venkataraman, re-elected on December 16 ; Professor C. N. Vakil, elected in place of Professor J. J. Anjaria, on March 12 ; Dr. George Coelho, re-elected by the Board of Studies in Medicine, on November 19 ; Dr. C. S. Patel, on March 11 ; Professor D. D. Vadekar, by the Board of Studies in Logic and Philosophy, on November 29 ; Sir Harshidhbhai V. Divatia, by the Board of Studies in Law, on December 6 ; Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday elected by the same Board, in place of Mr. C. M. Trivedi, on March 3 ; Mr. R. N. Vakil re-elected by the Senate from among Head Masters, on February 15 ; Principal M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmad, elected by the Boards of Studies in Persian and Arabic and Urdu, Avesta and Pahlavi, in place of the late Principal H. M. Gurbaxani, on March 11.

Board of Post-Graduate Studies : Professor K. Venkataraman was re-elected by the Syndicate, on December 7 ; Principal N. A. Shah and Principal A. A. A. Fyzee, on February 8 ; Dr. C. S. Patel, elected in place of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, on March 29 ; Professor D. D. Vadekar, elected by the Academic Council, in place of Professor G. S. Ghurye, on January 18.

Boards of Studies : The following were elected, re-elected or co-opted on the different Boards of Studies—**IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS—Urdu :** Professor B. D. Verma and Professor T. N. Devare, on February 14 ; *Modern European Languages :* Professor N. K. Gharpure, on January 17 ; Professor V. G. Rao, on February 14 ; *History and Archaeology :* Professor S. R. Sharma, on January 17 ; *Teaching :* Mrs. S. N. Gore and Mr. R. N. Vakil, on February 14 ; **IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE—Chemistry :** Dr. R. C. Shah, on February 15 ; **IN THE FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY—Engineering :** Professor T. N. Tolani, on December 3 ; Principal S. B. Junnarkar, re-

elected on March 14 ; IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*Medicine* : Dr. R. A. F. Cooper, on October 10.

Senate : Mr. J. R. Desai was elected by the District Local Boards, Gujerat Group, in place of the late Mr. Ramanlal C. Banker, on January 30 ; and Mr. B. D. Kulkarni, by the District Local Boards, Konkan Group, in place of Dr. S. K. Galvankar, on March 29.

Assignment to Faculties : Principal M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmad, Mr. K. T. Shah, Miss Kapila Khandvala, Professor S. G. Hulyalkar, Mr. R. N. Vakil, Professor G. D. Parikh and Mr. Jinabhai R. Desai were assigned to the *Faculty of Arts*, on February 15 ; and Professor D. D. Vadekar, on March 15 ; Mr. D. C. Pavate, to the *Faculties of Arts and Science*, on February 15 ; Dr. N. Narsinha Murti, to the *Faculty of Science*, on March 15 ; Professor R. C. Shah, to the *Faculties of Science and Technology*, on March 15 ; Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and the Honourable Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, to the *Faculty of Law*, on February 15 ; and Col. Sir Jamshed N. Duggan, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Dr. P. V. Gharpure, Dr. B. D. Patwardhan and Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, to the *Faculty of Medicine*, on February 15 ; and Dr. T. M. D'Souza, on March 15.

Standing Committees : Principal N. M. Shah was appointed a member of the *Publication Board*, Dr. C. S. Patel, a member of the *Foreign Universities Bureau*, and Dr. H. D. Patel, a member of the *Committee for Condonation of Deficiency in Attendance at Physical Training*, on March 29, all in place of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, resigned. Mr. R. G. Saraiya has been nominated by the Trustees of the Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal Charity Fund as their Representative on the *Board of Advisers of the University School of Economics and Sociology*.

Representatives and Delegates : The Vice-Chancellor has been appointed a member of the *Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin,"* Mr. N. V. Modak, a nominee on the *Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering, Poona*, for the next triennium ; and the Rev. H. Heras, S. J., a representative on the *Indian Historical Records Commission*, for a term of five years from April 1.

Principal V. K. Joag and Professor D. D. Vadekar were the Delegates of this University at the *Twenty-first Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress*, held at Delhi in December ; Professor K. M. Khadye, Professor T. M. Advani and Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar at the *Third All-India English Teachers' Conference*, held at Allahabad on March 16-18 ; and Mr. J. J. Anjaria will be the Delegate at the *Convocation in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the City College of the City of New York*, to be held on May 7.

Appointments : Professor N. Narasinha Murti has been appointed Managing Editor, Biological Sciences Section of the *Journal* of the University, in place of Dr. S. H. Lele, resigned ; Dr. P. V. Gharpure, on the Editorial Board of the Biological Section, and Dr. G. M. Kurulkar, on the Editorial Sub-Committee for Anatomy, Physiology, etc., of the *Journal*, in place of Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia.

Professor H. D. Velankar, of the Wilson College, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay, a member of the Council of Management of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, in place of the late Rao Bahadur K. N. Dixit, for the triennium ending April 30, 1949.

Vacancies in the University Bodies : *Senate*—Fellows to be elected—one by the Principals of Arts Colleges, Karnatak Group, in place of Principal P. S. Katti ; one by the Konkan Group, in place of Principal S. G. Panandikar ; one by the Principals of Colleges of Agriculture, in place of Principal A. M. Shaikh ; four by the University Teachers and Teachers, in place of Dr. K. G. Naik, Professor D. R. Gadgil, Professor S. V. Chandrashekhar Aiyar and the late Dr. H. M. Gurbaxani ; one by Head Masters of Schools, Sind Group, in place of Mr. A. M. Kewalramani ; one by the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. Navnitlal Sakarlal ; one by the Municipal Boroughs, Gujarat Group, in place of Principal R. K. Yajnik ; one by the Municipal Boroughs, Karnatak Group, in place of Professor M. R. Sakhare ; five by the Registered Graduates, in place of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Principal G. S. Mahajani, Mr. B. N. Gokhale, Mr. Purushottam P. Parikh, and Mr. C. M. Trivedi's vacant seat ; two by the Faculty of Law, in place of Dr. T. M. Kajiji and the Honourable Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla ; and eight to be nominated by the Chancellor, in place of Sir Rustom P. Masani, Dr. R. Row, Khan Bahadur Professor Shaikh Abdulkadir Surfraz, Mr. S. N. Moos, the Honourable Syed Miran Mohammed Shah, Dr. Jyotindra M. Mehta, the Rev. A. M. Coyne and Sir Harshidhbhai V. Divatia, on August 4.

RECOGNISED UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

The following have been recognised as University Teachers in the subjects and for the Degrees mentioned against their respective names.

Name	Degree and Subject	College
Professor P. G. Narayana ..	M.A.—English	D. A. V.
Professor Y. D. Bhawe ..	M.A.—English	Bel. C.
*Professor B. J. Sandesara	M.A.—Gujerati	G. V. S.
Professor H. I. Sadarangani	M.A.—Persian	D. J. S.
Professor M. F. Lokhandwala	M.A.—Persian (instead of Urdu for which he was previously recognised)	B. C.
Professor H. K. Ghazanfar	M.A.—Arabic	S. M. C.
Professor G. S. Priolkar ..	M.A. and M.Sc.—Mathematics ..	W.
Professor G. R. Gogte ..	M.Sc.—Chemistry	Sidd.
Mr. P. D. Gadkari ..	M.Sc. (Agri.)—Agricultural Botany, Plant Genetics and Plant Breeding	I. P. I., Indore
Dr. J. K. Basu	M.Sc. and Ph.D.—Physics (of the Soil) and Chemistry (of the Soil)—in the Science Faculty	Sholapur
Dr. R. D. Asana	M.Sc. and Ph.D.—Agricultural Botany and Plant Physiology—both in the Science and Technology Faculties	I. A. R. I., Indore
Dr. Inderjit Singh ..	M.Sc. and Ph.D.—Physiology ..	Dow Med. College
Dr. S. M. Katre	Ph.D.—Sanskrit	D. C. P. & R. I.
Dr. Bool Chand	Ph.D.—Politics	New Andheri Col.
Dr. K. P. Basu	Ph.D.—Chemistry, including Biochemistry, and Dairy Science—both in the Science and Technology Faculties	Imp. Dairy Res. Inst. Bangalore
Dr. B. S. Das Gupta ..	M.D.—Medicine and D. P. H. Diploma	G. M. C.
Dr. M. P. Bhagat	M.D.—Medicine and D. Ped. Diploma	Bai Jerbai Wadia Hos.
Dr. C. G. Talwalkar ..	D. M. R. E. Diploma	G. T. Hos.
Dr. M. N. Desai	D. A.—Anæsthesia	G. S. M.

The post of Assistant Resident Medical Officer and Casualty Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, has been recognised as an Approved Appointment for the purpose of the M. S. Examination.

A request has been made to the Government to include the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor, South India, within the territorial jurisdiction of this University, under Section 4A of the Bombay University Act, 1928, so as to enable the University to recognise the Laboratories as a centre for research work for the purposes of the Post-Graduate Degrees of the University.

*The recognition granted to Professor Sandesara for Ardha-Magadhi at the M.A. Examination has been withdrawn.

DEGREES BY THESES

The following candidates were declared to have qualified for the different Degrees by Theses between October 1, 1946, and February 28, 1947.

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
M.A.			
History : Chitale, V. S.	The Life of Trimbak Vishwanath Peihe	Professor T. S. Shejwalkar (D. C. P. & R. I.)	Nov. 12 1946
Sociology : Satarawala, G. D. (Miss)	Juvenile Delinquency and Destitution in Poona	Dr. Mrs. I. Karve (D. C. P. & R. I.)	Nov. 7, 1946
M.Ed.			
Narawane, V. N.	Primary Education in India —1931-41 (A Comparative Study)	Professor R. V. Parulekar (S. T. C.)	Feb. 21, 1947
Ramasesha Rao, B. N.	Pre-University Education in Mysore	Mr. M. T. Vyas (New Era School)	Nov. 7, 1946
M.Sc.			
Physics : Pathak, P. D.	The Measurement of Magnetic Susceptibility of Alkaline Halides and Lander Velocity of Sound in Liquid Helium II	Professor D. V. Gogate (B. C.)	Oct. 9, 1946
Chemistry : Ambegaokar, S. D.	Studies in Nicotinic Acid and Riboflavin Metabolism with special reference to Cancer	Dr. R. G. Chitre (Tata Memorial Hospital)	Feb. 5, 1947
Behrana, J. S.	Influence of the Constitution of Dyestuffs on their Adsorption by Heat Treated (Insoluble) Gum Arabic	Professor C. S. Narwan (D. J. S.)	Nov. 2, 1946
Cooper, C. J.	A Few New Vat Dyes from a few Substituted Anthra-quinones	Professor V. V. Nadkarny (St. X.)	Dec. 20, 1946
Dange, G. V.	Part I—The Preparation of Strontium Carbonate from Indian Celastite Ore by Metathesis with Sodium Carbonate; Part II—The Investigation on Plant and Wood Ashes for Commercial Potash	Dr. Mata Prasad (R. I. Sc.)	Nov. 2, 1946

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Doshi, M. S.	Reaction between Mercuric Chloride and Nickel Hydroxide	Professor V.V. Nadkarny (St. X.)	Jan. 29, 1947
Desai, N. C.	Studies in the System $\text{Zn SO}_4 - \text{NaCl} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Professor S. M. Mehta (R. I. Sc.)	Feb. 10, 1947
Joshi, N. G.	Studies in Ascorbic Acid and Glutathione Metabolism in Cancer of Liver and Breast	Dr. R. G. Chitre (Tata Memorial Hospital)	Jan. 20, 1947
Kamat, V. N.	Adsorption of Basic Dyes by Wool Fibre	Professor V.V. Nadkarny (St. X.)	Dec. 12, 1946
Karandikar, B. V.	The Reaction between Ammonium Sulphate and Bromine	Dr. V. K. Bhagwat (R. N. R.)	Feb. 20, 1947
Kelkar, G. M.	Studies in Fats and Related Topics	Professor B. V. Bhide (Sir P.)	Dec. 24, 1946
Khanolkar, D. D.	The Magnetic Susceptibilities of Lead Salts	Dr. Mata Prasad (R. I. Sc.)	Dec. 17, 1946
Kulkarni, V. S.	Part I—The Influence of an Acetyl Group in the 3-position on Reactions of Chromones, the Influence of an Acetyl Group in the 3-position on Fries' Migration (by means of Anhydrous) Aluminium Chloride) on Butyrate of 2-methyl-3-acetyl-7-hydroxy Chromone; Part II—Synthesis of 2 : 2 dimethyl 3'-ethyl Chromone 7 : 8 pyrone; Part III—Synthesis of 3-propyl-2' methyl 7 : 8'-fere Chromone; Part IV—A Comparative Study of Some Vegetable Ghees	Professor G. R. Kelkar (N. W. C.)	Nov. 29, 1946
Merchant, J. R.	Interaction of Thionyl Chloride and Hydroxy Acetophenones and their Derivatives in Presence of Finely Divided Copper	Dr. G. V. Jadhav (R. I. Sc.)	Jan. 29, 1947
Moorjani, M. N.	Influence of Heat on the Physico-Chemical Properties of Gum Arabic	Professor C. S. Narwani (D. J. S.)	Feb. 18, 1947

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Mulay, L. N.	Part I—Condensation of Phenole and Phenolic Ethers with Acetone Dicarboxylic Acid in the Presence of Condensing Agents other than Sulphuric Acid; Part II—Sulphuryl Chloride, a New Condensing Agent for the Pechmann Reaction—Synthesis of trans 2 : 4- Dihydroxy Phenyl Glutaconic Acid	Professor V. M. Dixit (K. C.)	Jan. 14, 1947
Naegamwala, S. P. (Miss)	A Comparative Study in the Hydrolysis of a Few Edible Oils with Enzyme Lipase and Keeping Power of the Oils	Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabudhe (N. W. C.)	Dec. 17, 1946
Pai, M. L.	Enzyme Activity in Cancer with special reference to Butyric-Esterase and Phosphatase	Dr. R. G. Chitre (Tata Memorial Hospital)	Dec. 20, 1946
Parikh, B. V.	Studies in Oxidation of Glucose to Gluconic Acid for Calcium Gluconate Preparation by Chemical and Electrolytic Methods	Dr. M. D. Avasare (B. C.)	Oct. 9, 1946
Rangappa, K. S.	Acidity of Ghee	Professor B. N. Banerjee (I. I. Sc.)	Nov. 2, 1946
Rege, A. V.	1. Studies in Some Thioethers and their Derivatives; 2. A Study of the Oil from the Fruits of 'Martynia Diandra' (Vinchu)	Dr. S. V. Shah (R. C.)	Jan. 8, 1947
Sambasiva Sastri A.	Chemical Investigation of Flue-cured Tobacco	Dr. S. V. Desai (I. A. R. I.)	Feb. 20, 1947
Sheth, P. G.	Some Attempts to Make out the Mechanism of Chemical Reactions—Thermal Decomposition of (a) Lead Nitrite and (b) Lead Nitrate	Dr. M. S. Shah (G. C.)	Oct. 9, 1946

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Thakar, K. A.	Part I—Condensation of 4-Ethyl Resorcin with Acetone — Dicarboxylic Acid; Part II—Application of Fitting and Ebert Reaction to 4-methyl-6-ethyl-umbelliferone and Related Compounds	Professor S. D. Limaye (R. I. E. I.)	Jan. 8, 1947
Thatte, M. M.	A Study of Goat's Milk and Goat's Ghee and its Comparison with that of Cow's Ghee	Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabudhe (N. W. C.)	Jan. 29, 1947
Tulpule, P. G.	Study of the Milk and Ghee of Sheep in Comparison with the Milk and Ghee of Buffalo	Professor N. V. Bhide (N. W. C.)	Feb. 28, 1947
Varadan, K. S.	The Nutritive Value of Proteins and Mineral Contents of Some Varieties of Fish Found in Bombay	Dr. S. C. Devadatta (W.)	Dec. 20, 1946
Geology : Gupte, R. B.	Part I—A Study of the Geology of the Area Around Gokak; Part II—A Study of the Chemical Composition of Metamorphic Rocks near Ramgad in Konkan, and a Note on the Occurrence of Aragonite in the Secondary Minerals of the Deccan Trap in Miraj State, S. M. C.	Professor K. V. Kelkar (F. C.)	Nov. 2, 1946
Botany : Gorji, G. H.	A Contribution to the Study of Sporogenesis in <i>Nephrolepis Exaltata</i> Schott and other Papers	Professor J. J. Asana and Dr. T. S. Mahabale (G. C.)	Nov. 2, 1946
Zoology : Nair, K. K.	A Comparative Account of the Flight Muscles of Some Representative Types of Bombay Birds with Notes on the Significance of their Variation	Dr. C. J. George (W.)	Feb. 20, 1947
Economics : Raman Rao, A. V.	Ph. D. (ARTS) An Economic History of the Andhra Districts (1766-1865)	Professor D. R. Gadgil (G. I. P. E.)	Feb. 27, 1947

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis</i>	<i>Guiding Teacher and College</i>	<i>Date of Result</i>
Sociology : Hate, C. A. (Mrs.)	Social Position of Hindu Women	Dr. G. S. Ghurye (U. E. S.)	Feb. 5, 1947
Sanskrit : Devasthali, G. V.	Mimamsa — the Vakya- shastra of Ancient India based on the Mimamsa- Sutra of Jaimini and Sabarasvamin's Bhasya Thereon	Professor H. D. Ve- lankar (W.)	Dec. 12, 1946
Gujerati : Vakil, P. N.	Doubtful Authorship of Some of the Works of Premanand—A Gujarati Poet of the Medieval Period	Professor R. V. Pathak (S. L. D.)	Feb. 20, 1947
(SCIENCE)			
Agriculture : Bhide, V. P.	Studies in Fusarium Wilt of Lathyrus Sativus L	Dr. B. N. Uppal (C. Ag.)	Jan. 22, 1947
Nanda, K. K.	The Effect of Photo- periodic Treatment on Growth and Develop- ment of Indian Wheat	Dr. J. J. Chinoy (I. A. R. I.)	Feb. 28, 1947
(TECHNOLOGY)			
Textile Chemistry : Vyas, V. K.	Hypochlorite Oxidation of Starch	Dr. G. M. Nabar (U. D. C. T.)	Oct. 9, 1946

AWARD OF GRANTS

Publication Grants

The following have been awarded Publication Grants of the amounts shown against their names :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Amount. Rs.</i>
1. Professor G. M. Moraes	Bibliography of Indological Studies for 1944	600
2. Professor R.D. Choksey	Documents from Peshwa Daftar (1814-1818)	500
3. Mr. G. H. Khare	A Companion to Research Students in Indian History and Culture	500
4. Dr. A. N. Upadhye	The Prakrit Play "Ananda Sundari" of Ghanashyam, with Sanskrit Commentary of Bhattanatha	300
5. Dr. R. N. Vale	Verbal Composition in Indo-Aryan	500
6. Dr. R. S. Pan-chamukhi	An Outline of Karnatak Sculpture (Ancient Period)	300
7. Dr. R. S. Pan-chamukhi	Origin and Development of Dasakuta or a Historical Account of the Vaishnav Saints of Karnatak	200

Research Grants

The following have been awarded Research Grants of the amounts shown against their names :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject of Research</i>	<i>Amount. Rs.</i>
1. Professor V. S. Rao	The Floral Morphology of the Apocyanaceæ and Asolepiadaceæ	300
2. Mr. R. M. Marathe	Standardisation of Group Tests of Intelligence for Marathi Speaking Children	900
3. Professor C. R. Sankaran	Possibility of Defining Vowel and Consonant Phonemes by Certain Positive Characters As Yet Undefined	500

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject of Research</i>	<i>Amount</i> Rs.
4. Mr. D. R. Kaprekar	Some Geometrical Numbers and Their Application to Recurring Decimals and Some Propositions in the Theory of Numbers	200
5. Mr. Y. B. Raje	Systematic Studies of Some Jungermanniaceæ Available in Bombay Presidency	450
6. Dr. S.V. Shah	Study of the Oils from Plants Occurring In and Round About Kolhapur	500
7. Mr. H. R. Kapadia	Reconstruction of Ardha-Magadhi Grammar Based upon the Critical Investigation of Ardha-Magadhi Works	400
8. Mr. B. L. Mankad	A Sociological Study of the Jats and Mainas of Kathiawar	250
9. Professor J. V. Deshpande	The Morphology and Cytology of the Females Magnoliaceæ and Sapotaceæ	300
Principal A. A. A. Fyzee	Preparation of a Critical Edition of the Ancient Arabic Legal Text "Da-a-imu'l-Islam"	600
Dr.N.M. Shah	Studies in Hetero Cyclic Compounds with Special Reference to L and Y Pyrones and Their Synthesis —Studies in Fries Migration	750

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946

<i>Months</i>	<i>Number of Reader's Tickets Issued</i>	<i>Average Daily Attendance of Readers</i>	<i>Number of Books Issued Out</i>	<i>Number of Books Used on the Premises</i>
October	126	128.67	501	13,475
November	93	144.9	562	13,702
December	95	127.5	586	13,802
Quarterly	314	133.69	1,649	40,979
Last Year's Figures	371	134.02	1,656	40,286

DETAILS OF ISSUES ACCORDING TO SUBJECTS

<i>Class</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Books</i>			
0	Reference Works	...	...	...	4,286
1	Philosophy	...	...	...	5,152
2	Religion	...	...	...	2,054
3	Sociology	...	...	...	5,200
4	Philology	...	...	...	698
5	Natural Sciences	...	...	...	1,097
6	Useful Arts	...	...	...	598
7	Fine Arts	...	...	...	503
8	Literature	...	...	...	11,195
9	History	...	...	...	10,198
Total	...	...	...	...	40,979

The following is a list of some of the books recently added to the University Library :—

GENERAL AND REFERENCE WORKS

Duff, E. G. : Early Printed Books ; *Middleton, J. H.* : Illuminated Manuscripts in Classical and Mediæval Times, Their Art and Their Technique ; *Muir, P. H.* : Book-Collecting as a Hobby.

PHILOSOPHY

Alder, V. S. : The Fifth Dimension and the Future of Mankind ; *Barlow, K. E.* : The State of the Public Knowledge ; *Carpenter, E.* : Visit to a Gnani ; *Chakravarti, P. C.* : Doctrine of Kakti in Indian Literature ; *Flugel, J. C.* : Man, Morals and Society ; *Livingstone, R.* : Plato and Modern Education ; *Martin, K.* : Truth and the Public ; *Mashruwala, K. G.* : Practical Non-Violence ; *Mersch, L.* : Love, Marriage and Chastity ; *Micklewright, F. H. R.* : Rationalism and Culture ; *Ralph, J.* : Get to Know Yourself ; *Urwin, E. C.* : Can the Family Survive ? *Valentine, C. W.* : Intelligence Tests for Young Children.

RELIGION

Budge, E. K. W. : Egyptian Magic ; *Chesterton, G. K.* : The Thing ; *Har Dayal* : The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature ; *Hayman, E.* : Worship and the Common Life ; *Hugel, M. B. F.* : Eternal Life ; *Huxley, K.* : The Perennial Philosophy ; *Webb, K.* : A Moaning to Life.

SOCIOLOGY

(a) Politics, etc.

Beard, C. A. : The Economic Basis of Politics ; *Blum, L.* : For All Mankind, Tr. W. Pickles ; *Burne, A. H.* : The Art of War on Land ; *Chandler, A. R.* : The Clash of Political Ideals ; *Gauld, W. A.* : Man, Nature and Time ; *Hynes, D. S. P.* : Life, Law and Letters ; *Jaya Prakash, N.* : Towards Struggle, Ed. Y. Meherally ; *Lanka Sundaram* : India's Armies and Their Costs ; *Mannheim, H.* : Criminal Justice and Social Reconstruction ; *Modak, C. A.* : India's Destiny ; *Punjabi, B. R.* : Saptasindhava ; *Rai, G.* : Towards Indian Independence ; *Sarkar, S. G.* : The Notable Indian Trials ; *Sastri, M. S.* : Village Republics ; *Satyapal and Chandra, P.* : India Lost, India Regained ; *Sitaramayya, B. P.* : Why Vote Congress ; *Spencer, H.* : The Man versus the State ; *Williams, F.* : Press, Parliament and People.

(b) Economics

Bapat, N. S. : A Plea for Regional Socialism ; *Chattopadhyaya, K. P.* : A Plan for Rehabilitation in Bengal ; *Crowther, G.* : An Outline of Money ; *Diwakar, R. R.* : Satyagraha ; *Gesell, S.* : The National Economic Order : Land Part and Money Part, Tr. P. Pye ; *Hammond, J. L. and B.* : The Rise of Modern Industry ; *Kolhatkar, V. Y.* : Reconstruction of Indian Agriculture ; *Lakshin, E.* : Soviet Industry ; *Lenin, V. I.* : Selected Works ; *Marx, K. and Engels, F.* : Historical Materialism ; *Munshi, K. M.* : The Ruin That Britain Wrought ; *Muranjan, S. K.* : Economics of Post-War India ; *Sampurnanand and Others* : Abolition of Zamindari ; *Urwin, J. D.* : Our Economic Problems and Their Solution ; *Veblen, T.* : The Theory of the Leisure Class.

(c) Education

Gardener, D.E.K.: The Children's Play Centre; *Garnett, M.*: The World We Mean to Make and the Part of Education in Making It; *Gasset, J.O.*: Mission of the University; *Gupta, B.L.*: An Intelligent Man's Guide to Wardha Scheme; *Krishnayya, G.S.*: Second Thoughts on Secondary Education; *Munshi, K. M.*: The Creative Art of Life; *Raymont, T.*: Modern Education—Its Aims and Method; *Vakil, K. S.*: Education in India—Ancient, Mohammedan and Modern Periods; *Verghese, T. P.*: Educational Psychology; *Watts, A. F.*: The Language and Mental Development of Children; *Whipple, G. M.*: Manual of Mental and Physical Tests, Parts I and II.

(d) General Sociology

Abbott, E.: Social Welfare and Professional Education; *Benger, W. A.*: Race and Crime, Tr. M. M. Hardyk; *Botkin, B. A.*: A Treasury of American Folklore; *Cheney, L. J.*: The World of Man; *Clinch, G.*: English Costume from Prehistorian Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century; *Hammond, J. L.*: The Growth of Common Enjoyment; *Hobson, J. A.*: Towards Social Equality; *Mullins, C.*: Crime and Psychology; *Satyarthi, D.*: Meet My People; *Waterman, C.*: The Three Spheres of Society; *Williamson, G. C.*: Curious Survivals—Habits and Customs of the Past That Still Live in the Present.

PHILOLOGY

Bloch, B. and Trager, G. L.: Outline of Linguistic Analysis.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Antram, C. B.: Butterflies of India; *Bankoff, G.*: The Boon of the Atom; *Baitsell, G. A.*: Science in Progress, Vols. I to IV; *Courant, R. and Robbins, H.*: What is Mathematics? *Darwin, L.*: What is Eugenics? *Donavan, E.*: Natural History of the Insects of India, Ed. J. C. Westwood; *Fath, E. A.*: The Elements of Astronomy; *Giuffrida-Ruggeri, V.*: The First Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia, Tr. H. Chakladar; *Malinswski, B.*: A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays; *Perrier, E.*: The Earth Before History; *Wimporis, H. E.*: World Power and Atomic Energy.

USEFUL ARTS

Das Gupta, S. C.: Home and Village Doctor; *Edwards, M. I. N.*: Report of an Enquiry into the Causes of Maternal Mortality in Calcutta; *Henslow, M.*: The Miracle of Radio; *Langdon-Dacres, J.*: Achievement in the Arts of Healing; *Mitchell, W. N.*: The Marvels of Modern Industry; *Pattanayak, G. C.*: Planned Diet for India.

FINE ARTS

Barber, M. : Some Drawings of Ancient Embroidery ; *Brodshaw, A. E.* : Woodcraft for Schools and Colleges ; *Cairns, H.* and *Walker, J.* : Masterpieces of Paintings from the National Gallery of Art ; *Chaing Yee* : The Silent Traveller ; *Clements, E.* : Lectures on Indian Music ; *Coomarswamy, A. K.* : Why Exhibit Works of Art ? *Desai, K.* : Indian Landscapes ; *Joshi, P. M.* : Coins Current in the Kingdom of Golconda ; *Mukerji, D. P.* : Indian Music—An Introduction ; *Venkatachalam, G.* : Contemporary Indian Painters ; *Strasser, A.* : Immortal Portraits.

LITERATURE (EUROPEAN)

Acland, R. : Public Speaking ; *Bain, A. W.* and *Mithell, J.* : A German Poetry Book ; *Daiches, D.* : The Novel and the Modern World ; *Deeping, W.* : The Impudence of Youth ; *Dixon, W. M.* : An Apology for the Arts ; *Fay, F.* : How to be Poor ; *Fen, E.* : Soviet Stories of the Last Decade ; *Gangulee, N.* : Sher Shah—The Bengal Tiger ; *Hauptmann, G.* : Goethe ; *Hendry, J. R. F.* and *Treece, H.* : The Crown and the Sickle ; *Hicks, A. C.* and *Clarke, R. L.* : A Stage Version of Shelley's Cenci ; *Mare, W. D. L.* : Love ; *Maugham, W. S.* : Then and Now ; *Maxim Gorky* : Anthology ; *Milne, A. A.* : When We Were Very Young ; *Polner, T.* : Tolstoy and His Wife, Tr. N. Wreden ; *Reid, F.* : The Milk of Paradise ; *Sadec, L. Zarina* : A Romance of India ; *Tepelski, F.* : Portrait of G. B. S. ; *Turgenev, I.* : A Desperate Character, Tr. C. Garnett.

LITERATURE (ORIENTAL)

(a) Sanskrit and Allied Languages

Bhatrihari : Niti and Vairagya Shatakas, Ed. M. R. Kale ; *Dutt, R. C.* : The Maha-Bharata ; *Kalidasa* : Kumarasambhavam, Ed. N. B. Acharya ; *Narahari, H. G.* : Atman in Pre-Upanishadic Literature ; *Pusalkar, A. D.* : Twenty-five Years of Epic and Puranic Studies ; *Valmiki* : Ramayana, Vols. I to V, Ed. Bhagavad Dutta and Vishva Bhandu Shastri.

(b) Modern Indian Languages

Bhalekar, S. T. : Dusaren Krantiyuddha ; *Joshi, V. M.* : Vichara-Vihara ; *Nehru, J.* : Jagatana Itihasanun Rekhadarshan ; *Paralkar, L. V.* : Tukarama Charitra ; *Premanand and Narsinha* : Kuvabarabainun Mamerun, Ed. N. P. Desai ; *Ranade, I. G.* : Totayachen Banda ; *Thakore, B. K.* : Vividha Vyakhyano.

(c) Arabic, Persian, etc.

Abdur Rahman M. : Haqiqat-e-Alam ; *Bakhsh, M.* : Nau Ra-ean ; *Mujib, M.* : Tarikh-e-Falsafa-e-Siyasyat.

(d) *Chinese Literature*

Jenyns, S. : Selections from the Three Hundred Poems of the T'ang Dynaſty ; *Lau Shaw* : Rickshaw Boy.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

(a) *Geography*

Carcepio, J. : Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Ed. R. T. Rowell; *Fergusson, J.* : Archaeology in India ; *Hill, G.* : Treasure-Travel—The Law and Practice of Antiquity ; *Joad, C. E. M.* : The Untutored Townsman's Invasion of the Country ; *Lin Yutang* : The Vigil of a Nation ; *Strausz-Hupe, R.* : Geopolitics ; *Thomson, J.* : The Making of Russia.

(b) *Biography*

Bradshaw, P. V. : Nice People To Know ; *Das Gupta, H.* : Subhas Chandra ; *Grant, R.* : How Like a Wilderness ; *Hine, R. L.* : Confessions of an Un-common Attorney ; *Iyengar, M. V.* : Rabindranath Tagore ; *MacManus, M. J.* : Eamon de Valera ; *Maistry, I. M.* : Before the Storm ; *Misra, K. N.* : Selections from Mahatma Gandhi ; *Parmanand, B.* : Story of My Life ; *Rao, P. R. R.* : Tribunes of the People ; *Sen Gupta, B. K.* : India's Man of Destiny ; *Sen-Gupta, P. A.* : Some Indian Leaders ; *Sharpe, E.* : The Flame of God ; *Simonds, W. A.* : Henry Ford ; *Singh, M.* : Sardar Valabhbhai Patel—The Man of Few Words ; *Thakore, K.* : Our National Flag.

(c) *General History*

Banerjee, B. : Indian War of Independence ; *Chandler, E.* : The Long Road to Baghdad, Vols. I and II ; *Collingwood, R. C.* : The Idea of History ; *Childs, G.* : What Happened in History ; *Huntington, E.* : Mainsprings of Civilisation ; *Johnson, J. E.* : Plans for a Post-War World ; *Kraus, H. R.* : Sidelights on the Renaissance ; *Miller, H.* : History and Science ; *Norris, G. W.* : Peace Without Hate ; *Razavy, S. A.* : Some of the Indo-Iranian Cultural Links ; *Sardesai, G. S.* : New History of the Marathas.

POINTS FROM CONVOCATION ADDRESSES

Aims of University Education

Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, speaking on the aims of University education in the course of his Convocation Address to the Graduates of Mysore University on October 12, observed : "Universities should be ever on the watch to take note of all modern trends in human activities. They should silently but steadily keep in view the demands of modern times, and they should serve the needs of a changing society. These fundamentals should be always kept in view." Under modern conditions, Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said many dangers confronted the Universities. "It would almost appear as if the sole purpose of a University and its one objective is to satisfy the needs of a clamouring materialistic world, to become the handmaid of those in authority, to subserve their immediate wants and to satisfy their insatiable appetite. A University which is true to its ideals is not only cosmopolitan in its composition, but catholic in its range and outlook."

Appreciating the need for scientific training and the development of technical and technological studies, Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said an over-emphasis on such development and a craze on the part of all and sundry to rush to a study of the Sciences to the exclusion of the Humanities, was not a healthy development in University life. It would be an evil day when the study of the Humanities was relegated to the background, if not completely neglected, and all were encouraged to take to the study of Scientific subjects. Reminding the Graduates of the tasks that would confront them, he pointed out that they were facing a world torn asunder with conflict, suspicion and distrust—"a world which, in spite of two global wars, would appear still to be hesitating to follow the way of reason, and tread along the narrow path of peace and harmony, guided by brotherly love and human sympathy." In such a world, he added, there would be many difficulties. "Let not the ephemeral popular cries of the day lead you to devious paths and make you forget that which you owe to yourself as *alumni* of a University. Self-knowledge, self-reverence and self-esteem alone would lead you to sovereign power."

Wanted Rural Universities

Mr. T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, delivered his Convocation Address in Tamil to the new Graduates of the Annamalai University on October 15. This was the first time in the history of the Province that a Convoca-

tion Address was delivered in the regional language. Mr. Avinasilin-gam Chettiar said : "Our Universities should be representatives of our civilisation and culture. They must be the instruments through which our culture and civilisation can be spread. The glory of all Institutions from the Elementary Schools to the Colleges and Universities depends upon the type of persons that go out of them. Mere intellectual education will not be real education. It is unfortunate that our Universities to-day are not in touch with life." It was unfortunate also, he continued, that English being the medium in the Universities and in the Colleges had stood in the way of the spread of higher knowledge in the country among the common people. Because English was the medium of instruction in the Colleges, the highest knowledge and the greatest thoughts of the world had not been made available to them in their own languages. The result was that all the intellect which these men possessed had gone to waste.

"If the masses of our people in the villages were also to be educated in higher education," he remarked, "we must evolve a cheaper and more popular scheme of Rural Universities. I think the time has come when we should make an attempt of starting Rural Universities in which young men who did not have the opportunities of having even secondary education should be enabled to get higher knowledge. Naturally, the instruction must be in their own languages. A mass of literature will have to be produced before these instructions are started, but I have no doubt that these Universities, when started, will be of lasting benefit to thousands of young men and women throughout the land. This is all the more necessary now because, if democracy is to be enlightened and efficient in this country, the common man will have to be properly educated." Concluding, Mr. Chettiar observed : "The essence of our education should be to infuse the spirit of service. Let the India that is to be born be greater than the ancient India, and let us have the privilege and the strength to take upon ourselves such efforts which will make that possible."

Let Communalism Die a Natural Death

Dr. J. G. Chatterjee, Chairman, Inter-University Board of India, in the course of his Address at the 22nd Annual Session of the Board at Jaipur on December 2, observed : "It is and should be the aim and the principal function of Universities to produce leaders of men who would influence and guide national thought, rid themselves of the 'Cancer of Communalism,' and by example and precept free our people from a malady which at the moment threatens to rob the nation of the fruits of freedom." Individuals may form communities, Dr. Chatterjee continued, but "Institutions alone can create a nation, and it is a nation we must build to-day. Differing ideals, varying ways of thought, of action and speech must be so fused that they form a complete whole beautiful in sym-

metry and proportion. This fusing and blending is the work of Universities, for there alone do men of all classes and creeds meet together to achieve a common aim. The Universities must see that communalism dies a natural death."

Analysing the criticisms that are levelled against Universities, he pointed out how Universities "have come to be regarded as factories for the production of Graduates and not as seats of learning and places where seekers after knowledge associate." He pleaded that in a new India there should be "a complete change of outlook and a new orientation not only from within the Universities, but also in the entire attitude of Governments, both Central and Provincial, and of the educated public towards Universities." He set out what he regarded as three focal points in this new outlook : First, Universities should become seats of learning and research, where men and women should gather for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Secondly, Universities should have real independence from outside control, even if it might entail for a time the suspension of Government aid and patronage. Thirdly, there should be a "complete change in the outlook of the educated public towards Universities, for it is to the people and to the intelligentsia that the Universities belong, and in India we must learn to regard them as precious possessions, and as such the responsibility and the concern of the people."

Duty of the Youth

Mr T. Prakasam, Premier of Madras, delivering the Convocation Address at Andhra University on December 14, observed : "To rescue our India from this morass of poverty and make the country once again happy, smiling and prosperous, once again a nation with honour and dignity in the comity of nations is your plain duty, and you should deem the doing of that duty a proud privilege." Mr. Prakasam condemned the present system of education which, he said, instead of breaking the barriers between man and man, based upon caste, colour, creed or religion, fomented strife and widened the gulf between people. He deprecated educated people thinking themselves a class apart from the uneducated.

On Our Coming Struggle

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member in the Interim Government, delivering the Convocation Address at the Benares Hindu University on December 15, observed : "I really feel that the times ahead are perhaps most difficult, because we have to go through a struggle. The difficulties that you have to face hereafter, will be of a different kind. They will require all our constructive imagination. They will require all the strength that we can muster for fulfilling a great task. After all, the removal of foreign rule is not all that we need. We need real freedom."

For the first time in the thirty years' life of the Benares Hindu University, the Convocation Address was printed and delivered in Hindi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that within the last thirty years, Hindi literature had made tremendous progress. Today, it could be said without fear of contradiction that they could get good text-books in almost all subjects in the Hindi language, and if there were subjects on which Hindi text-books were still not available, that deficiency could be made good without much difficulty and without waiting for long.

India's Part in Protecting Spiritual Values

The Right Rev. G. D. Barnes, British Bishop of Lahore, in his Convocation Address at the Punjab University on December 20, observed that he felt that India—"a land which is incurably spiritual"—in the future "will play no small part in protecting spiritual values against the inroads and invasions of materialism." He asked the Graduates: "And where can one come for a guarantee of the spiritual side of man better than India, the country which for centuries has been incurably spiritual in her interpretation of life?" He added: "I like to think of the possibilities of religion joining and not separating the inhabitants of India as they have been doing lately with such disastrous results..."

The Common Fight for Freedom

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her Convocation Address at Vishva-Bharati, Santiniketan, on December 23, enjoined on the students the sacred task of preserving the flame of knowledge against the storms and stress of darkness and despair. She pointed out: "India's Saviour walks along the muddy path in the interior of Noakhali in the Christ-like person of Mahatma Gandhi." Then speaking about herself, she remarked: "Born of parents embodying the best of Hindu culture, I had the good fortune of being nurtured in an atmosphere in which the best of Islam was contributed. The two influences blended and enriched my life. My heart therefore is rent in twain when I see Hindus and Muslims—the vast majority of whom belong to the same racial stock, customs and tradition—fight with one another instead of joining in the common fight for the freedom of the Motherland."

While paying her homage to the memory of Rabindranath, she said: "The Poet's message was the message of fellowship. His vision of Vishva-Bharati was international, because it was truly national. Rabindranath wished that Vishva-Bharati should represent India with the wealth of mind which is for all." Mrs. Naidu called upon the students to go out into the world as "Emissaries of Hope and Faith, as custodians of the sacred flame of knowledge to impart and diffuse knowledge to all."

Dedicate Life to the Country's Cause

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, delivering the Convocation Address at the Patna University on January 18, made an impassioned appeal to the youth to dedicate their lives to the country's cause. He said, "Our education of the future must fully take account of the new concept of citizenship which will be ours to-morrow. Will that citizenship or loyalty to the State be divided? Will the State itself be one compact organisation or will it be a collection of territories or of creeds or individuals?" Concluding, Dr. Banerjee remarked: "India stands to-day at the parting of ways. She will shake off her bondage in a few months' time."

Formal Day to Day Contacts

Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, addressing the Annual Convocation of the Osmania University on February 15, observed: "The greatest treasure which any College or University can bestow on its members is not to be found in prescribed text-books or in a lecture room or in an examination hall, but in the formal day to day contact of fresh, keen and generous minds." He illustrated his observation with anecdotes from his career at Oxford, and remarked: "The most valuable item in it, in my opinion, is the close personal contact, which life, in a comparatively small residential College, allowed or even forced one to have with one's fellow students. Indeed, argument among equals is not only the salt of life but is also the very whetstone of truth."

He could never over-estimate, Sir John continued, how much he owed to the opportunities that Oxford afforded for contact with scholars and mature people. His object in relating his Oxford experiences was to explore in their company whether what he got from Oxford was what they would get from their stay in Osmania University. Another feature of Oxford life, which might well be imitated in this country, he said, was the practice of having reading parties during vacations, when a few students would adjourn with a Professor to some pleasant spot and combine serious reading and discussions with sports. Emphasising the importance of reading widely and largely, he expressed the hope that, if they succeeded in extending the length of High School courses and raising the normal age of entry into their Universities, opportunity similar to the one he had before entering Oxford would be opened to boys and girls in this country.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sanitary Inspectors' Course : Another session of the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' Class at Poona commenced on January 2. The duration of the Course is five months.

Refresher Course in Tuberculosis : The Post-Graduate Refresher Course in Tuberculosis, under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association of India, open to Registered Medical Practitioners from all over India, men and women, whether in Government service or in private practice, was started in Bombay on February 10.

In addition to lectures by well-known Tuberculosis Workers in Bombay and by the Technical Adviser of the Tuberculosis Association of India, and demonstrations at the J. J. Hospital, K. E. M. Hospital, G.T. Hospital and Princess Street Sanitary Institute, the candidates will visit Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, and Sir William Sanatorium, Wanleswadi.

Refresher Course for Medical Practitioners : A Refresher Course for Medical Practitioners will be held at the Seth G. S. M. College in the last week of March, extending over a period of two weeks. The programme of the course is available at the Office of the College in Parel (Bombay 12).

Public Health Diploma : The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the scheme of revising the arrangements for teaching Part I of the Diploma in Public Health Course at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The course, which will be spread from eight to nine months, will be held once in each academic year, and the fee for the course will be Rs. 200. The scheme will be started only if the Bombay Municipality agrees to make arrangements for teaching Part II of the course next year.

A Free Physical Education Class for students between the ages of 16 and 25 will be conducted by the Bal Vyayam Mandir (Nana Chowk, Tardeo Road) at Bombay, and by the Maharashtra Mandal at Poona, from May 1. All kinds of individual and group items will be taught, and special lectures will be arranged on various subjects of Physical Education. Full particulars may be had from the different Institutes on application.

Health Visitors' Diploma Course for Lady Students, conducted by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, extending over a period of twelve months, will commence from June 9. Those wishing to take up the training should be Midwives registered with the Council. Midwifery students appearing for their May Examinations may also apply before their results are out, but their applications will be considered as soon as the results are known. Students are trained in English at the Bombay Health Visitors'

Institute, and in Marathi at the Poona Health School. The Prospectus and Application Forms may be obtained on payment of Annas Eight in postage stamps from, and the applications should be sent not later than May 19, to the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society, No. 10, B. D. D. Chawl, DeLisle Road, Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.

The Diploma Course in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation will commence at the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Lyallpur (Punjab), from July '15. Duration of the course is fifteen months, including three months' Factory Training. The minimum qualification for admission is : (1) A Degree in Agriculture, preferably with Chemistry as major subject ; or (2) A Degree in Chemistry. Applications on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Director of the Institute, should reach his office before June 15.

Basic Education Refresher Courses : The Government of Bombay have decided that the trainees deputed to the Refresher Courses in Basic Education for the staffs of training institutions and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors at the Training College for Men, Poona, should be allowed travelling allowance (ordinary) at Rs. 40 each and a halting allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem each, during the course of training, instead of travelling allowance at Rs. 40 per mensem and daily allowance due under the rules.

Technical High Schools Plan : Industrial and Technical High Schools are to be started in most Districts of Bombay to provide trained personnel for the post-war industrial development of the Province. A Committee is to be appointed by the Government of Bombay to make detailed recommendations in this respect. Mr. P. N. Joshi, Principal of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, will be the Chairman of the Committee. It will be the duty of the Committee to study local conditions in each District and make suitable recommendations for starting Industrial Schools wherever they are needed.

Co-operative Education : The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, a non-official organisation, will be in sole charge of imparting Co-operative Education and training to both official and non-official workers in the Co-operative field, according to a new plan prepared by the Government of Bombay, which will come into operation from June. The plan is the result of the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government in April last with Sir Janardan Madan as Chairman. In the Districts, the Secretaries of Agricultural Credit Societies and other Co-operative Organisations will be trained in regular periodic classes by Educational Supervisors specially appointed by the Institute and working under the District Co-operative Boards which will be set up soon. The first batch of Educational Supervisors is now undergoing training at Poona, and they will be ready to go out into the Districts in June.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute will also establish three regional schools, one at Surat for the Gujerat region, the other at Poona for the Maharashtra region, and the third at Dharwar for the Karnatak region, for imparting training to Supervisors and Inspectors of Banks. Divisional Boards representing important co-operative elements in the regions will exercise administrative control over the regional schools. Suitable books and literature are now being prepared.

The Provincial Institute will also open a Co-operative Training College at Poona to provide for the training of the higher staff and the key personnel of the co-operative organisation. The College will award a "Higher Diploma in Co-operation" after successful completion of a one-year course. The new plan of education and training, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 1½ lakhs, which will be met jointly by the co-operative organisations and Government.

Animal Husbandry : The need of an Animal Husbandry Institute for training of the young and promising farmers in India and helping in the improvement of livestock all over the country was emphasised by Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Forests and Agriculture, Bombay, speaking at the Sixth Annual Cattle Show and Fair organised by the Department of Agriculture of Bombay Government at Mahud in Sholapur District on December 6.

Teaching of the Blind : Two blind British women have arrived in India to found an Institution to make self-dependent hundreds of blind upper and middle class Indian children, particularly girls. They are Miss W. Ambler and Miss E. Tompsett, Diplomaed Teachers of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, London. Their mission is sponsored by an Indian businessman, who wishes to remain anonymous. They are working purely on a voluntary basis, and till their Institution is established, are prepared to go to any part of India and assist existing Institutions in any way possible.

Miss Ambler told a representative of the *Times of India* that the object of the Institution which she and her colleague proposed to establish, either in Bombay or at Karachi, would not be to provide scholastic education but to provide practical knowledge. The subjects taught would include Music and Handicrafts, the period of the term depending upon the age and capacity of the pupils. Miss Ambler thought that although the problem was acute in India with between two and three million blind, training them would be comparatively less difficult than in the United Kingdom because from what she knew of the work done in some Blind Institutions in Bombay, the practical work in Handicrafts was better and more advanced than that of similar age groups in British Institutions.

Dadar School for the Blind, which is now in its fifth year of existence, has issued its report for 1945-46. The total number of pupils on the roll on March 31, 1946, was 41, of whom 28 were boys and 13 girls. All pupils receive literary education through all the

Primary Standards, Marathi being the teaching medium and English a subsidiary subject. Pupils exhibiting special merit are admitted into Higher Standards in order to prepare for the Matriculation Examination. One of the boys, Deoji, appeared for the Matriculation Examination of this University this month. Music being the "Light of the Blind," instruction to all the pupils is given in vocal and instrumental music. The industrial education imparted to the pupils comprises wool-knitting, sisal-fibre work, bead-chain making, elementary sewing, basket manufacture and repairs of cane furniture. Manipulation of carpentry tools is taught to help the pupils in their own trade and also to encourage a transfer to regular wood-work in the case of partially-sighted children.

Hospital Social Service : A full course covering the major diseases and the social factors which effect them, and the function, organisation and administration of Hospital Social Service Departments will be offered by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences shortly, announced Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Chairman of the Institute, at a Press Conference in Bombay on November 6. The new course, Sir Sorab said, would be based on the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Bombay Medical Diplomas : The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, has decided to institute Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in Dermatology and Venereology, Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Orthopaedics, Anesthetics, Radiology, Anatomy and Physiology. Regulations relating to these Diplomas are under preparation.

Dental Education : Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam, Secretary, Health Department, Government of India, inaugurating the Second All-India Dental Conference at New Delhi, said that a bill for Dental Legislation would be introduced in the Central Assembly shortly. The Bill, he said, was calculated to ensure the advancement of Dental education and the organisation of the Dental profession on lines best suited to the conditions of this country.

Agricultural Research : Steady progress was maintained by the different sections of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, according to the Report of the Director, published in the volume of "Scientific Reports" of the Institute for the year ended June 30, 1945. A special feature during the year was the preparation of a detailed preliminary five-year plan for the expansion of teaching and research activities of the Institute.

One of the major lines of investigation in the Agricultural Section has been the role of the phosphate manuring of legumes in developing soil fertility. The comparative study of 200 wheats grown at Delhi, Pusa and Coimbatore was continued, while at Simla, the study of hill wheats was also continued. Flood water farming experiments were continued at Delhi and Karnal.

Research was carried on to evolve methods for the control of crop pests, sugarcane diseases and the virus diseases of potatoes. The potato crops in the Punjab and the United Provinces hills were inspected for disease incidence. The Central Farm for Seed Certification was established at Kufri in Simla Hills, and work on production of seed potato tubers, relatively free from virus diseases, was started at Karnal.

Work on improved methods of storage of grains was continued during the year. A number of non-poisonous chemicals was tried as preservatives. D. D. T. and 666 were tried as dusts at the rate of 1/5,000 and 1/10,000 after diluting with chalk and mixed with grain against five stored grains pests. This method appears to be promising, particularly for use in seed stores. Carbon bisulphide was tried as a fumigant in different doses, and its effectiveness was found to vary with the temperature and humidity prevailing as also the duration of exposure.

Industrial Research : Dr. John Matthai, Member, Industries and Civil Supplies, Interim Government, laid on January 6, at Delhi, the foundation stone of the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, which will function primarily as an institute of applied scientific research in respect of industrial problems, carry out experiments and run pilot plants in order to test the results of these experiments. The Institute will incur an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Dr. John Matthai, speaking on the occasion, said that private institutes of this kind, at the present stage of industrial development in India, would help industry to become research-minded and would be helpful to the various National Laboratories proposed to be run by the Government. Sir Shri Ram, the donor of the Institute, said that India urgently needed not only the development and progress of scientific and technical education but also of industrial research.

Fishery Work : The Government of India have initiated a scheme for training abroad ex-service-men and civilians in Fishery work with the object of developing the Fishing industry in India. Ten candidates—eight ex-service-men and two civilians, will be sent in April to the Nautical School at Grimsby, England, for six months' training. The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bombay, will entertain applications from candidates for the training.

Fuel Research Institute : The foundation-stone of the Fuel Research Institute, the second in the chain of India's five National Laboratories, was laid at Digwadih, near Dhanbad, on November 17, by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Minister for Works, Mines and Power in the Interim Government. The Institute planned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research would cover all the aspects of research on every type of fuel, such as coal, petroleum, alcohol, wood, charcoal and gaseous fuels. For the present, however, its activities would be largely in respect of solid fuels and coal in particular.

The Institute would make a survey of Indian coals and carry out researches on processing with a view to manufacturing metallurgical coke and investigations on low-temperature carbonisation and tar distillation for producing dyes, drugs, plastics, explosives and synthetic liquid fuels. The building of the Institute and the Laboratory equipment are expected to cost Rs. 14,00,000. The annual recurring expenditure for the first five years will be about Rs. 2,50,000.

Metallurgical Laboratory : Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Education Member, Government of India, laying the foundation-stone of the National Metallurgical Laboratory of India at Jamshedpur on November 21, said that if India "is to embark on any kind of industrialism, and achieve success in a reasonable measure, high priority must be given to the proper establishment of metallurgical industries on an adequate scale." For the organisation and progress of industries scientific research of a high order was an essential prerequisite, he observed. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had founded a few Central National Laboratories. The nature of research work intended to be carried on in the National Laboratories, he remarked, was of the kind that was not ordinarily covered by the work of research that could be conducted by industries themselves, by individual concerns or on a co-operative basis. Referring to the great opportunities for service for Scientists and Engineers, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "They will see the whole country rolling round them, howsoever apparently divergent be the views and aspirations of political or other groups."

Training of Engineers: India will train 4,000 Engineers a year from 1951 onwards, when the proposed Rs. 12 crore scheme for the establishment of four Higher Technical Institutions, one each in Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern India, is in full operation. The first two of these Institutions are to be immediately established, one in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and the other in Bombay. Each of these is expected to cost Rs. 3.05 crores on capital expenditure and about Rs. 44 lakhs recurring, and will provide training facilities for about 2,000 Under-Graduate and 1,000 Post-Graduate and Research students. The decision to make a start with these two Institutions was taken recently in Delhi at a meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education with Mr. N. R. Sarker as President. The main subjects to be taught in the Institutions are electrical, mechanical and aeronautical engineering, civil and sanitary engineering, chemical engineering, architecture and town regional planning, marine engineering, textile technology, metallurgy, meteorology, geology and geophysics. These Institutions will also provide wide facilities for training men for fundamental and industrial research in engineering and technological subjects. Pending the establishment of the remaining two Institutions, the Eastern and Western Technical Institutions will cater to the needs of all the Provinces, especially those having inadequate facilities for education in engineering and technology.

Indian Administrative Services Training: The decision to open a Central establishment to train personnel for the new All-India Administrative Service which will replace the Indian Civil Service, was taken at a Conference of Provincial Prime Ministers, convened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member in the Interim Government, at New Delhi, in October last.

Until 1941, probationers for the Indian Civil Service received one year's training in England while being attached to various British Universities. On passing the tests, which were held at the end of this period, they were posted to Districts in India.

Since 1941, owing to war conditions, initial training for probationers was given at Dehra Dun, where a special school was run under a Senior Civil Service Officer. Here probationers studied Law and other subjects necessary for their work in the Service. Arrangements were also made from time to time for extension lectures by Senior Officers of the Services on problems of General Administration.

It has been decided now that the newly appointed probationers to the All-India Administrative Service, who are under the age of 25, should also be trained in India. The training syllabus will endeavour to take account of the functions which the new Administrative Service will be expected to perform in a self-governing India.

Mr. M. J. Desai, a senior I.C.S. of Bombay, has joined duty as Principal-designate of this Indian Administrative Service Training School. Mr. Desai was educated at Bombay and the School of Oriental Studies, London. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1928, and served as Assistant Collector, Collector and Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner. Until recently, he was Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue and Reconstruction Departments.

I.C.S. and I.P.S.: Mr. Arthur Henderson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, arrived at Delhi on January 4, to conduct negotiations with the Government of India about the future of the I.C.S. and I.P.S. For about a fortnight he was engaged in discussions in New Delhi with the Home, Defence and Finance Ministers of the Government of India on the various aspects of the problem. After the conclusion of these discussions, Mr. Henderson returned to London to report to His Majesty's Government the result of his discussions. There is yet no authoritative report of these discussions.

Delhi Polytechnic: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Member for Education, Interim Government, had authorised the following *communiqué* to be issued:

The affairs of the Delhi Polytechnic are receiving the closest attention of the Government. It is the intention of the Government to develop the Polytechnic into a first class Institution. Satisfactory progress has been made towards the execution of the first phase of this plan.

A Government Body has been constituted with experts, official and non-official, and with the representatives of business and industry. It is hoped that the Polytechnic will develop on right lines under the guidance of this Governing Body.

It has been decided to award a number of Scholarships for practical training to the students of the Polytechnic who qualify in the Final Examination. The value of each Scholarship is Rs. 50 per month, and is tenable for a period of one year. The number of Scholarships will at present be limited to twenty per cent of the qualified students.

National Cadet Organisation : Members of the National Cadet Corps Committee, recently set up by the Government of India, to examine the reorganisation of the University Officers' Training Corps, Lt.-Col. M. Hyder, Aligarh University; Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Fergusson College, Poona; Lt.-Col. Altaf Quadir, Staff Officer, 4th Indian Division; and Lt.-Col. L. P. Sen, Secretary, left India by air on February 11, for the United Kingdom, to study Naval, Army and Air Force Cadet Organisations in that country for approximately six weeks. The fifth member of the Committee, Dr. Amarnath Jha, was not able to accompany them.

It was clear that though the genesis of the idea of setting up a National Cadet Corps lay in the needs of the Defence Department, which had taken the initiative, the problem was mainly educational, because leadership and character are required in every field of life, observed Dr. G. S. Mahajani, in a talk on January 28, from All India Radio, Bombay, on the questions facing the Committee. Although a large number of applicants came forward during the War for commissions, he said, the greater proportion were lacking in the necessary qualities of initiative self-confidence and a sense of responsibility.

To remedy that, continued Dr. Mahajani, the Government proposed setting up a National Cadet Corps, and the Kunzru Committee was asked to make recommendations for its organisation. The Committee had met the Provincial Governments, Army Authorities, Heads of Educational Institutions, leaders of public opinion and U. T. C. Officers. The overwhelming majority was for introducing Cadet-training for boys and girls in the Matriculation and the pre-Matriculation Classes and between the ages of 14 minus and 16 plus.

The course at the War Academy would include a substantial part of academic subjects in addition to the usual service instruction. University candidates might not normally compare well with those from the Academy. It was felt, however, that having moved in a free atmosphere they would bring a wider outlook to the Defence Services. The granting of direct commission to University candidates would make the training in the Senior Division realistic and attractive. If that view was accepted, concluded Dr. Mahajani, then it would, of course, be necessary to fix the minimum conditions under which direct commissions would be granted.

Military Training : The introduction of compulsory Military Training in Indian Universities at an early date was hinted at by Sardar Baldev Singh on March 7, at the passing-out parade of the Indian Air Training Corps of Delhi University. He also gave an indication of the withdrawal of the Royal Air Force from India in the course of the next few months, after which date, he said, the Indian Air Force would have to assume complete responsibility for the Air arm of the country's fighting services. Sardar Baldev Singh, addressing the cadets, deplored the communal trouble in the land. With the prospective early withdrawal of the Royal Air Force from India, Indian youth, he said, would have to shoulder the responsibility themselves, and wished the cadets all success.

National War Academy: The Indian Army before the war of 1914-18 was officered exclusively by the British. It was during and after that war that a small number of Indians was recruited and trained as Officers. The training was, however, given in the Sandhurst Military Academy of Britain. But as there was a demand in India for an increasing number of recruits being trained and as the authorities of British Military Colleges were unwilling to admit a large body of Indians, the Sken Committee recommended the establishment of the Military Academy at Dehra Dun. This institution, now fifteen years old, has, however, been declared as outmoded. First, it cannot accommodate and train the large number of Officers required for the Indian Army in the coming years. Secondly, it appears now to be the accepted principle that the Military College should be so organised as to train side by side Officers for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Dehra Dun Institution has, therefore, to give place to a more suitably located and more commodiously organised Academy. It is understood that the model for the new Institution to be set up in India is not furnished by any British Academy but by the famous West Point Military Academy in the United States. The site selected for the purpose is near Poona, and the College, which will be known as the Indian National War Academy, is expected to accommodate 2,500 cadets at a time.

The syllabus of studies for the proposed National War Academy has received the whole hearted approval of the Inter-University Board of India. At its annual general meeting held in the first week of December at Jaipur, the Inter-University Board passed the following resolution : "The Board welcomes the establishment of the National War Academy, and it notes with satisfaction that the syllabus for the proposed Diploma compares favourably with that for the Degree Examination of an Indian University. To attract the best students, the Board requests the Universities to examine the syllabus in detail and to extend to the students of the Academy such benefits of continued study in the University as may be agreed upon, based on equivalence of study and examination." The syllabus was prepared by a Sub-Committee set up by the N. W. A. Working

Committee. With Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, as the Chairman, the Sub-Committee was composed of eminent educationists and Senior Officers of the Armed Forces.

Feeder Schools for the War Academy: The Central Advisory Board of Education has endorsed the view of the Working Committee of the National War Academy that residential schools, where boys may obtain adequate facilities for developing character and powers of leadership, should be started by Provinces and Indian States to act as "feeders" for the National War Academy.

The Working Committee of the N. W. A. had urged that the Provincial and State Governments should co-operate in producing suitable raw material for the Academy, and has recommended the setting up of feeder schools on lines approved by educationists and military experts. Brigadier S. P. P. Thorat, D.S.O., who is in charge of planning for the National War Academy, attended the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in Bombay recently, and represented to the members the pressing need for such a move. The Board approved of Brigadier Thorat's suggestions in principle and passed the following resolution—

"The Board is of opinion that the new type of Schools contemplated in the scheme of National Post-War Education will provide the necessary training for the leadership, character, intelligence, courage and physical fitness required by Military Authorities for the Army, Navy and Air Force. It directs the attention of Provincial Authorities to the necessity of developing the Schools on these lines which will actually serve as the kind of Schools which the Military Authorities have in mind."

Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun : The Fourth Course at the Academy will commence on January 1, 1948, and (a) the last date by which applications must reach Sub-Area/Brigade Headquarters is July 31, and (b) the last date by which applications must reach the Selection of Personnel Directorate, G. H. Q., Meerut Cantonment, after completion of interview by Sub-Area/Brigade Area Boards, is October 31.

The new entrants to the Academy, on successful completion of their training, will be granted regular Commissions. They will be known as Indian Commissioned Officers (I. C. Os.), and will be required to serve on the terms and conditions of service now in force, *until* those of the post-war Indian Army have been decided, when they will become subject to such revised terms and conditions as may be brought in force and amended from time to time. Successful candidates will be commissioned in the Indian Land Forces in the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, and will get promotions up to the highest ranks, at regular intervals.

Pending final decision on the post-war rules for the pay and allowances of cadets under training, the following rates are admissible : Unmarried—Rs. 157/8/- per month ; Married—157/8/- plus marriage allowance of Rs. 50/- and separation allowance of Rs. 5/- per month. Maintenance charges, *i.e.*, accommodation, including water, light, furniture and conservancy and messing are borne by the Government. Besides, travelling allowance at $\frac{1}{2}$ Second Class rail fare, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus fare if not on railway line, and daily allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 4/- is admissible to candidates called up for interview and medical examination. The rate of daily allowance in Bombay, Poona, Karachi, and Madras is Rs. 5/-, and in Calcutta, Rs. 6/-.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bombay.

Army Engineering: A new scheme has been introduced in the Indian Army for boys who wish to take up Army Engineering as their career. Boys between the ages of 15 and 16 are being selected for the Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. They will be given a thorough general education, and their character and initiative will be developed. They will later be given an opportunity to specialise in radio instruments, armaments, mechanical transport and general engineering. They may also become specialists in many other branches.

Army Physical Training Corps : Organised on similar lines to its British counterpart, a new Indian Army Physical Training Corps has been formed recently. So far the training staff at the Army School of Physical Training consisted of Instructors on temporary loan from various units. In the new Corps, Non-Commissioned Officers with special aptitude will be trained with a view to their retention on the permanent staff as Physical Training Instructors.

Joint Services Staff College : A new institution, known as the Joint Services Staff College, has been opened in Great Britain at Chesham, Buckinghamshire. About a hundred students at a time, selected from the Royal Navy, the Army, the R. A. F., the Home Civil Services, the Dominions and India, will be given a six months' course. The Syllabus is to cover the activities of all three services and of Government direction in war-time. It is designed to prepare Officers for appointments on joint staffs and for higher staff appointments in their own service. Officers selected will normally have already passed through their respective services' Staff Colleges, and the Institution provides for Courses between those and the period at which an Officer might proceed to the Imperial Defence College.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Government Art Examinations: The Art Examinations of 1947 for the purpose of awarding Certificates under the rules for the encouragement of Art and forming Sections II and IV of the Schedule I (1941) to the Grant-in-Aid Code (as amended in 1943) will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, on different dates from March 10 to April 5, in the following subjects only: Architecture, Drawing and Painting, Modelling, Teaching and Commercial Art.

School Leaving Certificate Examination : The School Leaving Certificate Examination will be held from March 24 to April 2, at the places mentioned below : (1) Ahmedabad—R. C. Commercial High School; (2) Belgaum—Sardars' High School; (3) Bijapur—Government Agricultural High School; (4) Bombay—Elphinstone Technical High School; (5) Broach—R. S. Dalal High School; (6) Dharwar—Government Girls' High School; (7) Dhulia—Garud High School; (8) Godhra—Telang Agricultural High School; (9) Jalgaon—G. S. Agricultural High School; (10) Kumta (District Kanara)—Gibb High School; (11) Nadiad—Government High School; (12) Nasik—Government Girls' High School; (13) Poona—Government Training College for Men; (14) Ratnagiri—Training College for Men; (15) Satara—Government Agricultural High School; (16) Sholapur—Northcote Technical High School; (17) Surat—S. J. J. Training College for Men.

Auditors' Examinations: The First and Final Examinations under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, will be held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Karachi and Delhi; the First Examination on March 26 and 27, and the Final Examination on March 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Examination in Co-operation and Accountancy: The Examination for the Government Diploma in Co-operation and Accountancy will be held at Poona on April 7, 8, 9 and 10. The Examination will also be held at Karachi on these dates if proposals to fix Karachi as Centre are approved by the Government.

Departmental Examinations: The next Revenue Lower Standard, Revenue Higher Standard, Revenue Qualifying, Head Accountants', Forest Officers', Agricultural Officers', Excise Officers', Police Officers' Lower Standard, Police Officers' Higher Standard and Industries Department Accounts Officers' Examinations, held by the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, will commence at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on April 14. Candidates who for any reason are not admitted by the Commission will be informed through the appropriate authority. No intimation will be sent to other candidates. If a candidate whose name has been reported is not able to appear for the Examination, intimation should be given to the Commission's Office by April 5 as far as possible.

Training in Mining Engineering and Geology: Entrance Examination for admission to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, during the session 1947-48, for training in Mining Engineering and in Geology will be held on May 5 and 6.

Proposals to enlarge the activities of the School, to increase its annual intake and to raise its standard as far as possible to that of the Royal School of Mines, London, which form part of a tentative plan of the Reorganisation Committee set up by the Central Government, were discussed at a joint meeting of the Committee and representatives of the mining industry in Calcutta, on January 18. Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Joint Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Department, presided.

It was decided that the target for new admissions to the School be 48 Mining and 12 Applied Geology students as against 24 Mining and Applied Geology students at present. Provisional conclusions were also reached on the details of expansion, particularly those regarding (a) curricula, (b) equipment, and (c) practical training. It was announced that arrangements for extending the buildings of the School, its Hostel, etc., were already in hand, and that C. P. W. D. would begin actual construction shortly.

Ministerial Service Examinations will be held by the Federal Public Service Commission on the following dates: First and Second Divisions Examination, May 16 and 17. Third Division Examination, May 19. The Commission have decided to omit the Intelligence Test from the lists of subjects for the Examinations.

R. I. N. Commissions: Competitive Examinations for the assignment of permanent Commissions in the Royal Indian Navy will commence in Simla on June 23. Eight vacancies are to be filled—three in the Executive Branch, four in the Engineering Branch and one in the Supply and Secretariat Branch. Candidates who qualify at the Examination will appear before a Services Selection Board for final selection. Candidates must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1928, and not later than January 1, 1930. Educational qualifications for the purpose are Matriculation or an equivalent Examination. Approximate cost of training to be borne by parent or guardian—£ 200. The closing date for applications is April 28. Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Kennedy House Annexe, Simla.

Survey of India, Class II, Service Examination, for recruitment of apprentices, will be held at Delhi, commencing on July 21. Candidates must be Graduates, with Mathematics, or hold an Engineering Degree or Diploma or its equivalent, and be between the ages of 19 and 24 (19 and 27 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes) on August 1. The last date for the receipt of applications is May 5. Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla.

Engineering Services Examination: A combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, the Signal and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, will be held by the Federal Public Service Commission in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Delhi, beginning on September 1. *Age:* (a) Candidates for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, must have attained the age of 20, and must not have attained the age of 26 (29 in the case of Scheduled Castes) on August 1; (b) Candidates for the Signal and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways must have attained the age of 21, and must not have attained the age of 26 (29 in the case of Scheduled Castes) on August 1. *Educational Qualifications:* A Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or its equivalent. Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from Provincial Governments (Joint Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W. F. P., Lahore, in the case of the Punjab), Administrations (Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, in the case of Delhi Province), Political Officers and Durbars. The last date for the receipt of applications is May 26.

AROUND THE RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

The following Schools have been recognised as High Schools —

Up to October 31, 1947 : Sheth G. T. High School for Girls, Rajkot, C.S.; P. E. Society's Private High School, Kolhapur.

Up to October 31, 1948 : Gangadhara High School, Gangadhara-

Elphinstone High School, Bombay : A series of lectures by Dr. Jean Forrester was arranged in the School in January. That children should be trained to realise their responsibilities and obligations, primarily as individuals and secondarily as useful members of the community, was emphasised by her in these lectures. Defining education as an attempt to modify the individual, she said that new trends and theories now receiving the attention of educationists in England were based on an adjustment of education to the stages of development, and conceived more in terms of the development of personality than in the mere acquirement of knowledge. Expressing herself as strongly opposed to the general view that children were like empty containers to be filled in with a standard mixture, she advocated an individual approach and treatment of children. She asserted that nothing could be gained by cramming them with knowledge they could not, and did not, assimilate. Enumerating the psychological needs of children, and laying particular stress on the psychological aspect of education, she advised teachers to adopt an understanding and sympathetic attitude towards dull and indifferent children, and urged them not to stress a pupil's rank in class in their monthly reports for what really mattered was that each child had done as well as his endowment permitted.

St. Xavier's High School, Bombay : Miss Mary Sweeny, delivering a lecture on "Understanding Our Children," at the School, on December 3, dwelt on the problems that teachers face in teaching children. Miss Sweeny said that teachers generally taught children a particular subject, but they did not teach them in the real sense of the word. They did not teach children in the way in which their minds worked or by which their intellectual curiosity was aroused. Most of the children at this impressionable age got their outlook on life spoiled by faulty teaching. Besides this understanding on the part of the teacher of the mental make-up of children, Miss Sweeny emphasised the establishment of a proper relationship between the teacher and the parents of children. Children lived in two different worlds—the school and the home. There were two sets of responses and attitudes which children had to face, and if there was no co-operation between the parents and the teacher, children got lost in those two conflicting atmospheres. The teacher, personally, she said, was also an important factor to be counted in the education of a child. Some of the teachers, because of their

unsympathetic attitude towards children, failed to establish true comradeship with children, and thus created in their minds a lot of misgivings. She exhorted the teachers to be objective in their attitude and behaviour while dealing with children. The Musical Society of the School arranged its Fourth Concert on February 16. The programme included Haydn's "Creation" and compositions by Falla, Beethoven, Wadia, Mozart and Sarasate.

Bharda New High School, Bombay, Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Scout Troop were held on December 15, when a Variety Show was arranged at the Capitol Theatre. Master C. Lalkaka of the School, who reproduced the Honourable Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla's speech at the U. N. O., won the First Prize in the Lovji Cama Elocution Competition, in which fourteen Schools of the city took part, on January 12.

Ram Mohan English School, Bombay, celebrated its Annual Social Gathering by staging the play "Nishikantachi Navari" at the People's Jinnah Hall, on February 18, and by arranging an Entertainment Programme at the Sunderbhai Hall, on February 20.

Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay: The largest collection in any single year was made during this year's Literacy Week, when the Bombay City Adult Education Committee collected more than Rs. 50,000. This School topped the list with Rs. 5,400 as against Rs. 3,800 collected last year, and won the Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao Shield for the third successive year.

Wilson High School, Bombay: In the French Composition Competition for High School students, conducted by the Alliance Française of Bombay, Master Madhukar M. Hatakhar won the Second Prize of Rs. 50, and Master Yeshwant D. Joshi, the Fourth Prize of Rs. 30, out of the five prizes.

South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga, organised Annual Sports in the last week of December, when Mr. Mahomed Husein Hasham Premji presided, and Mrs. Premji distributed the prizes. The President in his remarks observed that students should develop an analytical mind and try to view all things from the correct perspective, and emphasised that qualities like discipline, team work, unity and concentration, which contributed not a little towards developing sports and games on correct lines, would stand them in good stead later in life.

Seth Dhanji Devshi Rashtriyashala Girls' High School, Ghatkoper: Seth Shantilal Mangaldas (President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association), who presided over the Social Gathering of the School, on January 19, donated Rs. 5,000 for a Science Hall in memory of his father, the late Seth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai.

Bharat High School, Poona, celebrated the Annual Social and Prize Distribution on December 19, under the presidentship of

Dr. D. D. Karve. He told the pupils in his address not to neglect the study of Science which was going to be very useful for the future prosperity of the Nation. The management, Vidya Prasari Sabha, has acquired House No. 116, Raviwar Peth, for the School buildings, and its possession was handed over by the Government on February 20, and the Society aspires to erect its new magnificent building before the next year.

Mahilashram High School, Hingne, Poona, celebrated the *Gita Jayanti* on December 5, when Mr. G. N. Lagu addressed the students. The present and past students collected an amount of Rs. 8,000 as the *Bhau-Bij Nidhi*, and handed over a purse of this amount to the Founder of the Institution, Dr. D. K. Karve, at a meeting of the students and the Staff, on December 20, Rao Bahadur K. B. Godbole presiding. The Annual Prize Distribution was performed on January 1, under the presidentship of Dr. G. S. Khair. Mrs. Indu Mehendale won the Second Prize of Rs. 150 in the Inter-School Elocution Competition held by the late Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade Trust. The School continued its Championship in Junior Namaskars and Swimming at the Inter-School Sports Competition of this year.

Sakubai Hirachand Nemchand High School For Girls, Sholapur, won the Individual Championship Shield, for the third time in succession, at the Inter-School Athletic Tournaments held under the auspices of the Sholapur District Athletic Association. It also won the Championship Shield for team events, by winning five team events out of the seven kept for the Championship. The School celebrated its Prize Distribution Day on January 9, when Mr. V. G. Joshi of Pandharpur presided and distributed the prizes. Instead of celebrating the Annual Social Gathering, the School, this year, collected a voluntary Gathering subscription, of about Rupees Sixty, and donated it to the Congress Noakhali Fund.

J. A. High School, Athni, celebrated its Annual Parents' Day, Physical Education Day and Social Gathering on December 20, 21 and 22, under the chairmanship of Shriman R. S. Hukkeri, M.L.A. (Bombay), Mr. V. Ishwaran, Collector of Belgaum, and Rao Sahib M. P. Wali, Chief Officer, D. L. B., Belgaum, respectively, whose inspiring addresses created a fresh wave of enthusiasm among the students. The part played by the past students this year was praiseworthy.

Union High School, Broach : Mr. Manilal Naginlal Gundaria, who served for nearly thirty-two years as a Teacher in the School, was given a Farewell Tea Party on his retirement, by the present and past students of the School.

Sheth B. D. High School, Patan, celebrated its first Annual Social Gathering on February 1, Dr. H. G. Nimbalkar presiding. The programme extended for three days, and the students displayed

great enthusiasm and evinced keen interest in the various items of the programme. The theatricals succeeded in securing a well-earned meed of praise from the distinguished gathering.

Shree Champaklal Navchetan Vidyalaya, Kapadwanj : The Opening Ceremony of the new building of the School was performed on October 10, by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Bombay, in the presence of a huge gathering of the leading citizens of the town and of the neighbouring villages. A photo of Gandhiji, set in a beautifully carved frame of silver, was presented on the occasion to the Prime Minister, who auctioned it, and donated its proceeds of Rs. 1,501 to the School.

Shree Vasandas High School, Virsad, celebrated the Physical Day on December 21, on its own vast grounds where all the school going children of the city were invited. Inter-Class Tournaments in *Hututu*, *Khokho* and *Langdi* were organised on the occasion. A Volley Ball Match was arranged between the young teachers and the Matriculation students, in which the former were the winners. The Seva Dal Group staged a dramatic piece on the Camp Day at night in the compound. It was a treat to see the small girls and boys of the Primary School playing like children of the same family. When the children moved here and there, they appeared like living, fresh, fragrant flowers.

Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar : Mr. M. R. Trivedi, an Assistant Master, died on August 23, after putting in a long service of sixteen years in the State Education Department. H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb's Birthday was celebrated on October 10, by arranging a Variety Concert in the Ranjit Rang Mandap, in the presence of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharani Saheba and other distinguished guests. Their Highnesses greatly appreciated the performance and awarded a sum of Rs. 4,000 for prizes to be distributed to the performers and workers. The contribution from the guests also amounted to Rs. 3,500. Under the auspices of the School Literary Society, its Secretary (a candidate of the Matriculation Class) was deputed to attend the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad at Rajkot. The Secretary of the Magazine Society also sent seven issues of the School Manuscript Magazine to be exhibited in the Arts Section of the *Parishad*.

Raja Lakhamagouda Sardesai High School, Dharwar, observed the Physical Education Day when Mr. P. A. Bhaskar presided. The School participated in the Dharwar League Sports held at Dharwar, under the auspices of the Dharwar District Tournament Committee, and was declared Champion in the Intermediate items and General Champion in all the items. It also took part in the District League Sports organised by the same body, and bagged the Champion Shields in the Intermediate and Senior items and the General Champion Shield in all the items of the Sports for boys.

Municipal High School, Haveri, celebrated the Physical Education Day on December 21, by arranging a students' procession with music band in the morning, and a mass drill on the maidan in the afternoon, followed by topical speeches by the Head Master and others, and the President, Mr. C. G. Nagavi's concluding remarks. Pupils of the local Primary School also participated in the function.

Bai Virbaiji Sopariwala Parsi High School, Karachi : Dr. M. B. Pithawala retired on November 20, after serving for twenty-six years. In his place Mr. B. S. H. J. Rustomji has been appointed Principal of the School. Dr. Pithawala has been appointed Senior Research Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India to carry out Geographical researches all over India.

St. Anthony's High School, Assolna, Goa, arranged the Annual Feast and Athletic Sports on January 26. People from the village and the neighbouring areas crowded the Church ground to witness the function. The special feature of the day was the Inaugural Ceremony of the Youth League in which not less than 300 students, boys and girls, clad in khaki uniform, took part. The Champion's Trophy, 'Daisy Shield,' was awarded to Master Abdon Fernandes, of the Matriculation Class, and Miss Lily Coutinho won the Championship Trophy for girls. Ten. Carmo Ferreira presided over the function, and after taking the salute at the March Past, prizes were distributed by Madame Campos Lobo.

· AROUND THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES ·

The Senate have recommended the affiliation, the continuation or extension of affiliation of the following Colleges, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, from June 20, or as otherwise indicated :—

Narayanrao Topiwala College, Mulund : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination, for two years.

Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara : Affiliation for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations, for two years.

American Marathi Mission's College, Ahmednagar : Affiliation for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations, for two years.

Vijay College, Bijapur : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination, for two years, and extension of affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, and the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Kannada and Economics, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in History, Sanskrit, Ardha-Magadhi, Marathi, Persian, Urdu, Philosophy and Mathematics, for two years.

R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination, and the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years, and for the Diploma in Teaching for one year, and extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Economics and Philosophy, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in Ardha-Magadhi, Persian, Urdu, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, for two years.

Rani Parvatidevi College, Savantwadi : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination, and the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years, and extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in Marathi, for two years.

Maneklal Nanchand College, Visnagar : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination for one year (from the next year), and extension of affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, and the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Gujarati, Mathematics, Philosophy and Economics, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in History, for two years.

Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Arts Examination, and the Intermediate Science

Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years, and extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Economics and Mathematics, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in History, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal and Subsidiary) Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, and (Subsidiary) Botany, for two years.

Sophia College, Bombay : Continuation of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, French, History and Economics, for three years.

Siddharth College, Bombay : Extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in Gujarati, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Physics and (Subsidiary) Botany, for one year.

Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga : Extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in Hindi, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Botany.

Khalsa College, Matunga : Continuation of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, French, Persian, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi, Economics, History, Mathematics and Philosophy, and the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for three years, and extension of affiliation for the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Chemistry and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Botany, for three years.

Megji Mathuradas Arts College and Narrondass Manordass Institute of Science, Andheri : Extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Ardha-Magadhi, Economics, History and Mathematics, the B.A. (Pass) Examination in Philosophy, French, Marathi and Hindi, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal and Subsidiary) Chemistry and Botany, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Zoology, for one year.

Charotar Vidya Mandal's College, Anand : Affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Economics, History and Philosophy, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Zoology, for two years.

S. B. Garda College, Napsari : Continuation of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in Sanskrit, Gujarati, Economics and History, the B.A. (Pass) Examination in English, Philosophy and Persian, and the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years, and extension of affiliation for the B.A. (Honours) Examination in English, Philosophy and Mathematics, for two years.

Pratap College, Amalner : Continuation of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Marathi, Economics and Philosophy, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in History, and the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Physics, for two years, and affiliation for the Diploma in Teaching Examination, for one year.

Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur : Continuation of affiliation for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examination in English, Persian, History, and Economics, and the B.A. (Pass) Examination in Sindhi and Philosophy, and the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years.

H. R. College of Commerce, Hyderabad, Sind : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Commerce Examination, for one year, and extension of affiliation for the B. Com. Examination in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking and Economics of Transport, for one year.

Karnatak Lingayat Education Society's College of Commerce, Hubli : Affiliation for the Intermediate Commerce Examination, for one year.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce, Surat : Extension of affiliation for the B. Com. Examination in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking and Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry, for one year.

R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga : Continuation of affiliation for the B. Com. Examination in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking, Actuarial Science, Economics of Transport and Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry, for three years.

B. A. Advani College of Commerce, Karachi : Continuation of affiliation for the B. Com. Examination in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking and Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry, for one year.

Sykes Law College, Kolhapur : Continuation of affiliation for the Second LL.B. Examination, for three years.

Tilak College of Education, Poona : Permanent affiliation for the B.T. Examination, and continuation of affiliation for the Diploma in Teaching Examination, for one year.

H. P. T. College, Nasik : Extension of affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years.

Rajaram College, Kolhapur : Continuation of affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the B.Sc. Examination

in (Principal and Subsidiary) Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Zoology, and the B.A. (Honours) Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, for three years.

Jethabai Jhaverbhai Science College, Nadiad : Affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years.

Petlad Education Trust's College, Petlad : Extension of affiliation for the Intermediate Science Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, for two years.

Willingdon College, Sangli : Permanent affiliation for the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Chemistry, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Botany.

S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad : Extension of affiliation for the B.S. Examination in (Principal and Subsidiary) Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Botany for one year.

Samaldas College, Bhavnagar : Continuation of affiliation for the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal) Chemistry and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Botany, for one year.

Bahauddin College, Junagadh : Extension of affiliation for the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal and Subsidiary) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and (Subsidiary) Botany, for two years.

Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot : Extension of affiliation for the B.Sc. Examination in (Principal and Subsidiary) Chemistry and Mathematics, and (Subsidiary) Physics and Botany, for one year.

Government College of Agriculture, Dharwar : Affiliation for the F.Sc. (Agri.) Examination, for one year.

College of Agriculture, Anand : Affiliation for the F.Sc. (Agri.) Examination, for one year.

College of Engineering, Kupwad : Affiliation for the First Engineering Examination, for one year.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga : Affiliation for the B.E. (Mech. and Elec.) Examination, for three years.

Dow Medical College, Karachi : Continuation of affiliation for the First M.B., B.S. Examination, for three years, and extension of affiliation for the Third M.B., B.S. Examination, for three years.

Ahmedabad Education Society's College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad : Affiliation for the B. Pharm. Examination, for three years.

The newly affiliated B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, started as the Ahmedabad Medical School, with only fourteen students, on June 16, 1879, after the famine of 1876-78 with its high incidence

of epidemics and starvation diseases, which showed the paucity of medical help. The Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon were detailed to run the School, and lectures were held in a hall of the Civil Hospital. In November 1879, the number of students increased to fifty-nine. The School Department was then transferred to a hired building and a Hostel provided. Some additional staff (Two Assistant Surgeons and a Hospital Assistant) were also appointed. Later, the late Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy donated a sum of Rs. 20,000, and the School building was erected in the premises of the Civil Hospital in 1881. The School has since then been known as the B. J. Medical School, after the name of the benefactor. Then Government in 1909 built a Hostel at a cost of Rs. 72,000, near the Civil Hospital, to accommodate eighty students, and also a bungalow for its Superintendent.

It has ever since continued to expand. The course of study was for three years only at the beginning, and the successful candidates used to be awarded certificates on its completion. They were taken into the subordinate services and also allowed to practise. In 1910, the course was extended to four years. In 1917, the School was affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. In 1941, the course was extended to four and a half years, and the minimum qualification for admission to the School was raised to that of Intermediate Science B Group. In 1943, the School was affiliated to the State Medical Faculty, then formed in Bombay, for its Diploma (L. M. P.) Course. In 1946, admission to the School Department was stopped. Senior students, however, were given the option to appear for the L.C.P.S. (Bom.) in addition to the L.M.P.

In June 1946, the College Department was started with fifty students in the First Year Class of the M.B., B.S. Course. The Institution, now known as B. J. Medical College, is located in the School premises, which have been altered. A new block for the Library and the Students' Common Rooms (one for boys and another for girls) has been added. It has three Lecture Theatres (one has contrivances for use as a Dark Room for lectures with Epidiascope), one Staff Room, a large Hall for Dissection with thirteen Tables, besides a Museum for Anatomy specimens, separate Practical Classes for Histology, Chemical Physiology and Physics, and Experimental Physiology, and separate rooms for Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators. The Practical Classes have been equipped with work benches and fitted with electricity, water and gas. There is a Hostel as well as a Playground for the students.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, Bombay, visited the Civil Hospital on January 17, and saw the arrangements being made for the expansion of the College and shifting of the Civil Hospital to a new site.

Wilson College, Bombay, arranged its Annual Social Gathering on December 19, when Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member of

Bombay, was the Chief Guest. He gave the students a lively dissertation on the importance and value of character as a vital adjunct and part of human personality. Mr. Desai placed character building above high scholastic pursuits, which he asserted could lead one nowhere without a strong and well formed character. "If you build up a fine character, you might even set out to conquer the whole world. It is the *sine qua non* of all nation building activities, and our educational institutions must pay careful attention to it, if India is to become great internationally and in every way," he concluded.

Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, hummed with activity in the middle of January, when certain distinguished Scientists of foreign countries like Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Professor S. S. Chern, Professor J. Hadamard and others, who were on a visit to India on the occasion of the Indian Science Congress, delivered speeches on their special subjects at the Institute, under the auspices of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. The Russian Scientists, including Professor V. P. Volgin, Professor E. N. Pavlovski, Professor Volshakov and Professor Maravov, were entertained to a tea-party by Dr. Mata Prasad, Principal of the Institute, on January 17, when besides the above-mentioned Professors, the other guests were Dr. Harlow Shapley and Professor Oscar Riddle. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, of Bombay, were also present at the function.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay : At the Annual Athletic Sports, held at the W. I. F. A. Ground, Cooperage, on January 17, S. N. Motiwalla won the Individual Championship, having secured first place in 200 metres run, second places in the 100 metres run, hop, step and jump and 110 metres hurdles and third place in high jump. He collected altogether 29 points. Prince M. S. Duleepsinhji presided and gave away the prizes.

Government Law College, Bombay : Dr. E. Stanley Jones delivered a speech on "What Can A Modern Person Believe?" on February 11.

Grant Medical College, Bombay : The Clinical Exhibition, organised by the Medical students of Bombay at the J. J. Hospital, was well applauded by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister of Bombay, when he declared it open on January 26 morning. "This Exhibition which is the product of your united endeavour, is sufficient indication of what can be achieved by co-operation, and I would strongly advise my colleagues in the profession to take their cue from you if they are to reach the standards established by the Medical profession in Europe and America," Dr. Gilder told the young 'Medicos'.

Haffkine Institute, Bombay, was visited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on November 20. He was shown round the various departments by Lt.-Col. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Director

of the Institute. At the Nutrition Department, Sir Sahib Singh explained that from the unpalatable and evil-smelling shark liver oil, vitamin A was extracted. This was mixed with vitamin D, milk powder and cocoa, and tablets made for distribution in scarcity areas to combat malnutrition. The Institute is also engaged in preparing multi-vitamin tablets containing vitamins C, B1, B2 and nicotinic acid for distribution in scarcity areas.

Veterinary College, Bombay : The Government of Bombay have announced a number of concessions, including the offer of fifty Scholarships at a flat rate of Rs. 40 per mensem to each student, to the new students entering the College from the first term of 1947-48. The other concessions include exemption from payment of College and Examination fees and supply of text-books and any equipment required by the students at half cost. The concessions are limited to a period of three years. A deputation from the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association, on November 15, pointed out to the Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Bombay, Mr. M. P. Patil, the advisability of retaining the College in Bombay itself, as against a proposal before the Government to shift it to Poona. One of the reasons behind this Government's proposal is that Veterinary Science and the development of Agriculture should go hand in hand, and since the Agricultural College is located in Poona, it is held that the Veterinary College also should be situated at the same place. Pointing out the advantages of retaining the College in Bombay, the deputationists stated that if the College were shifted it would be devoid of the facilities afforded by the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, which is attached to the College by arrangement with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Hospital is affiliated to this Society. The Minister assured the deputation that a decision on the matter would be taken only after consulting the Veterinary interests in Bombay and with the concurrence of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Khalsa College, Matunga, celebrated the Annual Prize Distribution on December 21, under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who in his speech advised the students to evince greater interest in the study of English Literature and History, which had mainly evoked the present political awakening in India. "The tendency of the present time is one of dis-integration, and therefore as a unifying force, English should be studied," Sir Chimanlal added.

Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga : At the Annual Athletic Sports held on February 5, B. Panveliwalla won the Individual Championship in the men's events, collecting 29 points, and Miss Gimmy annexed the Women's Trophy, with 20 points.

R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga : A Joint Annual Social of the Hindi Literary Association of this and the Ramnarain Ruia College was held on January 17, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, presiding. Mr. L. N. Welling-

kar, Principal of the College, welcomed Mr. Desai and briefly referred to his many accomplishments as a politician and administrator. Mr. Desai in his speech made a plea for amending the name of the Associations by the substitution of Hindustani for Hindi, and gave this note of warning : "Those who have not taken up the study of Hindustani as yet, let them make a beginning right now. If they tarry, when complete Independence is achieved—which is only a matter of few days—and Hindustani is made the medium of expression in every field of national activity, they will come to grief." He could not understand why many persons who glorified in their thorough knowledge of English would not even think of learning Hindustani. He had heard people saying that they were afraid of committing mistakes if they attempted to speak in Hindustani. Did they ever feel concerned if their English was faulty at times? The same attitude as they adopted towards the latter could give them encouragement in the cultivation of Hindustani, Mr. Desai added. The Annual Prize Distribution of the College was held on January 25, under the presidentship of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, Bombay.

Megji Mathuradas Arts College and Narrondass Manordass Institute of Science, Andheri, held their first Annual Social Gathering on December 22 and 23, with Sir Manilal Nanavati as the Chief Guest. Addressing on the occasion, the Principal, Dr. Bool Chand said, "For enabling our students to get in practical touch with life, we have planned something like a vacation course, where a selected number of our students, both of Arts and Science, will be sent to obtain practical training in mills and factories, banks, newspaper offices and other public institutions, our aim being to produce, above all, healthy future citizens." The Institution celebrated Mr. K. M. Munshi's Sixtieth Birthday on December 24. Principal Bool Chand paying tribute to Mr. Munshi said that he was a great lawyer, a great politician, a great educationist, a great reformer and a great littérateur. A Variety Entertainment programme, including Mr. Munshi's famous play *Tarpan*, was performed by the students. Later, the Nav Gujarat Staff Club gave an "At Home" to Mr. and Mrs. Munshi.

Ismail College, Jogeshwari, organised the Brabourne Inter-Collegiate Elocution Trophy Competition under the presidentship of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, Bombay, on January 26.

M. T. B. College, Surat : Mr. Hirubhai Godiwala, Professor of English, passed away on November 5. Well-known for his progressive views, Professor Godiwala was a guiding influence to many literary and cultural institutions both in Bombay and Surat.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona : At a meeting of donors of the Professor V. G. Kale Memorial Fund held

at the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, on January 27, the first anniversary of Professor V. G. Kale's death, it was decided to hand over to this Institute the sum of over Rs. 32,000 collected so far. Any further donations to the Fund have to be paid directly to the Institute. The total Fund is to be invested in Government Securities, and the yield utilised to institute a Lectureship in Economics of Indian Industries at the forthcoming University of Poona. Pending the establishment of the Poona University, the yield of the Fund will be utilised to institute a Research Studentship for the same subject at this Institute.

Deccan College Research Institute, Poona : A pre-historic research expedition will shortly be undertaken by the Institute—the fourth of its kind—to Langhana near Mehsana in Baroda State and neighbouring areas. The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust has donated Rs. 19,400 towards the expedition, which will be known after the donor. It will be conducted by Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Professor of Proto-Ancient Indian History, and his staff. Encouraged by the success of the three previous expeditions, it is considered essential to continue excavations in Gujerat. It is believed that selective digging in a rich area like Gujerat, which has nearly 200 maunds, will not only enable the Institute in a few years to know further details about the character and extent of the Later Stone Age culture but also enable it to connect it up with the Earlier Stone Age culture on Sabarmati, lower Narbada, Godavari and their tributaries. It is also felt that links with proto-historic and between Pre-historic and historic cultures should be established, and this can only be achieved by widespread survey of the entire region and trial excavations on sound lines of historic sites in Gujerat and Maharashtra.

Agricultural College, Poona : With effect from the beginning of the next College session, the tuition fee for students from outside Bombay Province joining the College has been increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per annum.

New Engineering College, Kupwad : The Ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the College Building was performed by Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Saraswatibai Patwardhan, Ranisaheba of Sangli, on March 23, when besides the Ranisaheba, speeches were delivered by Mr. F. D. Pudumjee, Chairman, Mr. S. G. Marathe, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. D. K. Sathe, Secretary, Maharashtra Technical Educational Society, and by Principal G. N. Gokhale.

R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri, arranged the second Annual Social Gathering on December 21, under the presidentship of Miss S. Panandikar, who in her speech said that our education ought to perpetuate the youthful spirit of idealism and self-sacrifice and struggle against evil. She added : "We allow it to go in waste. Educational institutions can provide 'content' to this youthful form of idealism by keeping before the youth for their hero worship some

models of noble life and character. This is the urgently needed direction of reform in the present system of education." She also gave away prizes to the successful students in the Annual Sports of the College.

Rajaram College, Kolhapur, organised the Annual Social Gathering on December 24, when Sir C. V. Raman addressed the students. The devotee of Science should be a worshipper of Nature, he observed, narrating his experience in Science in the course of his travels abroad. He related an incident in which a student's thesis was not properly appreciated by the examiner who placed the student in the Third Class, but when the thesis was published the student made a world-wide name for his discovery. He referred to Music and its value and utility from the scientific point of view. Knowledge, he said, meant service to Nature, and from this point of view a man should worship Nature.

Karnatak College, Dharwar : The inaugural O. K. Day, *i.e.*, the Annual Day of the Old Boys' Association of the College, named "Old Karnatakians"—"O. K." for short—was celebrated on December 15. Principal Correia-Afonso addressed the gathering on "A University for Karnatak with the Karnatak College as a Nucleus." The Karnatak University Association, Dharwar, associated itself with the celebration by publishing one of its publications on the occasion. Indoor games proved to be a novel feature in the sense that nobody was a mere spectator and all participated in the games. Mrs. Correia-Afonso gave away the prizes, and Mr. Correia-Afonso was one of the prize winners.

Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, besides carrying on its work in all the branches of Kannada history and culture, is trying to set up a Museum where exhibits representing all the branches of the history and culture of the Karnatak can be housed. The Director is at present busy collecting all kinds of material relating to Archaeology, Iconography, Epigraphy, Numismatics and History found in the Karnatak. Besides, the work of exploring and excavating some of the archaeological sites in Karnatak has been undertaken, and as a result very valuable material of historical importance has been brought to light. These antiquities can be compared with those found at Mohenjo Daro. The epigraphical collection, ranging from the 6th to the 16th century, occupies an important place. The collection also includes Manuscripts, most of which are on palm leaves.

Willington College, Sangli, Science Laboratory was declared open on December 21, by Sir C. V. Raman, who in his speech said that we must regard Science as a living and growing entity, adding that Science should be studied with a view to creating a well-developed human personality. He stressed that Science was universal in its nature, and there were no artificial narrow barriers in the field of Science. We should not be depressed at the shortage of big Laboratories in a poor country like India, he observed, for all

Big Scientists began with meagre resources. The only thing was they had the human touch and single-mindedness and earnestness about their pursuits. Earlier, the Ruler of Sangli, welcoming the Scientist, said that Sir G. V. Raman's academic records had few parallels in the history of modern India.

Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot, arranged the following Extension Lectures, open to the public, from December 11 to January 18 : "India in the 4th Century B. C.," by Principal S. C. Nandimath ; "Rudiments of Radio," by Professor N. V. Gejji ; "Food for 400 Millions," by Professor T. B. Narasimhachari ; "The Story of Creation," by Professor K. V. Raghava Rao ; "An Unsocial Society," by Professor K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar ; "Cottage Industries," by Professor P. S. Easwaran ; "The Way to End Communal Riots," by Professor G. V. Karandikar ; "Devotional Lyrics in Kannada," by Professor L. G. Hiremath ; "The Wonderland of Numbers," by Professor R. G. Gopalan ; "Basavagita and Bhagavadgita," by Professor R. C. Hiremath ; "Problems of Marriage," by Professor R. J. Venkateswaran ; "Some Aspects of Jainism," by Professor S. S. Pharate ; "Suggestion in Sanskrit Poetry," by Professor K. Krishnamoorthy ; "Can We Create God ?" by Professor V. M. Kulkarni ; "Secret of Good Health," by Professor B. H. Yelburgi ; and "The Atom," by Mr. I. G. Madanshetti.

Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda, organised an excursion for the students under training, and the party visited the Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar. Professor U. J. Trivedi was transferred as the Professor of Philosophy of the newly started College at Visnagar. Professor M. M. Shukla and Professor J. K. Shukla joined the Institute of Education, University of London, and they have been admitted to do Degree courses in Experimental Psychology and Education. Mrs. P. Phatak and Messrs M. S. Patel, R. N. Mehta and P. S. Athavale have been added to the staff.

Maneklal Nanchand College, Visnagar, is the new name of the Visnagar College.

H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, celebrated the Annual Day on January 12, under the presidency of Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, who in his speech disapproved the import of luxury articles, which "fritter away" the sterling balances accumulated in London by "our sweat, tears and blood," and said that capital goods which produce wealth should be imported instead.

Samaidas College, Bhavnagar : Mr. G. L. Mehta delivered a speech on "Planning" on November 29, Mr. R. S. Bhatt presiding. The objectives of planning, according to him, included raising the standard of life of the mass people, achievement of the balanced economy as between Agriculture and Industry along with regional development and diversification economic pursuits, as also national self-sufficiency in respect of certain essentials, such as food. The country must also be gradually built up for national defence.

D. G. National College, Hyderabad, Sind : Professor Merle Curti of the Wisconsin University, Visiting Professor for Wattumal Foundation to Indian Universities, delivered two lectures on (1) American Federation and (2) American Mind, on January 3. The College Mathematical Society continued to be active and staged a drama, entitled "Discord in Mathematics Land"—a mock trial of the principal characters such as Addition, Subtraction, Logarithms, Experimentals, Sines, etc. In 1946, the Society published a booklet "Mathematical Formulæ," and in 1947, another booklet "Puzzles and Problems." It held five meetings this year, including a Social Gathering. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted to the Library Department for books and periodicals for the last year, and in addition Rs. 350 were sanctioned for miscellaneous expenses. The present Library being short of accommodation from the point of view of students' consultation of reference books, a new Library Hall is now under construction and will be ready for use shortly. The Hall owes its existence to the philanthropic efforts of the present President of the College Board, Bhai Pratap Daldas.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore : The Council of the Institute has been reconstituted for the triennium, 1947-48. The members of the new Council are : Sir Walter Campbell, Resident in Mysore, and Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, (nominees of the Government of India); Dr. T. C. M. Royan and Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Director of Industries and Commerce, (nominees of the Mysore Government), Sir Sorab Saklatvala and Professor R. Choksi, Director, Tata Trust, Bombay, (representing the Tata Family); Dewan Anand Kumar, Dean of University Instruction, Punjab, Professor N. R. Dhar, Professor of Chemistry, Allahabad University, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, and Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, (representing the Group of Universities); Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar and Dr. K. P. P. Menon, Industrial Liaison Officer, Trivandrum, (nominees of the Court of the Institute); and Dr. Sir Jnyan Chandra Ghosh, Director of the Institute. In addition to these members there is to be a nominee of the Central Legislative Assembly. It has been decided to start in the Institute, a section for Economics and Social Science as an experimental measure, and for this purpose, the Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 71 thousand (capital) and Rs. 40 thousand (recurring). The possibility of building up sulphur-producing farms through a micro-biological process on the water-logged coastal strips on a twenty-five year rotation, yielding an annual return of 120,000 tons of sulphur, and the production of power alcohol from molasses employing a new and potent strain of distillery yeast, were demonstrated at an Exhibition organised by the Section of Fermentation Technology of the Institute. The Exhibition covered almost the entire field of

fermentation bio-chemistry in its pure and applied aspects. The Government of Bombay have recognised the Associateship and Fellowship of the Institute as equivalent to the M.Sc. and D.Sc. Degrees, respectively, of the Bombay University, for the purpose of recruitment to service under Government.

PROPOSED COLLEGES

Engineering College at Ahmedabad : A new Engineering College is expected to start functioning at Ahmedabad from June 1948, following the acceptance by the Government of Bombay of the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed in March last, under the chairmanship of Sir Ardeshir Dalal. Besides Degree and Diploma courses in Engineering, as in the College of Engineering, Poona, the new College will cater for a Post-Graduate course in Textile Engineering, as recommended by the Committee. The Diploma courses, for which affiliation to the Bombay University is not necessary, will start from June 1947. The qualifications for admission to the new College will, for the present, be the same as those for the College of Engineering, Poona, namely, the I.Sc. for the Degree course, and Matriculation for the Diploma course.

Agricultural College at Anand : The Government of Bombay have accepted with thanks the offer of Rs. 5,00,000 by Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas towards the building and equipment of the College of Agriculture to be started at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand (Kaira District), on certain terms and conditions. The Government will pay to the Governing Body of the Institute of Agriculture, Anand, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 as and by way of capital expenditure in 1946-47, out of the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, and the balance of Rs. 1,00,000 and a further sum, limited to the actual expenditure, but not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000, for the year 1947-48, towards the building and equipment of the College, as well as a grant up to the actual expenditure, but not exceeding Rs. 2,40,000, annually, incurred by the Institute for running the College.

Agricultural College at Dharwar : It has been decided by the Government of Bombay to establish an Agricultural College at Dharwar. The site at Narendra on the Poona-Bangalore Road has been selected for the proposed College. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24,04,679 (Rs. 20,52,790 non-recurring and Rs. 3,51,889 recurring). It is proposed to start the First Year Science (Agriculture) Class from June. The Class will be accommodated at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, pending the construction of the buildings for the new College, which will take at least two years. Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay, during his visit to Dharwar on February 23, held discussions with Officers of the Agricultural and Public Works Departments and prominent non-officials in connection with the arrangements for the College. Rao Saheb H. M. Desai, Professor of Agriculture, has been appointed the first Principal.

AROUND OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Calcutta University Syndicate adopted a resolution deeply deploring the tragic happenings in Calcutta during the end of August, in which such a large number of "innocent persons, both Hindus and Muslims, lost their lives and a much greater number received injuries, and which resulted in an incalculable loss of property," and extending their sympathy for all those who suffered, irrespective of class, creed or colour. In particular, the Syndicate expressed their deep sense of abhorrence at the foul murder of students, and placed on record their profound sense of sorrow at the loss of those valuable lives, and conveyed their sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families. The scheme and syllabus for the study of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning, jointly drafted by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee and Major P. T. Marshall, Planning Architect, and adopted by the Senate, have been approved by the Government of Bengal. An Under-Graduate with five years' training will obtain a Degree in Bachelor of Architecture, and after two more years' study, in Master of Architecture or Master of Planning. The Indian Jute Mills Association has decided to donate to the University a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs for the establishment of a Jute Technological Institute. The University has issued an appeal to all industrial concerns in India to help it with funds to establish a full-fledged All-India Institute of Social Welfare, whose function it will be to provide scientific training to Labour Welfare Officers employed by Governments as well as industrial concerns. Professor P. M. S. Blackett, one of the famous Physicists of Great Britain, who attended the Indian Science Congress, delivered at the University a series of lectures on the recent developments in Physics. The University might have the privilege of getting Mahatma Gandhi as the Chief Guest at the next Convocation. The University has decided to treat Elementary Scientific knowledge as an optional subject at the Matriculation Examination, till the end of this year. The Bengal Government are considering the advisability of imparting education in Colleges also through the vernacular medium as in Schools. The University has been requested by the Government to communicate its views thereon. Professor Dudley Stamp, who holds the Chair of Geography at the London School of Economics and Political Science and is adviser to His Majesty's Government on Town and Country Planning, delivered two lectures on January 16 and 17, the subjects being (i) The Place of Geography in University Education, and (ii) The Role of Geography in National Planning. In a meeting of the Senate held on January 25, the Vice-Chancellor condemned the recent firing at the students by the Calcutta Police as unjustified and uncalled for. He also deprecated the intrusion of the Police into the University compound on that occasion. At the same time he did not approve of the University grounds being utilised by the students for airing their political views.

Dacca University : Khan Bahadur Dr. Mohamed Hasan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for another term of five years from July 1.

Benares Hindu University : The Honorary Degrees of D.Sc. and D.Litt. were conferred on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Quonai Chai, respectively, at the twenty-ninth Convocation of the University, on December 15, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presiding. The Senate passed a resolution condoling the demise of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the University's Founder. Pandit Govind Malaviya was unanimously elected to the seat on the Senate which fell vacant on account of his father's death. The election of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University has been postponed for a year by the University Court. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr. Rang Behari Lal, and there were two candidates for the post, Pandit Govind Malaviya and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji. As none of them withdrew their nominations, the Court decided as above, "in the best interests of the University." The Vice-Chancellor has announced the receipt of a donation of Rs. One lakh from the Maharaja of Kotah. A Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, costing more than Rs. 3,00,000, a gift of Raja Baldeo Das Birla and family to the University, was opened on January 14, by Babu Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, U. P. Government.

Patna University : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. at the University Convocation held on January 18, when it was addressed by Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. Opening the Institute of Psychological Research and Service of the University, the first of its kind in India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he was convinced about the great importance of the study of Psychology for practical life, and that he had himself been a student of the subject for a long time. In view of the great role that Psychology would play in the reconstruction of India, he wished that by now there had been many such institutions in the country to help in the work of reorientation of the attitude of the people to important problems of life. The University has decided to introduce Hindustani, and where possible Bengali also, as the medium of instruction for non-language subjects at the Intermediate and Bachelor stage in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce from July.

Allahabad University : Dr. Amarnath Jha submitted his resignation from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and has been appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission, United Provinces. Dr. Tara Chand was elected Vice-Chancellor in his place, by the University Court. The Academic Council of the University has passed a resolution recommending the introduction of a Graduate Course in Journalism in the University. A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Tara Chand, Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Professor S. C. Deb, Mr. K. K. Mehrotra and Mr. D. B. Bhatnagar has been appointed to go into the matter and submit a report.

Lucknow University: The U. P. Government decided to close the University until discipline was restored, and this decision was explained in a statement which said : "Government have been watching with some anxiety the dispute that has been going on between the students of the University and other educational institutions in Lucknow on the one side and the cinema proprietors on the other over the former's claim for concession in the rates normally charged for admission into picture houses. Government have tried to bring about a settlement, but their effort in spite of the accommodating spirit have not been fruitful. Government regret that the students have displayed considerable indiscipline in taking the law into their own hands. The students are still at liberty to negotiate direct with the cinema proprietors, but it must be emphasised that these negotiations should be conducted in a law-abiding and peaceful manner. Government have, in the circumstances, asked the University Authorities to close the University until they are able to restore discipline." Members of the teaching staff of the University, at a meeting held under the presidentship of Professor N. K. Siddhanta, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, passed a resolution, requesting the U. P. Government to withdraw the Press Note in which the Government threatened to stop the grant to the University and ordered the closure of the University as a result of the University Authorities' failure to maintain discipline. The resolution added : "Should Government co-operation be not forthcoming, even the best efforts of the University Authorities are not likely to succeed in maintaining discipline." In the meanwhile, 275 students arrested for demonstrating outside the Civil Secretariat and the local cinema houses were unconditionally released from the District Jail, and a settlement was reached between the Lucknow Cinema Exhibitors' Association and the Students' Council of Action over the restoration of concessional rates to the students in cinema houses. Professor Mordell, one of the Scientists who came to India for the Science Congress, paid a tribute to the late Mr. Ramanujan, one of India's greatest Mathematicians, when he unveiled his portrait at the University, Pandit G. B. Pant, U. P. Premier, presiding at the ceremony. Dr. Birbal Sahni, Dean of the Faculty of Science, has been invited by the Cairo University to deliver a series of lectures there, and he will visit Cairo next summer.

Delhi University has started a Diploma Course in Tuberculosis Diseases. Sir Maurice Gwyer has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further period of two years from December 17. Nine distinguished Scientists from the United Kingdom, the U. S. A., France and the U. S. S. R. were honoured at a Special Convocation of the University on January 10, when Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred by the Chancellor, Lord Wavell, on Sir Charles Darwin, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Sir D'Arcy Thompson and Professor P. M. S. Blackett (U. K.), Dr. Harlow Shapley and Dr. A. F. Blakeslee (U. S. A.),

Professor Jacques Hadamard (France) and Academician V. P. Volgin and Academician E. N. Pavlovsky (U. S. S. R.).

Agra University : Dr. Narain Prasad Asthana has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Senate at its recent meeting passed a resolution that since the prescribed academic dress of the University was neither national nor significant, men candidates attending the Convocation should be permitted to come dressed in a white *dhoti* or pyjama and a dark *ashkan* with a cap or *safa* for the head-dress, and sent it to the Executive Council of the University for consideration. The Convocation of the University fixed for November 16, was postponed *sine die*.

Aligarh Muslim University : Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor, sent in his resignation, following the publication of a certain article in the University Magazine, probably without the permission of the Magazine Censor. Some excitement followed the publication of this article, and later a report spread that the Student Editor of the Magazine was arrested. Afterwards, the University students and staff at a meeting passed a resolution assuring Dr. Ziauddin of their whole-hearted co-operation.

Utkal University : The Chancellor of the University decided to postpone *sine die* the third Annual Convocation which was scheduled to be held on November 30, following protests from students against the announcement of Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, delivering the Convocation Address. It has now been fixed for April 12.

Saugor University : Sir Frederick Bourne, Governor of the C. P. and Berar, accompanied by Lady Bourne, paid a visit to the University in the last week of January. Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Founder of the University, welcoming the Governor and Lady Bourne, stated that the University had already achieved, to a certain extent, an all-India reputation, as it had introduced a practical as well as a theoretical course in Aeronautics within the short period of its existence. He hoped that the Medical Faculty, towards which Government were sympathetic, would soon be started. Sir Frederick, replying, paid a tribute to Sir Hari Singh Gour for his work for the University.

Nagpur University : Certificates of Merit were presented to cadets of the Light Course of the Indian Air Training Corps of the University by Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Premier of the C. P. and Berar, on January 30. The Premier said that, as Nagpur aerodrome had a very bright future in view of its central situation, sufficient opportunities would present themselves, and the would-be Officers would employ themselves in the service of India.

Punjab University : The Union Jack was not displayed on the flag-post or inside the University Hall on the occasion of the seventy-first Convocation of the University, held on December 20. The

Punjab Students' Congress represented to the University Authorities that students would hold a demonstration if the Union Jack was hoisted. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Abdur Rahman, he ordered that the Union Jack should be removed from the University Hall. The Matriculation Examination of the University will begin on July 1. It will be open to candidates who entered for the March Examination, but were prevented from taking that Examination.

Madras University : Mr. L. A. Krishna Iyer has been appointed Head of the University Department of Anthropology. Post-Graduate students belonging to the Province, for the M. D. and M. S. Courses in the Madras Medical College, will henceforth be exempted from the payment of fees.

Andhra University : Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been awarded the Sir Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy National Prize (value—Rs. 1,116) for 1946 for the first time in Chemistry by the University, and Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the same Prize for eminent merit in Medicine. The Honorary Degrees of D. Litt. were conferred on Mr. T. Prakasam and Sir C. V. Ramamurthi, at the University Convocation, on December 14.

Mysore University : A Degree Course, B.Sc. (Textiles), has been instituted in the University from this year, and students will be admitted to this course at Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute which hitherto trained pupils for only a Diploma Course in Textiles. "Education is an end in itself and not merely a passport for a career," observed Sir I. Thumboo Chetty, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, presiding over the Mysore University Central College Day celebrations. Sir I. Thumboo Chetty emphasised the importance of scientific advancement to achieve a higher standard of living and progress in the economic and industrial fields, and hoped that facilities will soon be created in the Mysore University for starting courses in Mining and Metallurgy.

Travancore University has decided to reduce the Graduate Course from four to three years, and to start a new course for training Chemists in Chemical Engineering for employment in the State. The course will last one year, and twenty students will be admitted to it.

Osmania University : Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was awarded the Honorary Degree of D. Litt., and Sir C. V. Raman the Honorary Degree of D.Sc., at the Convocation held on February 16, Sir Mirza Ismail presiding. Field Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited the University, and inspected the Guard of Honour provided by the cadets of the University Training Corps. The Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan, has been disaffiliated from the University of Madras and affiliated to this University, according to a *firman* issued by the Nizam.

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University (Bombay) : The Government of Bombay have decided to recognise the Degrees and Diplomas granted by this University for Government and Semi-Government service. Persons holding the Entrance Examination Certificate of this University would now be admitted to Government and Semi-Government service on the same terms as those holding the Matriculation Examination Certificate of the University of Bombay, and those holding the Degrees of G.A., P.A. and D.T. would be admitted on the same terms as those holding the Degrees of B.A., M.A. and B.T., respectively of the Bombay University.

Tilak Maharashtra University (Poona) has set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Professor K. V. Abhyankar to reorganise the Sanskrit *Pathasallas* in the Province, to give them help and encouragement if required and to draw up syllabuses for Higher Examinations in Sanskrit. The University hopes to hold the first Examination in Sanskrit in April. Further details may be obtained from Mr. C. C. Kashikar, Secretary of the Committee, 521 Sadashiv, Poona 2. An institute to foster village reconstruction in Maharashtra is soon to be started by the University. A munificent donation of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made towards the foundation of this institute by Mr. Murlidhar Chaturbhuj Loya, a well-known local business man, in memory of his grand-father. The University will celebrate its Silver Jubilee shortly.

Jamia Millia (Delhi) celebrated its Silver Jubilee from November 15 to 18. The programme included, among other things, an exhibition of the educational work done in the various Departments of the Jamia, such as the Primary and Secondary Schools, the Teachers' Training Institute, the College and the Adult Education Centres. The exhibition also displayed some of the first works of Indian art, and included gold and silver thread work, ivory work, gold and silver ornaments, silk and woollen art goods and other valuable exhibits of art from the different Provinces and States of India, sent to the Jamia for the occasion.

Vishva-Bharati (Santiniketan) : Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Member for Education, Government of India, addressing a meeting at the Cheena-Bhawan, on December 25, at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Sino-Indian Society, laid great stress on the bonds of unity that cement China and India together as one. Pointing out the similarity between China and India, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Others may be grand with something of the restless beauty of lions and tigers. We are wise in our tranquility. This wisdom is born of the experience of both pleasure and pain of thousands of years. This wisdom teaches us to respect truth and regard all else as vanity. We may not make a brilliant show in politics. We have ample difficulties and internal entanglements. There is, however, truth in our philosophic wisdom. Let us hope that there are *Rishis* in India and China to carry and uphold this message and convert the world to peace and wisdom."

Bhatkhande University of Indian Music : The Convocation of the University will be held on April 7, at Lucknow, under the presidentship of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. Professor Sambamoorthy, Head of the Department of Indian Music, University of Madras, will deliver the Convocation Address.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITIES

Sind University: The Government of Sind published on February 3, fifteen Official Bills to be brought before the Budget session of the Sind Assembly which opened on February 17. The first Bill related to the establishment of a Sind University of the examining and affiliating type. The communal representation in the University Senate is seventy per cent for Muslims and thirty per cent for non-Muslims. A resolution protesting against the passing of this Bill was unanimously adopted at the Sind Minorities' Educational Conference held in the middle of February, Mr. Durgadas B. Advani presiding. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Pratap Dialdas and seconded by Professor L. H. Ajwani, said that the Bill served communal and political ends, and not any educational cause, and that disproportionate election rights had been given to the Muslim voters at the cost of Minorities. The resolution added that the Bill introduced party politics into the sphere of education and suggested that the Colleges should continue to be affiliated to the University of Bombay in case the Bill was not suitably amended.

An animated debate took place in the Sind Assembly on February 22 over the Sind University Bill which was vehemently opposed by the Congress Party. The Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, speaking of the Bill, warned members of his community to "beware" of the Hindus who, he said, were opposing the Bill only to gain an influential hold on the Senate. The Leader of the Opposition, Professor Ghanshyam Jethanand, and Professor N. R. Malkani characterised the Bill as a piece of communal legislation, and said it was reactionary. The House passed seven clauses of the Bill, including one banning Atheists from becoming Professors of the University or members of the teaching staff maintained by the University. To counteract the move to affiliate the Colleges to other Universities in India, the Government moved an important amendment to the Bill on February 27, making it compulsory for Educational Institutions in the Province to be affiliated to the Sind University and not to any other University in British India or Indian States other than the University of Sind. The Congress Party in the Sind Assembly staged a walk-out, when the House after five days' animated debate on the Sind University Bill passed its third reading, that evening.

Commenting on this, the *Times of India* wrote under the 'Current Topics': "Despite what appeared to be moderating advice by Mr. Jinnah before he left Karachi, the Sind Government

Majority has carried through the Sind University Bill on lines which provoked the Opposition to stage a walk-out in protest. The case for a University in Sind is excellent but, from every point of view in the interests of the Province, it is obviously desirable to establish it on lines which appeal generally to all sections of the population. In the current political atmosphere it is perhaps inevitable, although deplorable, that the peculiar composition of political parties should distort even an enterprise like this. But so substantial has been the contribution of Minority effort in Sind to the educational facilities of the Province that one would have thought common sense impelled fair accommodation of their views and feelings. Quite apart from the heavy communal bias given to the constitution of the University its very competence and utility appear to be threatened by the curious composition of a Senate to which exceptional powers are accorded. That a University should be as independent a body as is humanly possible is recognised throughout the world. Education is too subject to political interference already in India without making matters worse."

The Sind Governor's intervention and use of special responsibility for the protection of Minority interests was sought to be invoked by a Hindu deputation, led by Mr. Durgdas Advani, a former Mayor of Karachi, who met His Excellency. In their written memorandum to the Governor, the deputationists gave reasons for the Hindus' fundamental objections to the Sind University Bill, passed by the Provincial Legislature in the face of a walk-out by the Congress Party, and drew His Excellency's pointed attention to the communally dominated Senate, compulsory affiliation and theist clauses of the Bill which they consider as most injurious to the educational and cultural progress of the Hindu Minority. It is suggested that the Governor must intervene and get the Bill either amended in such a manner as not to jeopardise the interests of non-Muslim communities who have a great stake in the educational field or refuse to give assent to the Bill. The Governor is, at the time of our going to Press, engaged in studying the amended Bill.

The Education Minister, Sind, Pir Illahibux, who successfully piloted the Sind University Bill through the Sind Assembly, proposes to undertake a tour of foreign countries, including Russia and Turkey, shortly, to study modern methods of education. He also proposes to see the working of some Indian Universities, and will tour certain Provinces after the Assembly session concludes in the end of March. The Education Minister said that he was very keen on starting the Sind University as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Government will push its schemes to construct a University Town behind the Karachi Prison at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Rajputana University : Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Prime Minister, Jaipur, in the course of a statement on January 8, on the occasion of the coming into existence of the Rajputana University,

said that it was the only University in India which owed its origin to the joint action by States. The Rajputana University, he continued, was the result of co-operative effort, the States participating being Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kotah, Shahpura, Bundi and Keshangarh. When all the Rajputana States join the scheme, the additional population served by the University would be 241 millions. The University, like most other Universities in India, will be both a teaching and an affiliating University, and the standard aimed at in the various courses of studies will be maintained at a high level. The administration of the University will be set up about the middle of April, and the Classes will begin in July.

Poona University : The Government of Bombay are likely to introduce in the Legislature soon a measure known as the Poona University Bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the Maharashtra University Committee. The University is expected to be established in about two years' time.

Karnatak University : The Government of Bombay are anxious that there should be a separate University for Karnatak, and propose shortly to appoint a Committee to consider and report on the nature of the proposed University and other kindred matters. An informal conference of educationists and others interested in the University was held at Dharwar, on January 26, to consider the question of starting a Karnatak University, and it arrived at a unanimous decision regarding the University's jurisdiction, centre, medium and compulsory languages.

Baroda University : The question of establishing a University at Baroda was considered at a meeting of citizens and educationists of the State at Baroda, on November 11. It was decided to get a University established at Baroda at an early date and to wait upon His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda to urge for an early implementation of the scheme. A Committee has been set up to carry out these decisions.

Gujarat University : The Government of Bombay, it is understood, will shortly appoint a Committee to go into the question of establishing a University for Gujarat. This step is being taken in response to the demand made by the Gujarat University Association and other bodies for the establishment of a regional University in Gujarat.

Sanskrit University : A proposal for the establishment of a Sanskrit University in Kathiawar, to be located in Dwarka, is made by His Holiness Shrimad Sankarcharya of the Sharada Pith Gadi at Dwarka. It is understood that the Hindu ruling chiefs and business magnates of Greater Gujarat have promised financial support to the project.

Urdu University : Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in a scholarly speech for an hour, declared in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on March 16, that the Urdu language was not a monopoly of the Muslims. He traced the origin and development of Urdu, and pointed out that sixty per cent of the best Urdu literature was written by Hindu Authors. Mr. Kher was replying to the debate which followed a cut motion moved by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin to discuss the failure of the Government to provide for the establishment of an Urdu University. The Prime Minister unequivocally stated that the question of the establishment of an Urdu University did not arise. The Government had recognised the principle that the medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue, and on that basis had supported the proposal of regional Universities. Mr. Shamsuddin's motion was lost by 96 votes to 21.

Commercial University : An All-India Commercial University was established at the annual session of the All-Indian Commercial Association held on December 29, at Lahore, under the presidency of R. B. Janki Das. Principal F. C. Soni, General Secretary of the Association, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Muslim University : Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, told a meeting of Muslim students and the public, held on November 24, at the Islamia College, Calcutta, that they could have the biggest Muslim University in the world in Bengal if they worked whole-heartedly. He prophesied that if they worked for a year, they could take their admission in the new Muslim University on January 1, 1948. Mr. Fazul Huq added that they had a definite right to ask the present Government of Bengal to create a Muslim University for them, and for that Government had no excuse but to give Rs. 2 crores out of the Central Government Grant of Rs. 12 crores to Bengal education.

Malaya University : Dr. Raymond Priestley, Vice-Chancellor, Birmingham University, who spent three weeks in Malaya, discussing with the Governor-General, educationists and leaders of all communities, the development of higher education, has strongly recommended the early establishment of a University.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

Cambridge University : Professor Harold Kirkaldy, Professor of Industrial Relations in the University, will shortly arrive in India to deliver a series of seven "Perin Memorial" lectures at Jamshedpur. Addressing the Annual Dinner of the University Majlis, held on January 29, its President, Mr. S. A. Imam, declared that the duty of Free India would be to champion the cause of the oppressed people of the world. "We have no quarrel with the British people as such," he remarked, "but we are uncompromising enemies of the British Imperialism." Mr. K. H. Hwany, President of the University Chinese Students' Society, made a strong appeal for still closer

relationship between China and India, observing that : "No two nations of the world can boast of an older and deeper alliance than India and China."

Edinburgh University : Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery was one of these seven recipients of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws of the University, on the occasion of the installation of the Marquis of Linlithgow as Chancellor of the University, on October 25. Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy of India, was elected to the Chancellorship in May 1944, when it was stated that all the five holders of the office since it was instituted in 1859 had been Scotsmen, eminent in one way or other in the life of the nation. In addition to Viscount Montgomery, the Degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred on Viscount Alexander and Sir George Cunningham, formerly Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

Brussels University : Professor A. Picard and Professor E. Cotyns of the University, who have elaborated a scheme for descending into the sea, have announced that they would make their trial trip in the beginning of summer in the Guinea Gulf. The spot has been chosen owing to the lack of swell and the extent of visibility in these waters. They will descend to 4,000 metres, and their submarine is now ready. As a precaution they will first send their sphere of steel to 6,000 metres.

Szeged University (Hungary) : A new drug which has produced excellent results in healing wounds and ulcers has been discovered by Professor M. Jancso of the University, who calls his new drug 'Azulenol.'

Bonn University (Germany) : has renewed the award of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy to Thomas Mann, German Author and Nobel literature prize-winner, thus rescinding the action of the University Authorities in withdrawing the honour in 1933 at Nazi behest.

McGill University (Montreal) : 25,000,000-volt Atom Smashing Cyclotron of the University was inaugurated on October 23, following a Special Convocation at which Honorary Degrees were conferred on Sir John Anderson, Chairman of Britain's Atomic Commission, and Mr. Ernest Lawrence of the California University, inventor of the Cyclotron.

Canadian Universities : Crowded with ex-servicemen whose education was delayed by the war, Canadian Universities achieved a record enrolment this year. The student population is estimated at 55,000, the majority of them being ex-servicemen. Wives and children are also to be seen in great numbers on the Campuses since Government grants make higher education available to veterans with families. Accommodation is the chief worry. Some Universities have provided temporary housing structures on

the premises. Others have lodged the overflow of students in army barracks some miles away. Typical of the situation at all of the eighteen Universities is the increase in enrolment at the University of Toronto where students number 13,870 compared with 9,052 a year ago, and at the University of New Brunswick where students have increased from 969 to 1,450.

Admission to British and American Universities: The state of congestion at the Universities and Technical Institutions in the U. K. and U. S. A. at the opening of the present academic year is more acute than it was last year, according to information received by the Government of India from their representatives and other authorities in these countries. This state of affairs is not likely to ease appreciably even during the next year. Educational Institutions in those countries are faced with a large demand for admission from their own students, mainly ex-servicemen, whose studies were interrupted by the war.

An Officer of the Government of India recently visited the Universities in the U.K. and U.S.A. in connection with the arrangements for Indian students in those countries, and he found that the Universities there had a far larger number of applicants than they could possibly find places for, even by increasing, as they proposed to do, their enrolment by about 50 per cent above the pre-war level. The Universities and Technical Colleges in the U. K. had also been asked by Government to reserve at least 90 per cent of the available places for ex-servicemen. This meant that a large number of even British young men who were to go up to the Universities during the current academic year had to be refused admission. Admissions for foreign students, including Indian students, had therefore to be very severely limited.

Indian students who intend to go at their own expense, are therefore advised not to proceed abroad without previously securing admission to a suitable Institution. A number of Indian students, who went abroad last year without having first secured admission to a University or Institution, in the hope of obtaining a place through personal effort when they get there, have been disappointed, and have now to waste their time and money, apart from the difficulties which they are experiencing in regard to accommodation.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

That a School Town, with an area of one or two thousand acres in the suburb of Bombay should be developed, to which all the Secondary Schools in the city should be shifted in the course of about ten years, is a suggestion made by the Physical Education Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay, in their report issued recently. Well-planned buildings, ample play-grounds, common facilities such as stadia, swimming pools, a library, are to be developed in the town, where "education will take place in an environment that is planned for it." The Committee has urged the Government to provide milk and meals in schools, free for the poor and on payment in the case of the rich. The Committee has recommended the establishment of a Board of Physical Education to advise Government on all matters concerning physical education and to undertake intensive propaganda to popularise physical education, and till a Department of Recreation is brought into existence, to organise, promote and control recreation for the public. The Committee has further proposed that the University should start a College for Physical Education, and should institute a Degree in the subject.

The Ten-Year Plan of Compulsory Primary Education, prepared by the Government of Bombay, will be implemented from the beginning of the forthcoming school-year. The Government expect that the scheme would cost Rupees Eight crores by way of recurring expenditure every year. When the scheme is completed, it is estimated that there would be over three and a half million children in the Primary Schools in the Province, as against the one and a half million as at present. To begin with, the scheme will embrace boys and girls of the 6-8 age group, and will be enforced in the coming year in some 16,000 villages in the Province which have a population of more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Government Mass Literary Plan: With a view to speeding up the drive for the eradication of mass illiteracy in the Province, the Government of Bombay have increased the capitation grant and afforded additional facilities to the teachers and managers of Primary Schools. While the former capitation grant was Rs. 8 for Backward Class pupils and girls and Rs. 4 for boys, the present grants are Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 respectively. According to the Government order, there will be no maximum for the grant payable to a Mass Literacy School. The proportion of the pupils to the teachers should be 40 : 1. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the District will be authorised to certify the need of a Mass Literacy School for the grant of a site or of building materials by the Collector or Forest Authorities.

Nine Hundred Literacy Classes for Adults and another two hundred post-literacy classes have been opened in Bombay at the first stage of the ten-year plan for liquidating adult literacy sanctioned in

principle by Government. The scheme has been prepared by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, and will benefit adults coming within the age group of 15 to 40. The duration of each literacy class will be three months, and 20 adults will be enrolled in every class which will work for an hour daily except on holidays. About 2,700 such classes are proposed to be organised by the end of the year, turning out 40,000 unlettered people into literate adults. If normal conditions are restored in the city, about 12,000 new adults will be added to the literate population at the end of the first three-month session. When the new plan operates its full ten-year term and the Bombay Municipality's compulsory education scheme for children functions successfully, it is expected that 75 per cent of Bombay's two and a half million population will be literate.

A Plan for the Production of Cheap and Useful Literature for the New Adult Literates has been drawn up by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, which has earmarked a special amount for the purpose. It has decided to give immediate effect to the plan, according to which it is contemplated to publish small booklets containing 24 to 32 demi size pages including some suitable illustrations. The subject matter of these booklets will cover a number of topics relating to the life of the workers and peasants.

The Need of Aiming at Higher Ideals in Education was emphasised by Miss Indumati Chimanlal Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Bombay, inaugurating the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Conference at Palghar on November 16. Mr. V. B. Karnik, President of the Association, offered full co-operation to Government in their plans for educational reorganisation.

The Establishment of a Separate Department of Physical Education and Recreation by the Central Government was urged by a deputation, headed by Mr. Justice Puranik, Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, which met Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Member for Education in the Interim Government, in the beginning of January, in Bombay. Among the points urged by the deputationists were the need for the establishment of a cultural institute of Physical Education by the Government of India, representation of experts in Physical Education on the Central Advisory Board of Education, and recognition and organisation of Indian games and sports as part of Physical Education with suitable grants.

A Country-wide Campaign for Improving the Standard of Physical Fitness of the entire population of India is shortly to be undertaken by the National Association of Physical Education and Recreation of India. This was recently stated by Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Vice-President of the Provisional National Council set up by the Association to implement its programme. Dr. Mhaskar said that the Association had already urged the Central Government to set up a

Department of Physical Education, and recognise the Association as its chief advisory body. It would later press Government to enact legislation similar to the Act of Physical Training and Recreation of England, 1937. He added that the Association had been formed with a view to unifying and strengthening the activities of physical training in India and undertaking general and special health surveys, scientific study and research with special reference to diet. It would consist of the representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, States, Universities and Non-Official Physical Cultural Institutions. It would also train and equip leaders of Physical Education to spread the "Strength Movement" in Schools, Colleges and the villages.

The Need for Encouraging the Production and Exhibition of News-reels and Educational Films was stressed in a resolution passed by the All-India Film Conference, held at Bombay, on November 15. Mr. J. B. H. Wadia, moving the resolution, emphasised the propaganda value of films, and stated that Government had now realised the importance of films as a medium for imparting knowledge of internal and external affairs, and the Provincial Governments were ready to offer help and encouragement for the production of educational short films. He called upon the producers to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Provincial Governments in making better educational films and in improving the standard of films in general. Mr. D. Billimoria, seconding the resolution, remarked that the film could be the supreme apostle of education, and that producers must keep in mind that though films were primarily for entertainment, they also were the instruments for propagating good-will, unity and political awakening among the masses.

Provincial Education Council for Bombay : The Government of Bombay have decided to constitute a Provincial Education Council under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge of Education, with the Chairmen or representatives of various other Boards as members. The Council, which will consist of the following members, is intended to serve as a co-ordinating body :

The Minister in charge of Education (President); the President, Provincial Board of Primary Education; the Chairman, Provincial Board of Adult Education; the Chairman, Provincial Board of Basic Education; the Chairman, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani; the Chairman, Board of Technical and Industrial Training; the Chairman, Board of Secondary Education; and the Chairman, Board of Physical Education.

The Secretary, Educational Department, the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Secretary, Educational Department, will be the officials on the Council. The Council is authorised to constitute *ad hoc* Committees to consider any question. The Council will hold at least four meetings during the course of one year, and it will make rules for the transaction of its business.

The functions of the Council are: (a) To advise on any educational question, which may be referred to it by the Government of Bombay or by any of the Boards represented on the Council; (b) To co-ordinate the work of the Boards of Education in the Province represented on the Council; and (c) To collect information whenever necessary, on matters pertaining to the work of the Council and suggest reforms in any branch of Education.

More Money for Education in Government Budget : Education has received considerable weightage in the Government Budget for 1947-48 which was presented by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, on February 24, and an extra Rs. 2 crores has been provided under that head.

Suggestions for the rationalisation of education in Bombay Province were made by the Chairmen of various Education Boards at the first meeting of the newly-constituted Provincial Education Council at the Bombay Secretariat on January 4, under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and Minister for Education. The Chairmen of the Boards present were Mr. D. V. Podar (Hindustani education), Mr. Narhari Parikh (Basic education), Mr. D. R. Gadgil (Primary and Secondary education) and Swami Kuvalyananda (Physical education).

Details regarding the abolition of English from the first three standards of the secondary course, the introduction of a common syllabus for upper primary and lower secondary schools and the system of grants-in-aid were some of the subjects discussed. The Chairmen of the Boards put forward their own suggestions for the improvement of the branch of education which each represented.

It was also suggested that periodic student camps should form a regular part of extra-curricular school activities, and some of the village and district festivals usefully be reorganised as part of the educational system, so that a touch of entertainment could be imparted to the educative process.

Concessions to Backward Class Students : The Government of Bombay have exempted from the payment of fees for Drawing Examinations all Backward Class candidates belonging to the Bombay Province irrespective of the centre at which they appear for the Examinations, and from payment of the Library fee all Backward Class (including Scheduled Class) students attending Government Colleges.

More Muslim Students Secure Admission to Government Colleges : The Government of Bombay issued in May last year, orders for encouraging admissions of Backward Class, Muslim and other Intermediate Class students to Government Arts and Science Colleges. It was laid down that as far as possible qualified students belonging to these Classes should not be refused admission.

To cope with the increased demand for admission, the Government also arranged to introduce, wherever possible, a system of double shift working in the Science Departments of Government Colleges.

The Government are glad to note that large number of Muslim and Intermediate Class students have been admitted to Government Colleges. In the Arts course the number of Muslim students has increased from 286 in 1945-46 to 345 in the current year, the number of other students remaining at about the previous levels. In the Science course the number of Muslim students increased from 155 to 295, i. e., an increase of 90 per cent, and other Intermediate Class students from 262 to 414, i. e., an increase of 58 per cent. The number of Backward Class students increased from 34 to 38 only.

The number of other students has also increased from 1,460 to 1,725, i. e., an increase of 265 students. The Government had received a number of complaints from Ahmedabad about the difficulties of admission to these other students. Actually in the Gujarat College the number of such other students increased from 394 to 657, i. e., an increase of over 260 students, which is the total increase in all the Government Colleges put together.

A Census of School-Going Children in the Villages of the Province, has been undertaken by the Government of Bombay as part of their preliminary work for the launching of a free and compulsory Primary Education programme in the Province. It is understood that under this scheme the Government of Bombay propose to provide all the villages in the Province with a population of 1,000 and above, with a School, to expand educational facilities where such Schools already exist, and spend a crore of rupees in the first year of the programme for spread of Primary Education.

The Government, it is also learnt, are considering the question of fixing the maximum fees chargeable in the Secondary Schools of Bombay. The Government have so far fixed only the minimum fees that can be charged by Schools, but with the increase in cost of living in the recent years, the consideration of this question has become necessary.

Girls in Boys' Schools : Only those girls whose parents or guardians declare in writing that they wish to send their wards to Boys' Schools in preference to Girls' Schools in the locality will be admitted to Boys' Schools, according to the recent instructions issued by the Government of Bombay.

The other two conditions which must be fulfilled in this connection are : The Managements of the Boys' Schools admitting girls must provide separate sanitary arrangements and a retiring room for girls ; and the Managements of such Boys' Schools must have at least one woman on their teaching staff to look after the requirements and well-being of the girls.

Basic Education : The Government of Bombay have reconstituted the Board of Basic Education, which now consists of the following members : Officials—The Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Secretary to Government, Educational Department, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Miss Indumati C. Sheth), and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction in charge of the subject of Basic Education, who will act as the Secretary to the Board ; Non-Officials—Mr. Narharibhai Parikh. Mr. Jugatram Dave, Mrs. Tarabai Modak, Acharya S. R. Bbise, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Acharya J. S. Bhagwat.

The term of the Board will commence from January 1, and will be for three years. The meetings of the Board will be held either at Bombay or at Poona. The functions of the Board are to advise the Government on : (1) The questions relating to the training of Teachers and Supervisors selected for Basic Schools ; (2) All matters regarding the location of the Basic Schools and the crafts to be taught in them ; (3) Questions relating generally to the courses of study for the Basic Schools ; and (4) Any other matter that may be referred to the Board by the Government.

The Government of Madras have decided to appoint a Committee to go into the question of introducing Basic education in the Province.

Vegetable Cultivation in Schools : The Government of Bombay have sanctioned as an experimental measure for three years the scheme of growing vegetables in the compounds of Primary Schools, where water facilities and spacious compounds are available. The Schools which will be selected by the Director of Public Instruction in all the Districts of the Province in consultation with the District School Boards will be about a hundred in all. The expenditure on each School will be about Rs. 50 non-recurring for equipment. and recurring Rs. 20. The entire cost will be borne by the Government.

“Black Hole of Calcutta” : On the motion of Mr. Saleh-bhoy A. Kader in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, at its meeting on November 20, the Mayor was requested to represent to the Government the desirability of deleting from text-books in use in Schools and Colleges in the Bombay Province all references to the “so called Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta” in view of the fact “that recognised historians have established that the alleged tragedy never took place.”

Teaching of Hindustani : The Working Committee of the Maharashtra Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sangh, at a meeting held on February 14, at Poona, under the presidentship of Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Podar, passed a resolution warning the Bombay Government against making Hindustani an optional subject in Schools instead of compulsory, as at present. It said that any deviation from the present policy of the Government would hamper the spread of the language.

In view of the political developments in the country and the urgency for spreading the knowledge of Hindustani as the National Language, the Government of Madras have decided that facilities for teaching Hindustani should be provided in all High Schools in the Presidency. While it would be compulsory for all Schools to make provision for the teaching of Hindustani both in the Nagari and the Urdu scripts, it would be optional for students to learn it.

Urdu Research Institute : The Government of Bombay have accepted a scheme by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, to start a Post-Graduate Research Institute for studies in Urdu Literature with slight modifications. The Anjuman having undertaken to make an immediate application to the University of Bombay for recognition of the Urdu Research Institute, the Government have directed that the current year's grant should be paid to it during the current financial year irrespective of the requisite recognition by the University. Payment of grant in the next and subsequent years will be subject, however, to the recognition of the Institute by the University from June 1947, and the continuance of such recognition and the Government's approval of the details of expenditure of the Institute every year.

Bombay Central Library : The Government of Bombay have decided to entrust the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with the management of the Central Library, Bombay, which is being constituted under the development of the Library Movement. The Maharashtra Regional Library Committee, Poona, the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar, and the Gujarat Vidya Peetha, Ahmedabad, will be entrusted with the managements of the three Regional Libraries, respectively, to be constituted under the scheme. The Government have sanctioned the following grants-in-aid in the current year : Central Library, Rs. 30,000; Regional Libraries of Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad, Rs. 10,000 each.

The Need to Spread the Library Movement in the Villages was stressed by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, addressing the Marathi Library Conference in Bombay, on December 21. Maharashtra, with its 25,000,000 Marathi-speaking population; 21,134 villages and 531 towns, he said, offered a good field for the movement. If knowledge was to be transmitted into the villages, they had to provide each village with at least one good Library. He appealed to the Government to help the Libraries with grants, buildings and other facilities. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the Conference, said he could foresee a bright future for the Library movement. The literacy campaign was gaining a new tempo in the villages. If books were written in simple language so that the masses could understand and appreciate them, the movement would gain a tremendous impetus, he added.

Indian Cultural Museum : The Indian Institute for Cultural Education and Educational Co-operation, of which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy

Aiyar is President, and Sir Rustoim Masani, Chairman, is planning to erect in Bombay a Museum illustrating the cultural history of mankind. The Museum, which is expected to cost Rs. 5 lakhs, will demonstrate through charts, pictures and exhibits, the oneness and solidarity of world civilisation, and while bringing out the specific and distinct contributions of nations, will establish the idea of a collective endeavour underlining the common heritage of modern civilisation.

Proposals and plans for the Museum have been drawn up by Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Bombay, who is Honorary Secretary of the Institute, Professor Humayun Kabir of the Calcutta University, and Dr. H. Goetz, Curator, Baroda State Museum. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to finalise the proposals and to advise the Institute in the acquisition of the necessary exhibits.

Badri-Kedar Model : The Trustees of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Education Fund have decided that the Badri-Kedar Model, designed by Mr. Tricumdas Premji, and on view in the loggia of the Sunderbai Hall, New Queen's Road, Bombay, should be open to the public every Friday between 1 and 3 p.m.

Teachers of the English Schools in Bombay and Suburbs have formed an Association "to safeguard their interests in view of the far-reaching changes likely to take place in the sphere of education in the Province of Bombay." Nearly a hundred teachers of various Schools met for the purpose at the Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, on November 30, Mr. Guerson da Cunha presiding.

Assistant Teachers of the Secondary Schools in Bombay City have decided to form individual Unions on constitutional lines, to be affiliated to an independent Assistant Teachers' Federation with a view to presenting a united front in regard to their demands. A resolution to this effect proposed by Mr. T. A. Kamat, was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Assistant Teachers of Secondary Schools in Bombay, at the Robert Money School, on December 3, Mr. S. N. Gokhale presiding. Over fifty teachers attended the meeting.

The Department of Public Instruction is proposed to be shifted to Bombay from Poona for administrative reasons. It appears that for a long time it had been felt that it would be more convenient to have this important Department in the Capital of the Province so that its affairs could be better handled by the Government. In all probability, the proposal will be accepted, in which case the Department will have its Headquarters in Bombay by April or May.

Students' Colony in Poona : In view of the acute scarcity of housing accommodation in Poona and particularly the hardships experienced by the student community in securing accommodation for them, the Government of Bombay have decided to set up a Students' Colony in Poona. The Colony will have about five hundred

students. Twenty-seven military barracks, situated at the base of Servants of India Society Hills and recently vacated by the military authorities, will be made available for this Colony.

Experiment in "Total Education" : Interesting idea in "Total Education" is being worked out by Mr. S. R. Bhagwat of Poona, whose Jeevan Vikas Shikshan Samiti aims at physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual education of children, adults and adolescents (males and females) "for life and with life." Under the auspices of the Samiti a few workers and students received a grounding in the principles of Samiti in a Ten Days' Camp, from December 24 to January 2, at Vagholi, a village on the 7th mile on Poona-Nagar-Road. On December 27 and 28, the Officer-in-Charge of the Military Workshop, Kirkee, gave a demonstration of bull dozers and how tractors could be helpful to land improvement work.

Ahmedabad Secondary Teachers' Association : The following have been elected Office-bearers for the current year—President, Mr. T. S. Thakore; Vice-President, Mr. N. D. Shukla; Joint Secretaries, Mr. V. B. Desai and Mr. J. C. Shukla; Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Dave; and Librarian, Mr. S. U. Mehta.

Central Bureau of Psychology : A proposal for the establishment of a Central Bureau of Psychology under the Central Government was approved by the Standing Finance Committee which met at New Delhi, on February 15, under the chairmanship of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member. This proposal was made by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The object of the Bureau will be to conduct research in selective methods and standardising tests of various types in the educational field. The total expenditure involved in the establishment of the Bureau is non-recurring Rs. 55,000 in 1947-48, and the total average expenditure when the scheme is in full operation will be Rs. 3.57 lakhs annually.

Decision to Abolish the Teaching of English altogether at the Middle School stage has been made by the Government of Bihar. The beginning is being made this year in this connection by doing away with it in Fourth and Fifth Standards in Middle Schools. The Government further contemplate abolishing the compulsory teaching of English in High Schools as well, and keep it only as an optional subject. It is proposed to appoint a Committee to examine the question in detail.

The Central Provinces Government intend to abolish the High School Certificate Examination, and introduce Hindi, Marathi and Urdu as the media of instruction in Schools. Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, announced this when he addressed the teachers and students at the Spence College, Nagpur.

The Union Jack will not be Flown on any Educational Institution in Orissa in Future : This, it is understood, has been ordered by the Orissa Government following the strike at Ravenshaw College.

Cuttack, arising out of the action taken by the authorities against removal of Union Jack from the College premises by students on its Annual Sports Day. The strike was called off after the above assurance was conveyed to the Students' Council of Action by the Secretary of the Provincial Congress.

Change in the Scout Promise: The National Council of the Hindustan Scouts Association has changed the Scout Promise, dropping the term 'State' from its first clause. The Scout Promise now reads thus—"I promise on my honour that I will do my best (1) to do my duty to God and Country, (2) to help other people at all times, and (3) to obey the Scout Law."

The Second All-India Hindustan Scout Mela was held at Karachi in the last week of December. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, performing its Opening Ceremony, observed: "As individuals we in India have soared to great heights and have attained world fame in spheres of Art, Literature and Science. But we lack the ability to work together. This is most unfortunate. The spirit of perfect co-operation and comradeship animating the thousands of youthful Scouts who have gathered here from all parts of the country, therefore, delights me and leads me to believe that these boys and girls, growing up in this beautiful atmosphere, will help in the consummation of all our hopes and aspirations."

Art in Industry Prizes: The following are the main prize winners of the 1946 Art in Industry Exhibition, which was opened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on December 13, at the Artistry House, Calcutta.

Overseas Scholarship, valued at Rs. 5,000—Mr. Kalyan Sen, of the Delhi Polytechnic; Scholarships in India, valued at Rs. 1,000 each—Mr. J. B. Mathur and Mr. B. L. Kaver, both of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Gold Medal for the best entry in the Exhibition, plus Rs. 600 in prize money—Mr. M. D. Gupta, of Calcutta.

The total prize money of over Rs. 20,000 has been awarded to the entries which have come from 47 cities. Bombay has won approximately Rs. 9,000 of this prize money, the next biggest winner being Calcutta, followed by Delhi.

The Twenty-Second All-India Educational Conference held last Christmas at Trivandrum, reiterated its opinion that the total cost of Primary Education should be borne by the State. The Conference was of the opinion that greater attention should be paid to boys at the adolescent stage, and that as a first step towards a proper canalising of their creative energies, Fine Art should be given a prominent place in School. The Conference held that books which fostered hatred of another language, literature and art were a potential danger to international peace, and should be banned. It recommended the introduction of Asiatic and European languages and literatures in Post-Graduate courses of Indian Universities.

The Conference urged on the Government of India the adoption of an All-India Nursery School Education policy and programme, to open Child Guidance Clinics and to organise Psychological Services for Schools. It also urged the adoption of a "Children's Charter" for India. The Conference expressed the view that girls should be trained at School in the art of self-defence so as to enable them to protect themselves. The Conference dealt exhaustively with matters under Military Studies, Recreation, Health and Physical Education. It was of opinion in particular that boys and girls should be given preparatory Military Training and formed into Union Cadet Corps, and as a first measure archery, fencing, ju-jitsu, stick or *lathi* play should be taught to both boys and girls in High Schools.

For Continuing the Work of Various Research Schemes in Universities and Research Institutions, a sum of about Rs. 5.5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India. Some of the new schemes that have been sanctioned are : development of High Purity Manganese, manufacture of Beryllium and its alloys, investigations on rare Earth Minerals, study of Industrial wastes as supplemental sources of Nitrogen and Vitamins, investigations on Micro-waves from extra-territorial sources and on Raman Spectra of Organic Compounds.

A Scheme for the Development of the Anthropological Survey of India was approved by the Standing Finance Committee which met in New Delhi recently, under the chairmanship of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, Interim Government of India. The five-year scheme for the organisation and development of the Anthropological Survey of India was prepared at the request of the Government of India by Dr. B. S. Guha, now Director of Anthropological Survey of India, and Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell, of Cambridge University, and lately Director of the Zoological Survey of India, and includes the establishment of a Bureau of Anthropology. The greatest importance of the lines of work to be adopted by the Bureau lies in the effect that the study of Anthropology and the dissemination of a knowledge of the various races and tribes that form the population of India can have on the unifying and gradual welding of the variegated and diverse components into a unified whole. Such an effect, it is pointed out, has already been fully exemplified by the result achieved in the U. S. S. R., where a conglomeration of tribes and races of diverse languages, origin and customs have been welded together into a single unified nation. The impending changes in the social and administrative services in India will, it is also considered, require expert guidance from a properly developed Anthropological Survey Department, if India is to assimilate about twenty-five million of the aboriginal and tribal people in a healthy manner into her general system. The Government of India have already set up a nucleus of the Anthropological Survey of India, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,730 was provided to meet

expenditure during 1946-47. During 1947-48, the second year of the plan, expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 3,62,000. During the years 1948-49 to 1950-51, an expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs is estimated. It is proposed to shift the Anthropological Survey of India, which is now situated in Benares, to the Indian Museum at Calcutta, where it has been possible to obtain some additional accommodation for it.

The Indian Phytopathological Society was established by the Mycologists and Plant Pathologists who met at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, on February 29. Its membership is open to all persons and concerns interested in the study of fungi, bacteria, viruses and their useful (industrial fermentations, food yeast, penicillin) and harmful (plant and animal disease) aspects. A Committee consisting of Mr. J. F. Dastur, Chairman, Dr. B. N. Uppal, Dr. S. R. Bose and Dr. A. Sattar, with Dr. B. B. Mundkur, as Convener, to found a Journal, was formed, and Dr. B. B. Mundkur was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the year 1947.

An Exhibition of Indian Patents, organised recently in memory of the late Jasmshedjee Tata, was intended to stimulate Indian talent and enterprise to develop the resources of the country. In his inaugural address, Dewan Bahadur K. Rama Pai, Controller of Patents and Designs, stressed the usefulness of the Exhibition in providing an incentive to inventors and patentees for giving practical effect to many of their ideas. He regretted that Indian inventors were not aware of the proper channel through which their inventions could be adopted for industrial purposes. It was a sad fact, he said, that while ninety per cent of the applications for Patents filed in India during 1946 came from aliens, only ten per cent were from Indians. It was therefore necessary, he maintained, that the Patent System should receive greater attention in all responsible quarters in the country. Even the Patent Office, Mr. Pai continued, was sometimes not able to estimate the possibilities of new inventions. While the 1921 Annual Report of the Patent Office had only a sceptical reference to the invention of a pocket *charkha*, he had seen in the present day very efficient *charkhas* which could be clipped on to the vest pocket like fountain pens. Finally, he expressed the hope that the Exhibition would direct the attention of all concerned to the importance of utilising the Indian Patent System, which has been in existence for more than ninety years, to the best advantage of this country.

Visual Aids for Education: Two Committees have been set up in England by the Ministry of Education for the purpose of producing films and other visual aids of education. The first one, known as the Committee for Preparation and Production of Visual Aids, has been appointed by the Minister of Education, and will arrange for and supervise the production of films and other visual material financed by the Exchequer and made through the Central Office of Information. The second, known as the National Committee

for Visual Aids in Education, has been established by the Association of Local Education Authorities and Teachers. Its membership includes five assessors from the Ministry of Education. With the assistance of expert panels, the Committee will draw up a programme of production and recommend Educational Advisers to be associated with the production of individual films. It will also arrange for the viewing of visual material from other sources.

Post-Graduate Engineers: If Indian Post-Graduate Engineers, now being trained in the United States, are given the opportunity of taking an active part in Indian industrialisation programme on their return, within the next ten years the country should be completely electrified and should have a number of basic industries such as Metallurgy and Minerology, according to Professor M. S. Sundaram, Educational Adviser to the Indian Embassy in Washington.

A Theatre for Children : The production of plays for children in a theatre given up almost entirely to this purpose is to be tried out at the Granville Theatre in London. At first the plays will be performed every morning and afternoon, while in the evening there will be a repertory for adults, to offset any financial loss incurred in what is, in fact, an experiment. It remains to be seen by the Management also whether there are enough plays in existence which are adapted or can be adapted to entertain the juvenile mind over a long period. A theatre for children is also the object of the recently formed Young Vic Company, whose first production, *The King Stag*, a translation in English of Carlo Gozzi's *II Re Cervo*, went on tour in February after a run of about five weeks at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. The scene is set in the oriental kingdom of Serendip in the year 1762. The characters are those of the traditional Comedy of Masks. As one would expect from its origin, the plot is extremely intricate, but its many transformations certainly provide all the conjuring and mystification that the young expect at Christmas time. However, the taste of children is unpredictable, and the establishment of a Children's Theatre, as well as the enlargement of the repertory, must ultimately depend upon their support.

Boys in Britain, between sixteen and nineteen years of age, are to have a thrilling opportunity soon, as the Public Schools Exploration Society has decided to organise an expedition to explore an uninhabited part of Newfoundland. The party will leave Britain at the end of July, and will come back at the end of the school holidays—in the middle of September. While in Newfoundland, the boys will carry out surveying, short-wave radio experiments, photography and cinematography, and will make collections of scientific specimens as also of specimens of wild life for the British Museum.

Character Through Education: The need—in order to save civilisation—of making people morally better and not necessarily more learned, was emphasised by Professor Emile Vammaerts, Professor of Belgian Studies and Institutions in London University, addressing

a Joint Conference of Educational Associations at King's College, London, recently. Professor Vammaerts said he had no wish to belittle the part played by Science, but it was not enough by itself, and since to-day the drift was towards the increase of Science and a decrease—to some extent—of Humanities, he wondered whether it was not time to call a halt. Mr. J. F. McCourt, Head Master of Lillie Road School, Fulham, addressing the Child Study Society during the Conference, blamed broken homes as the main cause of juvenile delinquency, adding that poverty was another cause.

An Institute of Scientific Information has been started in London to provide a link between the public and the man of Science. Its function will be : (a) To keep a record of all scientific research in Great Britain, in the Commonwealth and in the world as a whole ; (b) To obtain access to Scientists in order to secure the latest information for issue to the Press or B. B. C., and to refer to the proper scientific authority any story the Press or B. B. C. might bring forward ; (c) To supply to the Press and other media lists of learned and technical points in Pure and Applied Sciences ; (d) To keep the Press and B. B. C. supplied with official scientific releases ; (e) To give advice and make recommendations on all matters connected with the publicity of Science. The Producers of films or broadcasts and the Organisers of exhibitions or museums would look to the Institute to help them with advice and co-operation. The Institute would be endowed partly from public and partly from independent sources. It would be called upon to issue pronouncements on controversial subjects and would be judged by the sincerity with which it reacts to varying interpretations of the social function of Science.

United Nations Students' Association : Over seventy students from Universities and Colleges throughout Britain met at Birmingham from December 30 to January 2, and organised a United Nations Students' Association.

Wanted Books on India : Mr. Satya Ranjan Barooah, General Secretary, Hindustan Students' Association of America, International House, Berkeley 4, California, U. S. A., has issued an appeal to his countrymen in India, stating that his Association, among other activities, has an Indian Table, under the auspices of which a weekly programme on India is conducted ; music, dances, literature, art, philosophy, etc., of India are represented. For the furtherance of such work it has been felt that a Library of Indian books should be maintained at the International House where more than seven hundred students of different nationalities reside. To maintain a good Library he has requested all authors in India and abroad to donate copies of their books on India to the Association. The Information Department of Government of India has agreed to send them the books, and these, therefore, may be despatched to the said Department at New Delhi.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President, Indian National Congress, addressing the Scientific Workers of the Indian Institute of Science, invited the attention of the audience to the misuse of the discoveries and inventions of Science by political adventurers and dictators, who lacked a moral and humanitarian background. Knowledge is power, and the possession of power without the restraining capacity to regulate its use in a moral and discriminating way will only lead to terribly disastrous consequences, he observed. There was a period when we might have been able to eliminate wars. The nineteenth century idealists dreamt that such a period was near at hand. But scientific research helped to perfect instruments of destruction and rendered warfare far more terrible and destructive. Scientists could not shirk their responsibility in this matter. Proceeding, Acharya Kripalani declared, "But science has come to stay; we have to face it and its consequences." He asked, "Can not Science so devise means and methods that industries which are so heavily centralised, are decentralised?" If industries were decentralised, wars would at least not be mechanised to the extent they were, he said. Scientists could help to decentralise industries and introduce into the villages especially designed small machines powered by flexible electric power, and thus contribute to an eradication of most of the evils flowing from centralisation. These small machines could only make what they are intended to and would not lend themselves to be converted overnight for the manufacture of the modern weapons of war. "My appeal to you as Scientists is this," he continued: "Let us make the world a simpler place to live in. Please forget that Science should conquer Nature. Nature is a terrible force, and it will have its own revenge. Let your aim be to co-operate with, and not to conquer, Nature—to work *with* Nature."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been elected President of the Association of Scientific Workers of India, a newly started organisation which aims at working for the most effective use of Science and Scientific Methods for the welfare of society as a whole and improving the economic interests and social status of Scientific Workers in India. Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Association, he said: "Whether this Association is or is going to be a Trade Union or not, I do not know. But more or less, of course, it will be its function to protect your interests. I hope that in protecting your interests you will not do so at the expense of the community—I suppose Scientists have been rather individualistically inclined. Some of them had power and glory but whatever the reason, they have not been properly organised. As a group they have not been able to do as much as most groups who are really not so favourably situated, but a time may come when organised Scientists may well have the power to hold a pistol at the rest of the community if they

want to. That may happen if Science also proceeds purely on the lines of advocating and encouraging the profit motive in the individual. Power plus profit motive is a great, dangerous thing, and I should like Scientists to develop more of what in India we consider the Brahminic spirit of service. It so happens that I was born a Brahmin but that has nothing to do with it because we know that the Brahminic spirit is something entirely apart from the Brahmins."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, was felicitated on the completion of his sixtieth year at the Bombay Bar, at a reception arranged in his honour by the Bombay Bar Association, on November 18. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Advocate-General, and Mr. K. M. Munshi paid tributes to the achievements of Sir Chimanlal in the legal profession and his contribution to the educational, legislative and literary spheres. Sir Chimanlal, in his reply, regretted that there was no equitable distribution of work at the Bar, and hoped that some means would be devised by which junior members would also get their due share of work.

Professor L. H. Ajwani, of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, presided over the Sindhi Parishad (Conference), convened under the auspices of the All-India Hindi Sammelan, held at Karachi, on December 26. The following are the extracts from his speech on "The Indian Renaissance and Sindhi Language and Literature," delivered on the occasion: "The impact of Western civilisation and Western rule in India at first turned Indians into imitators or followers of the West, but the ultimate consequence of this great shock was the great Indian Renaissance which is now in full swing, and whose effects are apparent in all directions. The most notable sign of this Indian Renaissance, or the new life surging in India, has been the amazing spectacle of our National Congress succeeding in destroying the foundations of the most mighty Empire in the world within the short space of sixty years. But in other fields, too, great work has been done, and giants have appeared on the Indian scene among Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and other communities. The names of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Devendranath Tagore, Keshub Chander Sen, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Parmahansa Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekanand; of Syed Ahmed, Shibli, Mirza of the Ahmadyya Sect, Dadabhai Naoroji, Malabari, Tata, etc., will at once recur to the mind. This Renaissance has specially been glorious in the field of letters; phenomenal has been the growth of Indian languages, and the literature in those languages. Bengali literature has come to the notice of the world because of Tagore; but Tagore was only one of a galaxy of great literary giants in the Bengali language. In Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujerati, etc., the development has been marvellous, and Hindi may soon come to be the National Language of India, and may take the place of English as medium of instruction in Schools and Colleges. It is a matter of regret that the part played by Sindhi language and literature in

this Renaissance has been very slight. Sind has not lagged behind because it has had no glorious past or glorious traditions. On the other hand it has been dinned into the ears of the Sindhis for the last quarter of a century that their ancient civilisation beats hollow in point of age, attainments and culture other such-vaunted ancient civilisations. The Sindhi language is a language flexible, rich and copious, a fit instrument for great speech and great writing. Being derived from Prakrit, the spoken form of Sanskrit, it has preserved to this day grammatical forms and peculiarities which other Indian languages similarly derived have not been able to serve. Sindhi literature has to its credit three major poets, Shah Latif who can take his place among the greatest poets of the world, Sachal and Sami. The tragedy is that since Burton wrote his panegyric, there has been a mass of publications in Sindhi, but no poems of merit or masterpieces have appeared, and if anything, there has been a setback. It is not even a case of arrested development, but of positive retrogression. This is due to the notion which has grown since the advent of the British that Sindhi is a derivative of Persian and Arabic. Perhaps the stupid foisting on Sind of an Arabic alphabet and Arabic script have had much to do with this delusion, and it is surprising that the Educational Authorities have encouraged this wrong notion. If Sindhis had kept in touch with Sanskrit and Hindi, and participated in the rich life of the Indian Renaissance in other Indian Provinces, a great deal would have been done. For Sind to cut itself from Hind, its life source must spell attrition, if not suicide, in the field of Language and Literature."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing the All-India Students' Conference at New Delhi, on December 29, deplored the differences among the students. He said that the country was facing big and intricate problems today, and they could only solve them if they made a united front. The fight for Independence, he observed, was almost over, but the way to Peace was more difficult, and the younger generation had a great responsibility. Addressing the delegates who had come to attend the Conference from China, Indonesia, Iraq and other Asiatic countries, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that in India's struggle against British Imperialism, they were not only fighting for the Freedom of their own country, but for all oppressed and down-trodden Asiatic countries.

Mr. K. M. Munshi was feted in honour of his sixtieth birthday at two functions held in Bombay. On January 7, a Diamond Jubilee Celebration was held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, at which Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji presided, and the speakers included Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mayor of Bombay, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. S. K. Patil, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. Ramdeo Poddar, who paid tributes to his qualities as a man, as a writer, as a politician, and as

a lawyer. Mr. Munshi was presented with a commemorative volume and a purse, which he plans to use to establish a Saraswati Mandir in the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. On January 9 was arranged a Diamond Jubilee Tea in Mr. Munshi's honour at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The large and distinguished gathering included Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Education Member in the Interim Government. Speaking on that occasion, Mr. Munshi referred to the present Renaissance, brought about by the impact of the European on the Indian Culture, as the greatest flowering of Indian genius since the Classical Period, the Gupta Age. Mr. Munshi said that the affection and the appreciation were not for him as an individual but firstly for the heroes and heroines of his books and secondly for the vision he had caught, and invited others to see, of "a great and undivided Motherland."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Government of India Delegate to the U.N.O. Commission on Human Rights, went to New York to attend its meeting on January 27. The subjects for discussion mainly were : The drawing up of a Bill of Human Rights, and deciding on measures for the protection of minorities and for prevention of discrimination. "India is vitally interested in all the three topics," she said in an interview : "The second and third questions came before the U. N. O. Assembly, and we won our case. It was a triumph not only for India but for all coloured nations."

Professor T. M. Advani, who represented this University at the Third All-India English Teachers' Conference held at Allahabad, on March 16, 17 and 18, presided over the Conference during its last two days, owing to the sudden departure of Dr. Mahmood Hassan, the President-elect, and has been elected its President for the next year. He delivered a public lecture under the auspices of the English Association of the Allahabad University, on March 17, and presided over the Pre-University Section of the Conference, on March 18. In his speech on the occasion, Professor Advani emphasised the need of separation of the Intermediate from the Under-Graduate Section, and the undesirability of bifurcation of the Intermediate teaching into Arts and Science. "I do not accept the plea of overloading the course," he said. "With regard to examination, I am in favour of having it at the end of the first year and not as at present a final examination covering the course for two years. Let us not tax the students' memory too much. It would be better still to determine the result by periodical tests. Such a system will have a salutary effect on the discipline of the students," he pleaded. "As for the place of English in the future education of India, I am sure it must continue to be a compulsory second language, but its teaching should not be overdone. I am afraid," he opined, "that English will have to continue for some time as the medium of instruction in University Education, because the emergence of a satisfactory *lingua franca* seems still remote."

Mr. V. S. Adurkar is the first Indian to be appointed Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Recently the Central Institute of Art and Design in London conferred on him an Honorary Life Fellowship, in recognition of a year's work by him under its auspices. During his stay in Britain, he obtained the most up-to-date information about European developments in the fine arts, commercial art and printing, handicrafts and industrial design and art education and training. He also saw there the King's collection of pictures and other important exhibitions, like that of American art shown at the famous Tate Gallery, and exhibitions of water colours by the French artist Paul Cezanne, and of oil paintings by the French artists Braque and Roualt. His particular study of British industrial design was greatly assisted by the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition. Soon after returning to India, Mr. Adurkar held his one-man exhibition of work done in England and India. Besides being an artist of versatility and high abilities, he is the author of "Free Drawing"—in three parts—which have been sanctioned by the Provincial Text-Books Committee for Pupils' Libraries in the Secondary Schools in the Province of Bombay. Mr. Adurkar paints both in the Indian and Western styles, and handles figure painting, landscape, still-life, portraiture and mural decoration with equal freedom.

Mr. V. R. Rao, Bombay portrait painter, has been honoured by the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, by accepting his portrait of Sir Rustom Masani, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, for display at their Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition, held in February, at the Suffolk Street Galleries, London.

Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean of the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Pierre Fauchard Academy of America for his services in the cause of Dental Education and the Dental Profession in India.

Mr. H. K. Kripalani has been appointed Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission in succession to Sir Frederick Robertson. Mr. Kripalani joined the I.C.S. in 1912, and after working in the Districts first as Assistant Collector and then as Collector, became the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, which post he held from 1931 to 1934. In 1936 he went to Sind, where he worked as Chief Secretary till 1938. In 1939-41 he was Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. In 1942 he became Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and in 1943 Adviser to the Governor.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, till lately Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has been appointed an additional temporary Member of the Federal Public Service Commission, his services having been placed by the Government of Bombay at the disposal of the Governor General, from February 5.

Dr. H. T. Sorley, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, took leave preparatory to retirement, on November 8. Dr Sorley's relinquishment of his office ended an association of thirty-one years with the Government of the Province. Son of a Scots don, he chose the familiar route to India from his native Aberdeen, passing with distinction through Oxford University, and entering the Indian Civil Service in 1914. An academician by nature and training, he took a Doctorate in Literature on one of his periodic visits to Scotland, and was President of the Anthropological Society in Bombay, the study of which subject was one of his many hobbies. Dr. Sorley is the author of an authoritative book on Shah Abdul Latif, the Premier Poet of Sind.

Dr. P. J. J. Pinto, a Research Officer in the Reserve Bank of India, left Bombay to take up an appointment in the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund, Washington. Dr. Pinto was a Professor in History at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, before joining the Reserve Bank of India.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Porbandar inaugurated the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations of the Gujarat Research Society, held at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on November 16 and 17. The programme included an Exhibition of Research Works carried out by the Society, a Conference of Research Workers and discussions on further research work on Archæology and Art and the need for a Central Museum for Gujarat.

Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, Principal of Presidency College, Calcutta, and Director of the Statistical Institute, Presidency College, has been nominated by the Government of India as member of the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, one of Sir C. V. Raman's principal pupils, has succeeded in obtaining the complete "Raman Spectrum" of white sapphire of pure corundum. This spectrum consists of seven different lines, each of which represents a particular mode of oscillation of the aluminium and oxygen atoms in the corundum crystal. "Dr. Krishnan's research is of great value from several points of view," Sir Chandrasekhar says. "From the Raman Spectrum it becomes possible to calculate and explain the non-physical property of corundum. Further, it has been found that the trial of the fifty line accompanying the red luminescence of rubies is fully explicable as due to the atomic vibration in the corundum crystal."

Mr. J. K. Atal, Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, has been appointed Secretary, Education Department, Central Government, New Delhi. He is a reputed educationist, and has rendered great services to the Saugor University.

Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, writing in the November-December *Rural India*, on "Religious Education in India," points out that now, when India's new educational system is on the anvil, is an opportune time to introduce an ethical and religious element in the Schools. Are the additional millions to be educated under the new plans to be given the stone of a materialistic bias for the bread of truth? Rani Laxmibai Rajwade recognises sectarianism as "the curse of our national life," but also rightly holds that a sound, ethical and religious foundation is indispensable to a well-rounded life. She finds the solution in the underlying unity of all religions and their identity in an ethical and moral code. It is the duty of the State, according to her, to interfere "when religion is used as a cloak for preaching a hymn of hate and to fan the fire of fanaticism." A man's personal religion is his own concern; his ethics concern all. She therefore calls for the compiling and the country-wide promulgation of an ethical code based on the principles common to all faiths.

Mr. Henry Born, Chairman of the Council of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, left Bombay for the United Kingdom, on February 1. Mr. Born came to India in 1928 and became the moving spirit in the Art in Industry movement, and was the General Secretary of the first five Art in Industry Annual Exhibitions. Later, he was appointed Chairman of the Council of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, and it is due to his negotiations that the Institute today enjoys the support of the Government of India, eight Provincial Governments, some leading Indian States and eight Indian Industrialists. He will continue to be associated with the Council of the Institute, of which he is a life member. Mr. Born, who is the Chairman of the All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Arts, which is part of the Education Department of the Government of India, has been requested to continue as Adviser on the subject of Art Education in the country.

Mr. Compton MacKenzie, Author-Historian, visited Bombay in the last week of October, to work on an official history of India's share in the war effort. He also went to Deolali and Poona, and inspected the site of the Indian National War Academy at Khadakwasla. Mr. MacKenzie toured the country during the winter months to obtain materials for his book, and got the historical facts from the Historical Section of the Government of India at Simla. In the middle of November, he held a Press Conference at Delhi.

Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterji, of the Calcutta University, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Societe Asiatique which is the premier Oriental Society of France. Professor Chatterji's election was on the basis of his distinguished work in Oriental studies.

Madame Montessori, it is learnt, would be returning to this country in June, as she has decided to settle down in India for the rest

of her life along with her nephew, Dr. Mario Montessori. It may be remembered that last year Madame Montessori conducted a number of courses in Madras, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other places, for the training of Teachers for her system of Child Education. A limited company, with Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee as Chairman, has been formed at Karachi, to publish literature needed for this kind of education. The company has acquired sole rights for India in this connection.

Professor Augustus Piccard, the Swiss Scientist, who first explored the stratosphere by going up ten miles in a balloon in 1932, has planned a deep sea diving expedition to reach a depth of 13,000 feet.

Miss Kamala Acharya, of St. Annes College, Oxford, is the first Indian girl student to be elected President of the Oxford University Majlis. Other office-bearers include Dr. B. D. Tilak, a former President, Mr. S. M. Ahmed, Dr. M. N. Srinivas and Mr. N. N. Chatterjee. Mr. P. K. Guha has been elected Secretary.

Dr. Julian Huxley, the British Biologist, was elected Director-General of UNESCO for a period of two years at a Secret Session of the UNESCO Conference held on December 6. Dr. Julian Huxley occupies a special position in English life as a gifted exponent to the public of the meaning and significance of Science. His powerful memory, facility and ease in writing, and his ability to present his ideas with engaging clarity, have won him a far larger public following than a Scientist can normally expect. Millions of Radio Listeners have admired Dr. Huxley's contributions to the sessions of the Brains Trust. His researches have been confined mainly to observation, specially of the habits of birds. He has also conducted experimental work on the metamorphosis of animals and specialised in genetics. Dr. Huxley has published about thirty works reviewing the theory of evolution and studying the problem of growth. His *Science of Life*, which he wrote in collaboration with H. G. Wells and G. P. Wells, is one of the world's standard books on Biology. His treatment of Science as one of the Humanities with a direct bearing on the world's problems, is perhaps his outstanding qualification for the post he now holds.

Mr. George Tomlinson was appointed Minister of Education on February 10, to succeed the late Miss Ellen Wilkinson, in the British Ministry. Mr. Tomlinson's life has been largely devoted to educational service, and his long and wide experience in a local education authority provides an appropriate introduction to the very great tasks to which he has set his hand.

Nine Distinguished Scientists from the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., France and the U. S. S. R. were honoured at a Special Convocation of the Delhi University, on January 10, when the Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred by the Chancellor, Lord Wavell, on Sir Charles Darwin, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Sir D'Arcy

Thompson and Professor P. M. S. Blackett (U. K.), Dr. Harlow Shapley and Dr. A. F. Blakeslee (U. S. A.), Professor Jacques Hadamard (France) and Academician V. P. Volgin and Academician E. N. Pavlovsky (U. S. S. R.). In presenting the recipients, the following details were given :

Sir Charles Darwin, Director of the National Physical Laboratory in the United Kingdom, has contributed widely to different branches of Mathematical Physics, and his work in Statistical Thermodynamics has brought him enduring fame.

Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal, has distinguished himself by his original and fundamental researches in many branches in Astronomy.

Sir D'Arcy Thompson, Professor of Natural History, University of St. Andrews,—his work on the Biological Problems of Growth and Form and Function are embodied in his monumental work, entitled *On Growth and Form* which will long remain a source of inspiration not only to Biologists but also to Physicists and Mathematicians.

Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Langworthy Professor of Physics, Manchester University, has devoted himself to Experimental Physics, and his investigations in the field of Nuclear Physics and Cosmic Rays are distinguished for their ingenuity and originality. He has the distinction of being the first to photograph the disintegration of an atomic nucleus.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Observatory,—his studies of Variable Stars and particularly his work in Stellar Cosmology, revealing myriads of new universes beyond the Milky Way, our own universe, are of profound significance.

Dr. A. F. Blakeslee, Director of Smith College, Genetics Experiment Station at Northampton (Massachusetts),—his work on Genetics is held in the highest esteem by Botanists in every land.

Professor Jacques Hadamard,—his profound researches in Pure Mathematics extending over a long period have placed him in the forefront of the Mathematicians of the world, and he has added to his fame by his studies in the Psychology of Mathematical Invention. He has maintained the thesis that mathematical thought is possible without even the vehicle of language.

Academician V. P. Volgin, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, U. S. S. R., is distinguished for his researches in Social and Political Sciences, particularly in the History of Socialism, to which his contributions are of the greatest importance.

Academician E. N. Pavlovsky, President of the Tajik Branch of the Academy of Sciences, U. S. S. R., is renowned for his fundamental work in Zoology and Parasitology, particularly on Poisonous Arachnids and Infectious Diseases.

The late Mr. H. V. Athavale, Author of a text book on Algebra for Schools, passed away at Bombay, on November 20. Mr. Athavale had a brilliant academic career. He graduated from the Wilson College in 1902 with Mathematics as his optional subject. He secured a First Class in the LL.B. Examination. It was while he was studying for the LL.B. Degree that he wrote his book on Algebra. He worked as a Teacher in a Bombay School for some time, and later practised as a Lawyer till he retired from the profession about twelve years ago.

The late Mr. Chhaganlal T. Modi passed away at Bombay, on November 24. Mr. Modi retired as Commissioner of Education, Baroda, in 1915, ending an association of thirty-four years with the administration of the State. He took a keen interest in Gujarati literature, and was the author of a popular novel *Iravati*. He was one of the Founders of the Mahila Vidyalaya, an institution for the education of girls, and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College at Surat.

The late Mr. M. Desai, a well-known Photographer and Artist of Bombay, passed away at Bombay, on January 12, at an early age of 37. A man of charming personality and individuality, he was an Artist to the core. Within such a short span of life he had made his name in Photography, not only in India but also abroad. A bright and promising career was thus cut off by an untimely death. He was an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, and was the recipient of high awards in All-India and World Photographic Exhibitions. His contributions and articles had appeared in many magazines and journals dealing with Photography. He was for many years on the teaching staff of the two well-known Institutions of Bombay, viz., the Sir J. J. School of Arts and the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute of St. Xavier's College, in both of which he was chiefly responsible for starting the Studios and the courses in Photography. His popularity among all students was unique.

The late Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje, a retired Senior Superintendent in the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, and a well-known Social Worker, passed away at Bombay, on February 6. After his retirement from service prematurely in 1923, he joined the late Dr. Annie Besant, and worked with her in several Theosophical activities for nearly eight years. He served for a number of years as an Honorary Teacher in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Bombay. He owned and edited a magazine, called *Swadhaya*, for a number of years.

The late Mr. P. R. Jhaveri, retired Administrative Officer of the Thana District School Board, passed away at Thana, on November 13. Born in a middle class family, Mr. Jhaveri could hardly complete his primary education, and but for the support of the late Dr. Kashibai Nawrange, the ardent Prarthana Samajist, he could

not have gone to College. He took his T. D. at the Day Training College in London. Mr. Jhaveri joined the Ram Mohan High School from where he was called to take charge of the Barsi High School. Afterwards he was appointed Administration Officer at Ahmednagar.

The late Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, an outstanding figure in Indian Archæology, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Museology, passed away at Poona, on August 13. Dikshit's academic career was brilliant, and he won almost all the Prizes and Scholarships of the University of Bombay for proficiency in Sanskrit. As a fresh M.A. he was recommended for training in the Archæological Department in 1912. As Curator of Museums at Bombay and Lucknow, he made his mark in the Department, thus paving his way to the post of Superintendent in the Archæological Survey of India in 1920. In that capacity he directed the excavations at Mohenjodaro and Paharpur. The work proved of immense value, as the Indus Valley Civilisation attracted the attention of Archæologists and Scholars the world over. He was made Deputy Director-General in 1930, and within the next few years came to occupy the highest post in the Department (1937). Before his retirement in 1944, he had left the Ahicchatra excavations in an advanced stage of completion. Besides various Reports of the Archæological Survey of India and Monographs on Paharpur and six Sculptures from Mahoba, Rao Bahadur Dikshit edited several inscriptions in the *Epigraphic Indica*. For several years he was President of the Numismatic Society of India, and contributed numerous articles on Numismatics. He founded the Museums Association of India, of which he was President. He led the first pre-historic excavation in Gujerat and guided the subsequent expeditions. In appreciation of his services to Indian History, he was elected General President of the Indian History Congress at Aligarh (1943). He also presided over the History and Archæology Sections at several Oriental Conferences.

The late Khan Bahadur Munshi Mahomed Rahmatulla, retired Attache to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and an ex-Dewan of Kurwai State, passed away at Poona, on November 15. He was one of the oldest residents of Poona, and was known for his Oriental scholarship.

The late Rao Bahadur G. N. Khare, formerly Educational Inspector, Central Division, passed away at Poona, on November 21. A number of Schools and the Fergusson College were closed for the day.

The late Mr. B. R. Nanal, senior member of the local Bar, passed away at Ratnagiri, on November 27. Mr. Nanal was a member of the Legislative Council in 1924-30, and President of the Ratnagiri District Local Board from 1926 to 1936. He was President of the

Ratnagiri Education Society, and Chairman of the Managing Council of the Society, which conducts the local R. P. Gogate College and Mahila Vidyalaya.

The late Mr. T. P. Kailasam, well-known Kannada Actor and Play-wright, passed away at Bangalore, on November 23. Mr. Kailasam carved a name for himself in the world of Kannada literature and histrionics by his brilliant wit and satire. He was the Author of a number of plays, in which often he figured in leading roles. He shone equally brilliantly in comic and tragic parts. The literary world of Karnatak honoured him with the presidentship of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at Madras in 1945.

The late Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, a former President of the Indian Liberal Federation and a well-known public man of Madras, passed away at Madras, on November 5. Sir P. S. S. Aiyer was a Lawyer and an Assistant Professor at the Law College, Madras, before he became a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1904. He also edited the *Madras Law Journal* from 1893 to 1907. A scholar and educationist, Sir. P. S. S. Aiyer gave an impetus to educational reforms in his home Province, including the introduction of compulsory elementary education in Madras City as an experimental measure for a Province-wide educational drive. He was formerly Vice-Chancellor of Madras University from 1915 to 1918 and of Benares Hindu University from 1918 to 1919. He was a member of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in 1923. At the conclusion of his funeral obsequies on November 17, it was announced that Sir P. S. S. Aiyer had bequeathed about 80 per cent of his properties to public institutions, the 'National Girls' High School, Mylapore, which headed the list, receiving an endowment of Rs. 8 lakhs according to his will. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has also been set apart for minor charities in his own village. His Library, which holds a good collection of Law books, Sanskrit literature, and general books, has been bequeathed to the Libraries of the Madras Law College, the Vivekananda College, the Sanskrit College and the Ranade Library, Mylapore.

The late Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, well-known Historian and one of the Founders of the Bangalore Mythic Society, passed away at Madras, on November 29. He was the Editor of the *Journal of the Indian History*, and was for many years Professor of Indian History and Archæology in Madras University. He was the Author of the two sumptuous volumes of *Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture*. Both the All-India Oriental Conference and the Indian History Congress honoured Dr. Iyengar with their General Presidentships. He was associated with almost all the leading academic bodies in India in some capacity or other.

The late Mr. Bhubhanmohan Sen, a distinguished Educationist, passed away on October 27. He took his Master's Degree of the Calcutta University in 1910, and served thereafter till death the

cause of education in Bengal and Assam. As a student he had come into direct touch with Educationists like Dr. H. C. Mookerjee and the late Dr. Herambachandra Maitra, and the spirit he imbibed from them inspired his work throughout his life, which was dedicated to study, research and teaching. He was associated for years with the Cotton College, Gauhati, as Professor and Head of the Department of History. It was not, however, only through the medium of his lectures in the class room that he made his learning available to the people. He contributed off and on to periodicals and newspapers, and the papers so contributed in English, Bengali and Assamese helped considerably in clarifying the ideas and thoughts of the public in many tangled matters.

The late Professor Phanindranath Ghosh, of the Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, passed away recently. Professor Ghosh had been connected with the Calcutta University as the Head of his Department since 1920, and apart from training successive batches of students in different aspects of Applied Physics, he contributed a good deal to the University's organisational work. As a Professor and as a Fellow of the University, he rendered very useful and valued service to it during a period extending over a quarter of a century.

The late Dr. Lakshman Sarup passed away at Lahore, on October 26. He was a great scholar of Vedic and Classical Sanskrit, and his researches were internationally recognised. After a distinguished academic career at the Punjab University where he took his M.A. in 1915, Dr. Sarup proceeded as a Government of India Scholar to study at Balliol College, Oxford, where for his Doctorate he worked on *Nirukta*. A critical edition of the text (with an English translation) was prepared with introduction and notes. It was in this connection that he studied Greek and Indian contributions to Linguistics. Even at the Punjab University, he continued his work on *Nirukta*, and published it in 1938 in seven impressive volumes. Of his *Rigveda*, three volumes are already out, and the fourth is in the press. He also edited many books in Classical Sanskrit, including *Svapna-Vasavadatta* (Vision of Vasavadatta) and *Varadambika Parinaya Campa*. He translated into English the *Thirteen-Trivendrum-Plays* in collaboration with Dr. Woolner. The Indus Valley Civilisation did not escape his critical attention. Dr. Sarup was a great scholar of French literature, too, and was made *Officer d'Academie* of France. Two independent plays in Hindi are to his credit. He rendered valuable service as a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Oriental Conference. He was elected to preside over its Vedic Section at Mysore (1935).

The late Mian Abdul Haye, former Minister of the Punjab, passed away at Lahore, on December 20. He was Education Minister in the Unionist Ministry from April 1937 to March 1946. An Advocate of the Lahore High Court, Mian Abdul Haye started legal

practice at Ludhiana, where he was long associated with Municipal work, and ended up in 1922 by becoming the first non-official President of the Municipal Council. He was also a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly from 1923 to 1930.

The late Sir Jogendra Singh, former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, passed away at his farm at Iqbalnagar, forty miles from Montgomery, on December 2. Farmer, Scholar, Writer and Administrator, Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh emerged from his retirement at the age of sixty-five to be the first Sikh Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council that was expanded in 1942. He ably held the portfolio of Education, Health and Lands until July 1946, when the Viceroy's Executive Council was dissolved to make room for an Interim Government. He was five times President of the Sikh Educational Conference, and was thrice returned unopposed to the then Punjab Legislative Council. For a decade he was Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab. Always proud of being a Farmer, Sir Jogendra Singh lost no opportunity of improving the lot of the farmers in his Province. His pastime was said to be the pursuit of the "Three R's"—Reading, Writing and Riding. He also edited a magazine called *East and West*, and was a frequent newspaper contributor.

The late Sir James Hopwood Jeans passed away on September 16. Sir James was known throughout the world not only for his many original contributions to Mathematical Physics but also for his lucid popular expositions of Science in books and articles. His academic career was brilliant, and among the positions he successively held were those of Professor of Applied Mathematics at Princeton (1905-9), Stokes Lecturer in Applied Mathematics at Cambridge (1910-12), and Professor of Astronomy in the Royal Institution. He held also many important offices, and was at various times Secretary of the Royal Society (1919-29), President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1925-27,) and President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1934). He was honoured by Universities and Societies throughout the world, and received, among other awards, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute. He will be remembered, too, for his philosophical interpretation of Modern Science.

The late Mr. Humphrey Moore, who was a well-known businessman in Bombay, passed away at Oxford, on October 17. When Mr. Moore left India, he became Secretary of the Oxford Appointments Board, for which work his knowledge, gained in the Army during the First World War and in business, most admirably qualified him. He made such a success of the Appointments Board that he won the distinction of being made a Professorial Fellow of his old College, Brasenose. He also took a considerable part in the sporting life of the Oxford University, and undertook the task of

Treasurer of the University Rugby Football Club, in which, as an old Rugby Blue, he was greatly interested.

The late Dr. Lucia C. G. Grieve, Poet, and one of the outstanding American authorities on India, who devoted her life-time to collecting a notable Library devoted to India, died at New York, on November 27. She studied in India with her mother, the late Dr. Louise Grieve, a Medical Missionary.

The late Professor Karl Mannheim, Lecturer at the London University School of Economics, passed away in London, on January 14. Professor Mannheim, Hungarian by birth, was removed from the Chair of Sociology at Frankfurt University in 1933, and came to live in England. He was one of the world's foremost Sociologists. He was recently designated for the Chairmanship of the European Section of UNESCO. He could not, however, accept the post owing to his illness, and for the same reason had to decline an offer of a free hand to reorganise Canberra University, Australia. Professor Mannheim was last year appointed Professor of Education at the Institute of Education, London University. He was Editor of the International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.

The late Mr. V. L. Garvin, a brilliant journalist, passed away in London, on January 23. Mr. Garvin had won fame as Editor of the Weekly *London Observer*. He edited that paper for thirty-five years, and raised it to a position of great influence. His signed articles in that paper constituted one of its main features. Though the articles, which were published regularly, were very long, they were distinguished by penetrating comments on the main topics of the week. Mr. Garvin was a brilliant writer and an exponent of the progressive section of British Conservatives. He also wrote several books, of which the most outstanding was his Official Biography of Joseph Chamberlain, of whom he was a great admirer.

The late Professor L. W. Lyde passed away at Cirencester, on January 24. Professor Lyde was one of the small band of pioneers who laid the foundation in Britain of the modern concept of Geography and its re-recognition as a subject of University status. Literary and Classical Studies were the background of his work, and it was his interest in Classical History which led him to the study of Man in relation to his environment. His first book, *An Introduction to Ancient History* (1890), published when he was English Master at Merchiston School, Edinburgh, was followed by two School text-books, *Man on the Earth* (1895), and *Man and his Markets* (1896), which exercised an enormous influence on the School teaching of Geography. After a period in Glasgow and as Head Master of Bolton Grammar School (1899-1903), he went to University College, London, as Professor of Geography. He was an inspiring Teacher and exercised a great influence over his students. He had

something of the Historian's worship of contemporary sources, which led him to place undue reliance on local scraps of information culled from the most varied sources. *The Continent of Europe* (1913) and *The Continent of Asia* (1933) thus combine wide reading and deep scholarship with both sound and ill-founded deductions. His appreciation of Oriental, especially Chinese, scholarship influenced his own search for an underlying Geographical Philosophy, and *Peninsular Europe* is an attempt to trace the influence of peninsularity on European History. When he left University College, in 1928, Professor Lyde returned to his old love, the Classics, and published a number of books.

The late Miss Ellen Wilkinson, British Minister of Education, and the only Woman Member of the Cabinet, passed away in London, on February 6. Tiny, red-haired, "Red Ellen" as she was called in the fighting days before Labour swept to power in 1945, was the second Woman Cabinet Minister in Britain history, the first being Miss Margaret Bondfield. Miss Wilkinson made her way by scholarship from Elementary School to Secondary School and to Manchester University where she took her M.A. in History and Economics. She was a great protagonist of women's rights, and fought all her life for the betterment of the lot of housewives. It was Ellen who made a remark which has gone down in British history: "There is no kitchen in the world big enough for two women," she said when discussing the provision of houses for workers. Despite ill-health, which dogged her ever since she took office, and three accidents in less than a year, she worked unremittingly, to put through the great Educational Reforms included in the Labour Government's Programme.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZE AWARDS

Bombay University Scholarships

Applications in connection with the following Scholarships may be sent to the Registrar, University of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than June 30 :—

I. *The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Scholarship*, of the value of Rs. 190 per annum, tenable for a year in the Intermediate Arts class of a College affiliated to this University, and open to Parsi candidates who, having passed the Matriculation Examination of 1946 with Avesta and Pahlavi as their Second Language, may obtain the College First Year Arts Certificate in the current year, *i.e.*, 1946-47. The Regulations do not prescribe a special form of application.

II. *The A.M. Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial Scholarship* of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, tenable for a year at any College affiliated to this University, and open to Khoja Mahomedan candidates who, having passed the Matriculation Examination in the year 1946, may obtain the College First Year Arts, Science or Commerce Certificate in the current year, *i.e.*, 1946-47. The application should be sent under Form Y (*vide* page 149 of the University Handbook, Part IV, 1942).

Assignment of Prizes and Scholarships

The Chancellor's Medal, 1949, has been assigned to *Islamic Culture* at the M.A. Examination.

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship for 1949, has been assigned to *Physics* at the B.Sc. Examination.

* Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy Scholarships

Two Scholarships of the value of about Rs. 250 each will be awarded on the results of the Examinations in March 1947, of the Bombay University, to candidates of the Khoja Mahomedan Community who secure the highest total number of marks from among the candidates of the said community: (1) one at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination, and (2) the other at the Bachelor of Science Examination. In the event of there being no eligible candidates, as above, the Scholarships will be awarded to the candidates of the said community who have passed the Intermediate Commerce or the Intermediate Science Examination, as the case may be, with the requisite number of marks as above. If there are no such eligible candidates from the Khoja Mahomedan Community as above, the Scholarships will be awarded to non-Khoja Mahomedan candidates.

The candidates must (1) pass the Examinations in all subjects at the first attempt and at one and the same time, (2) prosecute the full course of study for the M. Com. or B. Com. Examinations, and M. Sc. or B. Sc. Examinations, in any recognised Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, and (3) produce a certificate of good conduct and progress from the Principal of such College. Such applications only will be considered as are received up to a fortnight after the declaration of the results of the said Examinations, by the Official Trustee, High Court Extension, Bombay.

Delhi University All India Fellowships and Scholarships

The University of Delhi has instituted the following Fellowships and Scholarships tenable at the University :—

1. *Three University Research Fellowships*, each of the value of Rs. 175 p.m. and tenable for two years, in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. Applicants must possess at least a First Class Master's Degree, and must have given proof of a marked aptitude for research. Selection will be made by the Board of Research Studies of the University. The selected Fellows will be required to reside in the University Hall.

2. *Six Post-Graduate Scholarships*, each of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. and tenable for two years, open to Honours Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. Applicants must possess at least a First Class Honours Degree. Selection will be made by a Committee appointed by the Academic Council. The selected Scholars will be required to reside in the University Hall or in one of the recognised Colleges of the University.

Applications for Fellowships and Scholarships should be made on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Registrar, University of Delhi, whom also they should reach not later than May 31.

Lady Tata Memorial Trust Scientific Research Scholarships

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust are offering six Scientific Research Scholarships of Rs. 250 each per month for the year 1947-48, commencing from July 1. Applicants must be of Indian Nationality and Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University. The subject of Scientific investigation must have a bearing either directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering from disease.

The Scholarships are tenable in India only, and the holders must undertake to work whole-time under the direction of the Head of a recognised Research Institute or Laboratory. The applications must reach the address given below, by March 15, and further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the Trust, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Vincent Massey Scholarship

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1947-48, of the value of \$2,000 (inclusive of all expenses), and tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for Post-Graduate work (ordinarily Master's Degree). In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to Laboratory fees for Sciences.

The applicants should be holders of a First Class M. A., M. Sc., or an Honours Degree, and women candidates are *not* eligible for the Scholarship. The applications should reach the following address not later than March 15, on the prescribed form in triplicate, which can be had for four annas, and further particulars may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta

United Nations Scholarships

With a view to promoting Cultural contacts between the United States of America and India, the Purdue University has offered to Indian students two United Nations Scholarships of the value of \$130.00 per semester (College term) each, for study on its *campus* in any of the following subjects: Agriculture, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Pharmacy, Education, Physical Education for Men, Trade and Industrial Education, and Naval Science and Tactics.

The Scholarships are partial and are granted for one semester in the first instance, and can be extended a term at a time till the completion of the course, provided the holders make satisfactory progress. The candidates must be Graduates of Indian Universities, and should be able to supplement the Scholarship from their own funds in order to meet the high cost of University education in the United States of America.

The applications for the Scholarships for the term beginning in September 1947, accompanied by the following documents : (1) a complete summary of the candidate's academic record to date with a syllabus of studies undergone, (2) a character certificate, (3) a certificate of his command of the English language, (4) a certificate of physical fitness from a *bonafide* Physician, and (5) a small copy of the applicant's photograph, should reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, on or before May 15. Final selections will be made by the authorities of the Purdue University on the recommendations of the Government of India.

Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Candidates

Applications are invited for the award of the Government of India Scholarships for 1947-48 to students belonging to Scheduled Castes who wish to pursue their studies in Scientific, Technological and some of the Professional subjects selected for the purpose, beyond the Matriculation stage. These Scholarships are tenable for studies in India only. The amount awarded will cover the entire cost of education, including tuition fee and maintenance charges, etc., admissible under the rules, excepting the course for Short-hand and Telegraphy for which short-period stipends of small value will be awarded.

The courses for which awards will be available are : (1) Intermediate with Science, (2) B. Sc., (3) M. Sc., (4) Engineering, (5) Technology, (6) Medicine, (7) Agriculture, (8) Teachers' Training, (9) M. Ed. after obtaining B. T. Degree, (10) Commerce, (11) Geography, (12) Telegraphy, and (13) Short-hand and Type-writing. Women students offering Arts subjects in the Intermediate, Graduate and Post-Graduate Classes will be eligible for the award of Scholarships provided they give an undertaking that they will pursue the Teachers' Training Course at the end of their approved course of study.

Candidates are required to submit their applications on the prescribed form, through the Head of the Institutions attended or last attended by them, to reach the address given below by May 31. They may be sent to the Registrar, University of Bombay, for forwarding, so as to reach him on May 24 at the latest. Those candidates who applied last year but were not selected should submit fresh applications. Copies of "Instructions to Candidates," prescribed application forms and regulations relating to these Scholarships are obtainable free of charge from the Secretary, Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board, Department of Education, New Delhi, 3.

Candidates who are in receipt of Scholarships for 1946-47, and wish to get their Scholarships renewed for 1947-1948, *are not required to apply again on the prescribed form.* They should make a separate application for renewal. This application must be accompanied by a copy of the original mark-sheet, showing the marks obtained by the candidate in his/her Annual Examination for 1946-1947, together with a stamped receipt from the candidate acknowledging the amount received by him/her on account of the Government of India Scheduled Caste Scholarship granted to him/her during 1946-47. Applications for renewal should reach the Secretary, Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board, through the Head of the Institution attended by the candidate, within three weeks of the announcement of the results of the School, College or University Examinations.

Rhodes Scholarships

Two Scholarships under the terms of the Rhodes Trust are to be awarded to the British subjects of Indian domicile and subjects of India States. The annual value of the Scholarships is £400 with, subject to certain conditions, a supplementary allowance of £100 per annum. The Scholarships are tenable for two, or in certain circumstances, for three years, at the University of Oxford. Scholars selected this year will enter Oxford in October 1948.

Candidates must hold a First Class B.A. or B.Sc. Degree, and must be between the ages of 19 and 25 on October 1, 1948, except that those who have at least one year's service with the armed forces, or have rendered some other form of approved war service for a period of not less than one year, will be regarded as eligible by age, provided that during the period September 1, 1939, to August 31, 1945, they were between the ages of 19 and 25. These conditions will be strictly enforced, and no request for their relaxation can be considered.

A memorandum containing full particulars of the Scholarship Scheme can be obtained from the Secretary, The Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee for India; Room No. 255, Old Secretariat, Civil Lines, Delhi, to whom completed applications should be sent so as to reach him not later than June 30.

Colonial Research Fellowships

The Secretary of State, on the advice of the Colonial Research Committee, has instituted a number of Colonial Research Fellowships to encourage qualified Scientists to give special attention to Colonial problems and to enable them to pursue research work in the British Colonial Empire. The award of these Fellowships is made by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Colonial Research Committee.

The Fellowships are normally reserved for University Graduates in the Natural or Social Sciences, under 35 years of age, from any part of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Candidates must already have had experience of research, and must give evidence that they have the ability to plan and prosecute investigation of a high quality without close and constant supervision. In choosing the subject for research, the candidate should bear in mind its relevance to Colonial development and whether or not the facilities required do, in fact, exist in the region chosen.

Fellowships will be tenable for a period of two years provided that the Fellow's report from his Supervisor at the end of the first year is satisfactory, and may be extended for a third year at the discretion of the Secretary of State. During his tenure, a Fellow will be responsible to a Supervisor or Supervisory Committee selected by the Secretary of State.

Fellowships carry remuneration at the rate of £400 per annum, which may be increased to a sum not exceeding £750 per annum if the Fellow is married or in any other appropriate circumstances. Travelling expenses and the cost of any apparatus or material required for the Fellow's research will also be provided. Where a Fellow is a member of a superannuation scheme in which his employer pays part of the contributions, the Secretary of State will, if necessary, also accept responsibility for the payment of the employer's contributions for the duration of the Fellowship.

Application forms can be obtained from, and should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Secretary, Colonial Research Committee, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W. 1.

American Scholarships

The American Chemical Society has offered two Scholarships of the total value of 25,000 dollars for Scholars, Chemists and Chemical Engineers who wish to pursue advanced studies in the United States, according to information received from the UNESCO Office in Paris.

The selection of candidates for these Scholarships has been entrusted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and applications should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Needham, Head of the Section of Natural Sciences, UNESCO, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16.

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Views and News

"The scholars who go abroad must go in a spirit of service and dedication."—This was the advice given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, addressing his first Press Conference as the Member for Education and Arts in the Interim Government.

Appealing to the selected scholars to treat the system of Overseas Scholarships as a sacred trust, Maulana Azad said that under the present scheme, which laid stress on Technical and Scientific subjects, the number of women scholars was very small; but he hoped that this state of affairs would soon be remedied with the expansion of the scheme to include Pure Sciences and Humanities.

"The future development of education in India," he added, "demands that a large number of women scholars should go abroad and study such subjects. If the expansion in the list of subjects for the award of Scholarships serves this purpose, well and good; otherwise I shall consider the desirability of earmarking a percentage of Scholarships for women."

Harijan Scholarships

In view of the present rise in the cost of living, the Government of Bombay have directed that the value of the fifteen sets of Scholarships for the Backward Class students tenable at the Technical Schools should be raised by fifty per cent from the year 1946-47, and that the Scholarships at the increased rates should continue so long as the scheme for dearness allowance to Government servants is in force.

Scholarships for Aboriginal Students

The Government of Bombay have decided that the increase in the rate of regular attendance Scholarships for the children of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes attending approved Primary Schools in the Kolaba District, from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 anna per diem sanctioned in 1944 and continued in 1945, should be further continued for a period of one year from April 1, 1947.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned payment for the year 1945-46 of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,483 and a recurring grant of Rs. 3,260, and for the year 1946-47 of a recurring grant of Rs. 16,065 to the eighteen Backward Class Hostels in the Province.

Higher Studies Abroad

Over a hundred students, drawn from all parts of the Province, appeared in the first week of February before a Selection Board at the Bombay Secretariat, for the competitive selection of thirty candidates to be sent abroad, during the current year, for higher Technical and Scientific education.

These picked scholars will undergo two-year courses of higher studies in Universities in the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. at the expense of the Government of Bombay. Eleven of them will take up Engineering Courses, including Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering, and an equal number will qualify for Agricultural Degrees. Three students will be for higher studies in Marine-Zoology, Fish-Canning and Manufacture of Fish By-Products.

Overseas Scholarships

The Government of India have again decided to award this year a number of Scholarships for advanced studies overseas, in subjects directly related to probable post-war needs. The work of selection has been entrusted, as in previous years, to a special Selection Board, which will this year consist of the following members :

Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser (Chairman); Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Chairman, U. P. Public Service Commission; Sir K. S. Krishnan, Allahabad University; Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India; and Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who will also be the Secretary of the Board.

Medical Fellowships

The following candidates have been selected from India for the Nuffield Dominion Medical Fellowships, 1946-47 : Dr. O. V. Jooma (Neuro-Surgery), Major K. P. Bhargava (Thoracic Surgery), Dr. Y. M. Bhende (Haematology), and Dr. C. Gopalan (Clinical Research in Nutrition).

The object of the Fellowships, which are awarded by the Nuffield Foundation, is to enable the candidates to obtain in the United Kingdom such Post-Graduate training and experience as may be necessary to enable them to undertake Medical Teaching and Research Work in their particular subjects on their return to India.

The Government of India have decided to send at Government expense six students for higher training in Dentistry to the United Kingdom and the United States of America this year.

* * *

Open Prize Awards

I. Essays on "*National Parks*" or/and "*World Nature Sanctuary*" are invited from the students of the British Empire Commonwealth Universities, by the Green Cross Society, "*Erasmus*," 41, Asmunds Place, London, N. W. 11, England, where they will be received at any time before the end of October, but not later than November 1.

The Society hopes that the writers approve of the following Resolution : (a) That the ideals of the United Nations should include immediate effort in each country to delimit the area of any suitable National Park incorporating Nature Reserves for the protection of unique and valuable wild life—Flora, Fauna, Avifanna, with the distinctive terrain upon which these depend ; (b) And, further, that the world at large should consent to an International Park, or World National Park, in South America, Africa, or Asia—If in Asia, then upon, around or within, it is suggested, the immense mountain encircling Tibet, Britain, China, India, Russia and U.S.A., appointing Custodians and acting as Trustees.

Essays may be written in English or French, and should not be more than 1,000 words, preferably 500 words. They must be written, or typed, on one side only of sheet. Besides the writer's name and address on the envelope, mention should be made on it in one word or two of the main subject of the Essay. This one word or two should also appear at the top of the Essay itself. To avoid the invidious all the Prizes will be of equal value—Five Guineas. At present there are seven of these Prizes available, and many more are expected. Essays marked "*Not for Competition*" are also welcome. Anthology of quotations from the best Essays may be published.

St. Xavier's College Magazine, November 1946 ; Vol. XXXIX, No. 1. Edited by the Rev. A. Esteller, S. J. St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Sophia College Magazine, February 1947. Rs. 2. Sophia College, Warden Road, Bombay 26.

Khalsa, January 1947 ; Vol. VI, Nos. 1—2. Edited by Professor Gobindsingh Mansukhani. Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Nowrosjee Wadia College Miscellany, February 1947 ; Vol. XV, No. 1. Edited by Professor P. R. Damle. Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

Vyapar, February 1947 ; Vol III. Edited by Professor S. S. Murdeshwar. Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona.

Willingdonian, February 1947 ; Vol. VII, No. 1. Edited by Professor R. S. Mugali. Willingdon College, Sangli.

Lingaraj College Miscellany, October 1946—February 1947 ; Vol. XIV, Nos. 1—2. Edited by Professor C. S. Bagi. Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

Dharmendrian, February 1947 ; Vol. X, Nos. 1—2. Edited by Professor R. V. Rao. Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot.

Convocation Address, by Sir John Sargent, at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Annual Reports: University Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, 1945-46 ; University of Madras, Madras, 1946 ; Sheth Girdharlal Chunilal High School and Sheth Mangaldas Ranchhoddas Chhetralaya, Pilvai, 1945-46 ; Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Bombay, 1945-46 ; Memon Educational and Welfare Society, 1945-46.

PUBLIC NOTICES OF VACANCIES

A Medical Employment Bureau has been set up in the office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to assist demobilised medical personnel in obtaining civil employment. Demobilised medical officers, nurses, nursing orderlies, dispensers, radiographers, laboratory assistants, masseurs, masseuses and other medical staff, who are domiciled in the Province of Bombay, should apply to the Bureau for any assistance that they may need in finding civil employment, as soon as they are released from the services. Communications may be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Medical Employment Bureau, Office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

Professor of Electrical Technology. Pay—Rs. 1,000—50—1,250 per mensem, with an overseas allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in the case of selected candidates who are of non-Asiatic domicile. Preference will be given to candidates with research experience. The Professor may be placed in charge of the Department of Communication Engineering which is being proposed to be created. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period of two years after which the appointment, if confirmed, shall continue till the 30th June following the date of his attaining the age of 55 years; but the Council of the Institute may grant an extension of appointment beyond that age. The selected candidate will be required to join the Provident Fund Scheme of the Institute. The rate of subscription being 8½% of his salary, the Institute contributing an equivalent amount. Leave and other privileges will be determined by the Regulations and By-laws of the Institute. The selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement specifying the conditions of appointment within one month of his reporting for duty.

Last date for the receipt of seven copies of applications with copies of testimonials and two sets of published papers, which will not be returned, by the Registrar, Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram P. O., Bangalore, India, who will also supply further information if required,—June 30, 1947. Candidates from abroad should send their applications to the High Commissioner for India, Aldwych, London, before June 15, 1947.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

Professor of Indian History and Archæology. Pay—Rs. 750—50—1,000. *Qualifications*—Not less than a First or Second Class Honours or Master's Degree of an Indian, British or other recognised University and experience of research and teaching in Indian History and Archæology. Age limit is 50 years. Appointment will be on probation for a period of three years in the first instance.

Last date for the receipt of nine copies of applications, by the Registrar, University of Madras, University Building, Triplicane P. O., Madras, who will also supply further information if required,—June 16, 1947.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professorship of Applied Physics. Pay—Rs. 600—50/2—1,000, plus usual dearness allowance. Candidates should be Indian born of Indian parents. *Qualifications*—Distinguished Physicist or a Technologist capable of directing and undertaking research in some branch of Applied Physics such as Electric Technology, Applied Thermodynamics, Standardisation of Instruments and Communication Engineering. He must also possess administrative experience in a teaching and research institution. Higher initial salary may be given by the University to a suitable candidate.

Last date for the receipt of applications, by the Registrar, University of Calcutta, Senate House, Calcutta—May 31, 1947.

DACCA UNIVERSITY

(1) **Professor of English.** *Pay*—Rs. 600—50/2—1,000 per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. The appointment will be made for two years in the first instance and may be renewed on approved service till the age of retirement. In the event of a candidate with outstanding qualifications being available for the post, the candidate selected may be offered a higher salary than Rs. 1,000, and he may be appointed on a contract for a period of about five years.

(2) **Professor in the Department of Chemistry.** *Pay*—Rs. 600—50/2—1,000 per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. The appointment will be made for two years in the first instance to be renewed till the age of retirement on approved service. In the event of a candidate with outstanding qualifications being available for the post, the candidate selected may be offered a higher salary than Rs. 1,000, and he may be appointed on a contract for a period of about five years.

Last date for the receipt of nine copies of applications and of all testimonials together with the names and addresses of three referees, for both the posts, by the Registrar, Dacca University, Ramna P. O., Dacca, East Bengal, India, who will also supply further information if required,—May 31, 1947.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Reporter in Urdu. Temporary post. *Pay*—Rs. 150—10—300 per mensem, plus dearness allowance. *Age*—Not more than 30 years on December 31, 1947, except in the case of Bombay Government servants. Applications from slightly overage candidates may be considered if none within the prescribed limit is available. *Qualifications*—Matriculation or equivalent Examination and speed of 60 words per minute in Shorthand in Urdu, and preferably knowledge of (1) Shorthand in English at 120 words per minute, (ii) Typewriting in English at 50 words per minute, and (iii) of both Devnagari or Balbodh and Urdu scripts. A fee of Rs. 10 is payable with each application. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—June 15, 1947.

Milk Costing Officer. British Indian subjects, preferably natives of Bombay Province. Post created for three years in the first instance. *Pay*—Rs. 300—900 for direct recruits, and Rs. 420—1,200 for those in Government service prior to August 4, 1931, plus cost of living allowance. Higher starting pay admissible. *Age*—Not more than 40 years on August 1, 1947, but relaxable in case of Government servants and in suitable cases. *Qualifications*—A Degree in Agriculture, Dairy Science, Economics or Commerce, with any special qualifications in Statistics. Experience of investigation of problems connected with rural economy and collection and interpretation of data desirable. In the case of Agricultural or Dairy Graduates, experience of Farm or Dairy Management will be an added qualification. *Duties*—To undertake Milk Costing work at Bombay and elsewhere in the Province, and to maintain relevant data up to date (after a period of training in England—at Government expense for about 6 months). *Last date* for the receipt of applications—June 15, 1947.

Application forms supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and on payment of Rupee One for each, either in cash in the Office of the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission or by an uncrossed Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," who will supply full details on request.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Professor of Pharmacology in the Madras Medical Service (Men's Section). Candidates who have rendered War Service, including I. N. A. personnel, and candidates who have not rendered War Service may also apply. Open to men only. *Pay*—Rs. 600—75/2—900 per mensem. *Age*—Above 32 years on July 1, 1947, except for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. *Qualifications*—(i) Ph.D. or M.Sc. in Pharmacology or M.D. of a University in the Province or an equivalent qualification; and (ii) Special experience in Pharmacology. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—June 16, 1947.

Application forms supplied on receipt of a sufficiently stamped and addressed envelope, by the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras—8, who will supply full details on request.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(a) **Permanent Assistant Statistician, Anthropological Survey of India, and**
(b) **Permanent Bio-Chemist, Anthropological Survey of India.** British subjects of Indian domicile and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Rs. 200—15—350—25—650. *Age*—Below 40 years, relaxable in special cases. *Qualifications*—For (a) **Essential** : (i) At least Second Class M.A. or M.Sc. in Mathematics or Statistics of an Indian University, or a Degree in Mathematics or Statistics of a foreign University; (ii) Training in Statistical Treatment of Biological Data in a recognised Institution. **Desirable** : (i) Experience of Statistical Field Surveys; (ii) Any Biological Science as subsidiary subject in B.A. or B.Sc. For (b) **Essential** : (i) At least Second Class M.A. or M.Sc. in Organic Chemistry of Indian University; (ii) Training in the Analysis of Food Grains in a recognised Institution. **Desirable** : (i) Laboratory experience in Chemical Analysis in a recognised Institution; (ii) Bio-Chemistry as a special paper in M.A. or M.Sc. Equivalent qualifications acceptable if a Chemist is available with several years' experience of work in Nutritional Laboratory. One post is reserved for a Muslim and the other for a Scheduled Caste candidate, but if candidates with requisite qualifications belonging to these Communities are not available for any of the posts, these vacancies will be treated as unreserved. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—June 30, 1947.

Permanent Head of Division of Statistics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute. British subjects and subjects of Indian States. *Pay*—Initial starting pay between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,250, in the scale of pay to be decided on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. *Age*—Between 35 and 45 years, upper limit relaxable in special cases. *Qualifications*—(i) Master's Degree in Mathematics and Doctorate Degree in Statistics as applied to field experimentation and study of population, or a Doctorate in Mathematics; (ii) Conversant with methods and technique used in (a) lay-out of field experiments and in the study of plant insects and other populations and of climatic factors influencing, and (b) problems of Agricultural Economics; (iii) 10 years' experience of research in Statistics relating to field experiment and study of populations of interest to Agriculture, and leadership in initiating and guiding research and an established reputation in research; (iv) Ability to manage a big Department of Post-Graduate Studies and Research and to teach. *Last date* for the receipt of applications—June 30, 1947.

Applications, accompanied by a treasury receipt of Rs. 7-8-0 (Rs. 1-14-0 from Scheduled Caste candidates), may be forwarded to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, who will also supply full details on request.

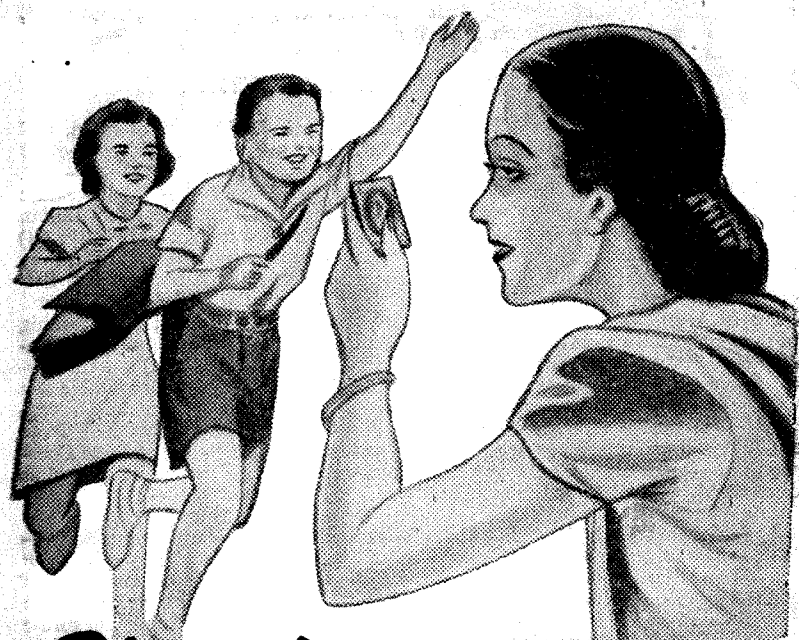
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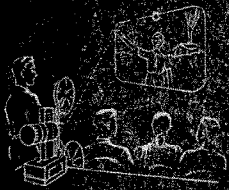
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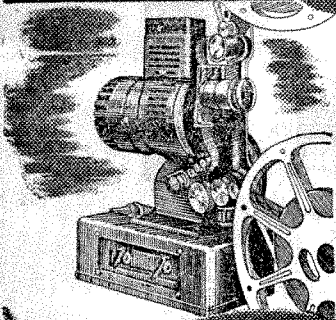
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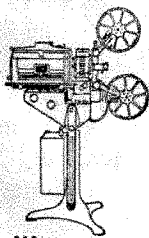


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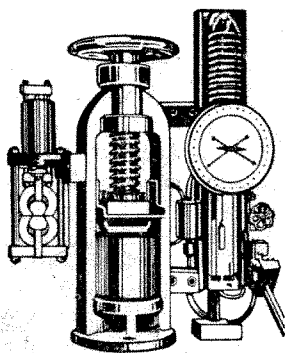
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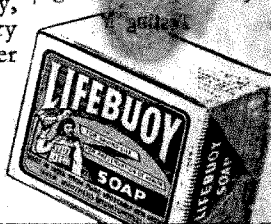


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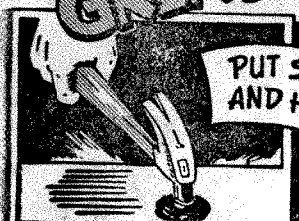
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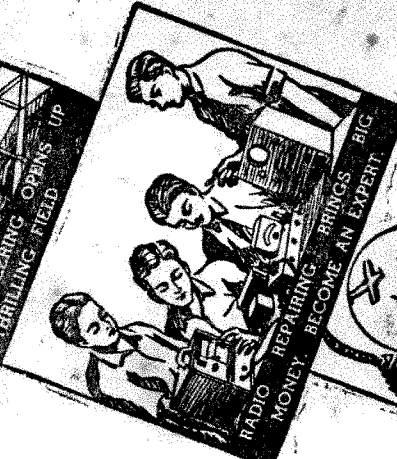
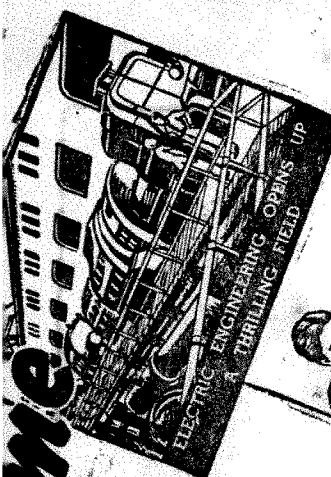
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